



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st June 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

The 16th June 1919.

No. 245.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is granted, with effect from the 10th May 1919, combined leave for eight months, viz., privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period, under article 308(b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 246.—Major F. P. Connor, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., with effect from the 10th May 1919.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 21st June 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMPANY LAW.

Simla, the 21st June 1919.

No. 4377.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, incorporated in England, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the said section, provided that the company files annually with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, a copy of the balance sheet showing the company's assets and liabilities certified as correct by its auditors as embodied in the half-yearly accounts issued by the directors of the company to its stockholders.

(A3025)

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 21st June 1919.

No. 4233—The following Supplement to the War Trade Department list, dated the 2nd May 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE.

EXPORT LICENSE DEPARTMENT,

WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1,

9th May 1919.

Supplement to the list of export prohibited goods, etc., of the 2nd May 1919.

The List of Export Prohibited Goods, etc., dated the 2nd May 1919, has been further amended by notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 8th May, as follows:—

Lists A and B.

Substitute the following for the paragraph "Guarantees against Re-Export, etc.":—

Consignment to Importing Associations, etc. (or in the case of Denmark Guarantees against Re-Export), are not required for the following Export Prohibited goods:—

Drugs, etc., the following:—

Barium sulphate.
Betanaphthol.
Opium and its alkaloids and preparations.
Dyes and dyestuffs.
Fruit, fresh and fruit juice unsweetened.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.

Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by name on List A. or B. (except arms and munitions, and their components and accessories).

Medicines, proprietary and patent, containing quinine, cocaine, santonine, cod liver oil, opium and opium alkaloids.
Spirits, potable.
Steel, scrap.

The following headings should be deleted:—

Heading.

(B) Henbane.
(A) Iron billets, blooms and slabs.
(A) Iron ore.
(A) Iron sheet bars.
(A) Malt extract and preparations containing malt extract.

(A) Silk yarn, artificial.
(A) Steel billets, blooms and slabs.
(A) Steel ingots.
(A) Steel sheet bars.

The following headings should be amended:—

Delete:—

(A) Cocoa, raw and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter.

(A) Potassium permanganate.

Substitute:—

(A) Cocoa, raw and manufactures thereof, except cocoa-butter and cocoa powder.
(Cocoa powder now comes under List C).

(B) Potassium permanganate.

The following heading should be added:—

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot gun cartridges (see, however, Appendix No. 4 contained in this supplement.)

* These headings now come under List "A"; see, however, List of Free Goods.

Substitute the following for :—

APPENDIX No. 1A.

Open General Licence for Export of List "C" Goods to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland.

An Open General Licence has been issued allowing goods on Section "C" of the Prohibited List, including goods on sections "A" or "B" which have been transferred to section "C" by open general licence (Appendix No. 1, page 1234), but not including any goods contained in section "D," to be exported freely *by freight* from this country to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, on the following terms :—

Norway and Sweden.—Individual guarantees in respect of exports are no longer required, but the goods must be consigned to the appropriate Import Associations. In order that the method of consignment may be checked, an arrangement has been made whereby shippers are to forward the Customs Shipping Bills or Specifications (whichever are required under Customs regulations) to the Export Licence Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1 (in envelopes marked "Shipping Section") for approval. Should the exporter actually have received a guarantee against re-export in respect of the transaction, it should be forwarded with the Shipping Bill or Specification, and if the guarantee has previously been sent to this Department, the reference number of the relative papers should be furnished. The Shipping Bills or Specifications will be amended, if necessary, and returned to the shippers stamped "Approved." Upon the production of approved Shipping Bills or Specifications, shipment will be allowed by H. M. Customs without any form of guarantee, subject to the usual Customs formalities. This procedure will not apply to any individual licences which have already been issued, or which may hereafter be issued in special cases.

Should exporters prefer, they may forward to this Department a duplicate of the usual advice sent to their shipping agents in lieu of a Shipping Bill or Specification. The advice will then be stamped and returned to them (or to their shipping agents if requested) for production to the Customs with the usual Shipping Bill or Specification. Documents addressed to the Shipping Branch of the Export Licence Department will be dealt with at once and will be despatched to exporters by return post.

Denmark.—The usual certificates from the Danish Associations must be produced to the Customs at the time of shipment. Where goods covered by one certificate are to be shipped in instalments, special arrangements should be made with the Customs on shipment of the first instalment. The certificates need not be produced to the Customs in any case where individual licences have been or may be issued by this Department in special cases.

Holland.—All goods may be consigned to the Netherland Oversea Trust for account of sub-consignee without the prior production of an N. O. T. certificate, though exporters who actually hold certificates should hand them to the Customs at the time of shipment. The same procedure will apply to outstanding licences.

Switzerland.—All consignable goods may be consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique for account of the sub-consignee without prior production of any form of certificate, though exporters who actually hold certificates should hand them to the Customs at the time of shipment. A list of consignable goods is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 9th May (the list will be printed in the next issue of the List of Export Prohibited Goods). The same procedure will apply to outstanding licences.

In cases where the Associations specified above refuse generally or specifically to accept consignment and exporters make a declaration to the Customs to this effect, the goods may be consigned to the Inter-Allied Trade Committees in Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen or The Hague, as the case may be, on account of the sub-consignee without the prior production of any document. In the case of Switzerland, consignment of such goods should be made to the British Legation at Berne. Non-consignable goods, not on the "free" list, should also be consigned to the British Legation at Berne.

The local Inter-Allied Trade Companies (or the British Legation, as the case may be) will endorse the Bills of Lading (without any financial liability) on receipt of satisfactory guarantees from the importer.

Further information will be given as soon as it is known which of the above-mentioned Associations are prepared to accept consignment. Meantime consignors should get into touch with consignees in respect of goods which will be ready for shipment in the next few weeks, with a view to ascertaining whether the appropriate Association will accept consignment or not.

Applications for licences should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department (4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1) for all goods on sections "A", "B" or "D" of the Prohibited List. Application should also be made for the following goods on section "C" :—

- (a) goods to be despatched by parcel post;
- (b) goods intended for the personal use of the recipient;
- (c) isolated trade transactions not exceeding £5 in value.

In each case [except as regards (b) and (c) above, for which guarantees are usually waived] exporters should state whether the appropriate Importing Association is willing to accept consignment of the goods; and if the Association has refused to accept consignment, generally or specifically, that fact should be stated.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF FREE GOODS.

Add the following :—

- Fancy hand-bags for ladies' use.
- Fancy goods of ebonite, vulcanite and xylonite.
- Henbane (*folia hyoscyami*).
- Toilet requisites, excluding soap.

Amend the following headings :—

Delete :

Iron and steel manufactures, &c.

Medicines, proprietary and patent, &c.

Substitute :—

*Iron and steel manufactures, except manufactures of high-speed steel (*i.e.*, goods made wholly or mainly of steel containing tungsten or molybdenum), arms and munitions and their components and accessories, and articles prohibited by name on List A or B. (Under this definition free export is allowed of tin plates, terne-plates, black plates, galvanized plates and sheets, &c.)

Medicines, proprietary and patent, except such as contain quinine, cocaine, aantonin, codliver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.

(Medicines, &c., containing malt and malt extract are now included on the free list.)

Add the following :—

APPENDIX No. 4.

Open General License for export of Cartridges, Charges, &c., to Certain Destinations.

An Open General License has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., and industrial explosives to the destinations given below, to

which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licenses to the Export Licence Department:—

America: Canada and Newfoundland, United States, West Indies, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil.

Africa: Gold Coast, Belgian Congo, Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Egypt, Mauritius.

Asia: Cyprus, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Japan, Korea, Russia.

Australia and New Zealand.

Europe: France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

No. 4236.—The following extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal* dated the 8th May 1919, are published for general information:—

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

FURTHER RELAXATIONS.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has given the following further directions in regard to the Prohibitions of Import:

The restrictions on the importation of the following goods are to be removed:—

- (76) Drawn thread work.
- (77) Men's and boys' clothing.
- (78) Cotton duck packing and other descriptions of packing.
- (79) Granite setts and kerbs.
- (80) The following implements:—

Hand cultivators.	Potato planters.
Hand drills.	Furrows and root weeders.
Seeders.	Pea harvesters.
Seed-cleaning machines.	Manure scoops.
Horse hoes.	Hay rakes.
Potato diggers.	Corn planters.
- (81) Malleable tube fittings.
- (82) Pressure regulators, lubricators, grease cups, injectors and ejectors, pump and engine governors, pressure and vacuum gauges.
- (83) Expansion joints, iron or brass.
- (84) Pressed steel union couplings.
- (85) Water gauge fittings.
- (86) Steam traps.
- (87) Metallic steam packing.
- (88) Brass wire, copper wire, copper-clad wire, phosphor wire, coppered steel spring wire, tinned mattress wire, wire leading in nickelled copper, steel wire coppered and flattened.
- (89) Wire rope sockets, drop forged steel.
- (90) Copper rods and steel and iron wire rods.
- (91) Antimony, crude, regulus and sulphide.
- (92) Amponle files.
- (93) Lead capsules for whisky and other bottles.
- (94) Gas irons.
- (95) Cattle de-horning instruments.
- (96) Mathematical instruments and screws for same.
- (97) Oil cans.
- (98) Spectacle cases of metal.
- (99) Hand stamps for numbering and dating, and stapling presses.
- (100) Tinned iron spoons and forks.
- (101) Rat and mouse traps, wood, with wire springs, etc.
- (102) Electrotypes, zinc plates for manufacture of printing plates and zincos, also copper plates and brass plates.

- (103) Empty fruit and vegetable baskets
- (104) Bronze powder.
- (105) Waste or scrap rubber.
- (106) Gramophones and all musical instruments, except harmoniums, organs, pianos, pionolas, and instruments of a similar nature.

LICENCES GRANTED EXCEPTIONALLY.

The importation of the following articles is to be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required:—

- (107) Binder twine.
- (108) Dressed granite
- (109) Tractors and tractor ploughs.
- (110) Arch supports.
- (111) Bolts for bags and cases.
- (112) Chains.
- (113) Cycle bells.
- (114) Levers for braces.
- (115) Hooks and eyes and press buttons.
- (116) Painted iron mosquito gauze.
- (117) Taper pins.
- (118) Metal tips for penholders.
- (119) Brass rods, tape and strip, brass-coated tubes, brass or copper tubes and brass hose clamps.
- (120) Nickel wire, wire paper clips; wire nails and extras, barb wire, wire protector studs.
- (121) Horse shoe nails, wire shoe nails, wire hob nails, felt nails (iron and steel), cut nails (iron or steel).
- (122) Iron and steel valves, cocks for gas, water and steam and iron foot valves.
- (123) Metal fittings for corsets and suspenders.
- (124) Scissors of all descriptions under 6 inches.
- (125) Surgical and medical instruments.
- (126) Spring washers.
- (127) Semi-rotary pumps.
- (128) Steel and iron wire, wire bale ties and galvanised wire.
- (129) Guns and rifles.
- (130) Cartridges.
- (131) Methyl alcohol.
- (132) Gin.
- (133) The following kinds of glass and glassware:—

Scientific (see below for description).
 Machinery.
 Optical.
 Miners' lamp glasses and miners' electric lamps.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED.

The importation of the following articles is to be restricted as shown:—

- (134) The restrictions on oilcloth are to remain, but licences are to be given freely for all but table baize, blind cloth and leather cloth.
- (135) The restrictions on woollen goods are to be maintained, but licences are to be given freely for cloth 14 oz. and over and 54 inches wide.
- (136) Ladies' apparel, including corsets, is to be admitted at the rate of 25 per cent. of 1916 importations.
- (137) Buttons are to be admitted at the rate of 100 per cent. of 1916 importations.
- (138) Trimmings, webbing, fringes, braids, wicks, galloons, tapes, Viscra plait, upholstery and dress cords are to be admitted at the rate of 100 per cent. of 1916 importations.
- (139) Worked marble is to be admitted at the rate of 100 per cent. of 1916 importations.

- (140) No further licences are to be issued beyond those which have been recommended by the Agricultural Machinery Department for:—

Binders	Mowers.
Cultivators (horse).	Ploughs (horse).
Cultivators (tractor).	Reapers.
Sprayers.	Reaping attachments.
Drills.	Silo fillers.
Hay loaders.	Tedders.
Harrows, potato.	Tractor hitches.
Harrows (disc).	Trussers.
Harrows (spring).	

- (141) The importation of gun metal, brass or bronze valves for gas, water and steam, is to be restricted to 100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
- (142) Harmonium, organs, pianos, pianolas, and instruments of a similar nature, should be admitted at the rate of 25 per cent. of 1913 imports, the ratio to be based on number of instruments.
- (143) Glassware (including bottles and jars) other than scientific glass and glassware (see below) machinery glass and glassware, optical glass and manufactures thereof, miners' lamp glasses and miners' electric lamps, are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent. of 1913 imports.

In accordance with the above, general licences have been issued for the articles mentioned in items 76 to 106. Applications for special licences should be made as usual to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Circle Place, London, S.W.1.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC GLASSWARE.

The following list of articles indicates what is included under the heading of Scientific Glassware:—

Chemical, Medical, Surgical, Bacteriological. Light Furnace made—ungraduated.

Basins.
Beakers.
Cones.
Dishes. Crystallising.
" Petri.
Flasks.
Retorts.

Heavy Furnace made—ungraduated.

Absorption Towers.
Air Pump Receivers.
Aspirators.
Basins—heavy.
Blochs, glass.
Bottles, Culture.
" Dropping.
" Gas Exploding.
" Specimen.
" Woulff.

Boxes, Glass.

Caps, Eye.

" Feeding.

Cylinders.

Desiccators.

Douche Vessels.

Filtering Apparatus.

Flasks, heavy (e.g., Filter, Wood-heads).

Funnels.

Glasses, Neasler's.

" Sediment.

" Test.

Jars, Ball.

" for Bruhl's Apparatus.

" Dressing.

Jars, Gas.

" Hydrometer.

" Museum.

" Specimen.

" Surgical.

Kipps' Apparatus.

Mercury Reservoirs.

Mortars and Pestles.

Percolators.

Spirit Lamps.

Surgical Trays.

Troughs.

Urinals.

Furnace made and Lamp-worked.

Bottles, Gas Washing.

Bulbs, Nitrogen.

Fat Extraction Apparatus.

Flasks, Various.

Funnels, Separating.

Kjeldahl's Apparatus.

Tubes Funnelted.

Vapour Density Apparatus.

Vacuum Flasks (including Vacuum

Food Containers).

Vacuum Tubes.

Lamp-blown (Chemical and Physical)—ungraduated.

Bulbs, Absorption.

" Gas Absorption.

Burettes.

Connectors.

Distillation Apparatus.

Fat Extraction Apparatus.

Filtering Apparatus.

Funnels, Separating.

Glasses, Sand.

Oscilloscopes.

Pipettes. Pumps, Air. " Filter. Pyknometers. Regulators, Gas. Stopcocks and Taps. Tube, Various. Vitals, Serum.	Tumblers, Medicine. Ureometers. Voltameters. Weighing Bottles.
Lump blown (Medical and Bacteriological)—ungraduated. Ampoules. Applicators. Bottles, Drop. " Serum. Breast Relievers. Bulbs, Vaccine. Catheter Moulds. Dilators. Ear pipes. Eye Cups. Flasks, Yeast. Inhalers. Nasal Douches. Nozzles. Rectal pipes. Reels. Sprays. Tubes, Various. Water Testing Apparatus.	Glass Thermometers, Hydrometers, etc. Barometers—Mercury in glass. Hydrometers, all types, including Lactometers, Saccharometers, etc. Hydrometers. Thermometers, Chemical. " Clinical. " Glass Scale. " High range. " Industrial. " Metal Scale. " Special. " Stem divided. " Wooden Scale.
Graduated Scientific Glassware. Albuminometers. Albuminimeters. Alkalimeters. Burettes. Cylinders, Measuring. Eudiometers. Flasks, measuring. Glasses, Nessler. Manometers. Measures, Conical. Nitrometers. Photosynthometer. Pipettes. Potometer. Rain Gauge Measures. Respirometer. Specific Gravity Bottles. Test Mixers. Tubes, Carbon. " Gas Measuring.	Glass Artificial Eyes. 1. Human. 2. Other. X-Ray Tubes and Valves. X-Ray Tubes, Ordinary Gas type. X-Ray Valves, including High Tension Rectifiers. Hot Cathode Valves, including wireless Telegraphy Valves. Tubing and Rod. Tubing, Clinical Thermometer. Combustion. Cylinder. Eggshell. Hydrometer. Hydrometer, Flat. Neutral. Soft Soda. Thermometer? Glass Syringes. 1. Hypodermic. 2. Other.

No. 4363.—The following extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 15th May 1919, are published for general information:—

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

FURTHER RELAXATIONS.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has given the following further directions in regard to the Prohibitions of Import:

The restrictions on the importation of the following articles are to be removed:—

144. Photographic apparatus as follows:—

Ferrotypes plates.
 Camera shutters.
 Positive papers.
 Cinematograph cameras.

145. Boxboards cut to length for packing cases for foodstuffs, except those packed in tins and bottles.
146. Motor car jacks and track jacks.
147. Files.
148. Bronze castings (machine or phosphor bronze).
149. Foundry flasks.
150. Springs for the upholstery trade.
151. Wire hooks for hats and coats.
152. Collapsible tubes, tin or lead, for medicinal and other purposes.
153. Combination moulds and ladles.
154. Friction clutches.
155. Piercers, punches, and round-hole perforators.
156. Adjustable pipe tongs.
157. Flexible metallic tubing.
158. Food choppers or mincing machines (hand driven).
159. Bread making machines (hand driven).
160. Bread and meat-slicing machines (hand driven).
161. Enamelled hollow-ware.
162. Steel ferrules.
163. Plaiting of all descriptions, including Sparteric, but excluding Visea plait, as from 31st May 1919.
164. Unglazed spectacle ware of all kinds.
165. Straw envelopes.
166. Watches of all kinds and parts thereof.
167. Time recorder parts.
168. Rubber manufactures other than tyres, boots and shoes, and stationery articles.
169. Typewriters and parts thereof.
170. Soap and soap stock.
171. Licences should be freely given for all medical bulbs and herbs and herbs, and for hyacinths, early single and double tulips, crocus, Spanish iris, gladioli, chionodoxa and scilla Siberica, and all other bulbs. Plants and trees should remain prohibited.

TO BE LICENSED EXCEPTIONALLY.

The importation of the following articles is to be licensed only exceptionally as and when required:—

172. Cameras fitted with lenses.
173. Portable shop cranes, electric hoists and steel pulley blocks, except Yale triplex pulley blocks and Yale triplex electric hoists, which are to be rationed to regular pre-war importers at the rate of 100 per cent. of 1913 importations.
174. All types of jacks, except motor car jacks and track jacks.
175. Crown bars, pinch bars or hand wagon movers.
176. Lead Wool.
177. Front studs for horse shoes.
178. Spring cotter.
179. Wire fence stretchers and strainers.

180. Steel barrows
181. Drawing pins.
182. Steel tanks.
183. Trolleys and trucks for warehouse and wharf.
184. Shaft bearings, shaft bearing boxes, blocks for shafting, shaft collars, shaft couplings, shaft hangers, shaft hanger frames.
185. Iron and steel pulleys, except pressed steel pulleys, of which 200 tons (actual net weight) are to be admitted until 1st September 1919.
186. Fan blowers and forges.
187. Metal baths and fittings thereof.
188. Flat or laundry irons.
189. Cast iron pipe fittings and cast iron pipes, rainwater pipes and soil guttering pipes, in so far as at present prohibited.
190. Aluminium hollow-ware.
191. Iron and steel welded tubes up to 2 inches in diameter.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

The importation of the following articles is to be restricted as shown :—

192. Photographic apparatus (except that mentioned under No. 144) is to be admitted at the rate of 33½ per cent. of 1913 importations in proportionate quarterly amounts.
193. A ration of 75 per cent. of 1913 importations of cut box boards is to be granted for the packing of edible goods in tins and bottles, and all other commodities in proportionate quarterly amounts.
194. Picture frame mouldings are to be admitted at the rate of 100 per cent. of 1916 importations in proportionate quarterly amounts.
196. Rubber tyres are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent. of 1913 importations.
197. Rubber boots and shoes are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent. of 1913 importations.
198. Sewing machines (domestic hand and treadle), and parts thereof are to be admitted at the rate of 75 per cent. of 1913 importations.
199. Zinc oxide is to be admitted up to 50 per cent. of 1913 importations. This is an amendment of the decision already published.
200. All upper leather which can be shown by the importers to have been purchased before 8th April 1919 is to be admitted forthwith. All other upper leather is to be admitted after 15th June.

In accordance with the above general licences have been issued for the articles mentioned in items 144 to 171 except in the case of watches and parts thereof made of silver or base metal, for which general licences were already in operation, and also excepting No. 145.

Applications for special licences should be made as usual to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S. W. 1.

EXTENSION OF GENERAL LICENCES.

With reference to the announcement in the *Journal* of 23rd January, respecting the availability till 1st July of certain general licences, the Board of Trade now announce that the following general licences have been extended till 1st September :—

Aerated mineral and table waters (unsweetened), almonds, apples, bananas, bladders, casings and sausage skins, cassia lignia, cocoa (raw), coffee, fruit, canned, bottled and preserved; gum-kauri, hides, wet and dry, horns and hoofs, ivory (vegetable), nuts used as fruit, onions, pimento rum, sugar-cane, tobacco, wood flour.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR LEATHER STIFFENERS.

Since the last issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* the following general licence has been issued (in addition to those referred to in the notice of import Relaxations above):—

Leather boot and shoe stiffeners.

EXPORT OF SILVER BULLION AND SILVER COIN.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) announce that licences will now be granted freely for the export of silver bullion and silver coin of foreign mintage. Licences will not, as a general rule, be granted for the export of British silver coin.

CERTAIN LEATHER EXPORTS.

The Board of Trade announce that an open general licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned forms of leather to all destinations, except those destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export:—

Sole bends of English tannage of 14 lb. and upwards.

Sole bends of 12 lb. and upwards produced from buffalo hides.

Offal, i.e., bellies, shoulders, heads and tails, rough, struck, and dressed.

All leather produced in and imported from British Dominions, Possessions and Protectorates.

Shipments under the open general licence may be made without application to the Export Licence Department.

EXPORTS OF CARTRIDGES, CHARGES, ETC.

With reference to the announcement on page 626 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 8th instant, the Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) announce that a further open general licence has been issued for the export of Cartridges, Charges, etc., and Industrial Explosives to additional destinations. The complete list of destinations to which shipment may now be made without applications for specific export licences is as follows:—

British Possessions and Protectorates; French Possessions and Protectorates; United States of America; South America; Africa; Japan and Corea; Asiatic Russia; France; Belgium; Spain; Portugal; Greece; Italy; Serbia.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) announce that goods of any description (other than foodstuffs from Europe destined for extra-European destinations) may be brought to this country for transhipment to any destination to which exports are ordinarily allowed, provided that in the case of any goods on Sections "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports the Bills of Lading clearly shew that the goods were intended for transhipment before they left the country of origin, or that other satisfactory evidence to that effect is produced to the Export Licence Department. If these conditions are observed, it will, therefore, in future be unnecessary to obtain the provisional approval of that department before bringing goods to this country for transhipment. In the case of goods destined for the border neutral countries in Europe, the goods must be consigned to the Import Associations in accordance with the regulations for the time being in force in respect of direct exports from the United Kingdom.

Applications for transhipment permits should in all cases still be made on the form S. 90 to the Customs authorities at the port of arrival; and as regards any goods on Sections "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports, the Bills of Lading, if available, should accompany the S. 90 form.

No. 4407.—The following Board of Trade list and special supplements thereto, dated the 16th May 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom are published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
4, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

16th May 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, ETC.

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This list is revised and issued fortnightly. Copies can be had on application to the Stationery Branch, Export Licence Department.

Orders of Council and notices issued subsequently to the date of this list are published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, a weekly publication which may be obtained either directly or through any bookseller from the undermentioned branches of H. M. Stationery Office:—

London: Imperial House, Kingsway, W. C. 2;
Cardiff: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;
Manchester: 37, Peter Street;
Edinburgh: 23, Forth Street;

or from Messrs. E. Pensonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

APPLICATION FORMS FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

Special forms are provided for certain commodities and care should be taken to make application on the proper form. The following is a list of forms which can be obtained from the Stationery Branch of the Export Licence Department:—

- Application Form "A" to be used when making application to export a specific consignment of goods in general (except goods for which special forms are provided as indicated below).
- " " "B" for general licence to export such goods over a period not exceeding four months.
- " " "E" for ordinary licence to export a consignment a raw cotton, cotton yarn or cotton waste.
- " " "F" for general licence to export cotton yarn, thread, rope or twine over a period not exceeding three months.
- " " "G," for ordinary licence to export a consignment of cotton piece goods.
- " " "H," for general licence to export cotton piece goods, over a period not exceeding three months.
- * Application Forms "A" and "B."

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 16th May, 1919.

Application for licence to Export Coal, Coke or Manufactured Fuel.

Application for licences, and all correspondence relating to the export of coal, coke or manufactured fuel should in future be addressed to the Coal Mines Department (Export Branch), Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C. 1, and not to the Export Licence Department.

Having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, the Export Licence Department is prepared to dispense with answers being given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above mentioned forms of application "A" and "B":—

- (a) 2, (f) 2, (g) 1 and 3, (i), (j), (m), (n) 1 and 2, (o) 1 and 2, (p), (q), and (s) 1, 2, 3 and 4.†

LIST A. AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 12th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, and the 9th May 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz.:—

List A and B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.*

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad* except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the Goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(A) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.</p> <p>(A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.</p> <p>Alc, see Beer.</p> <p>Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 12-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.</p> <p>(A) Animals, living for food, 12-12-16.</p> <p>(A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.</p> <p>Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.</p> <p>(A) Arms not being Firearms and their component parts.</p> <p>•</p> <p>Bags, see Nitrate.</p> <p>Banknotes, see Notes.</p> <p>(B) Barium sulphate, 11-6-18, 6-8-18, 20-12-18, 28-3-19.</p> <p>Bark, see Cinchona.</p> <p>(A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.</p> | <p>(B) Barographa, suitable for aircraft 6-12-18.</p> <p>(A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.</p> <p>(B) Bauxite.</p> <p>(A) Bayonets and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricotes, 12-12-16, 27-11-17—(see however Appendix No. 1.)</p> <p>(A) Bean flour and meal.</p> <p>(A) Beer and ale, 1-5-17.</p> <p>Biscuit, meal, see Cakes and Meals.</p> <p>(A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.</p> <p>Bran, see Offals of Corn.</p> <p>Brats, see Copper.</p> <p>(A) Bread.</p> <p>Brewers' grains, see Grains.</p> <p>(B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.</p> <p>Bronze, see Copper.</p> <p>(A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.</p> <p>Bullion, see Gold, Silver.</p> <p>(A) Butter.</p> <p>•</p> <p>C</p> <p>(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage, or food for animals), the following:—</p> <p>Biscuit meal.</p> <p>Calf meal.</p> <p>Coconut and poonac cake.</p> <p>Compound cakes and meal.</p> <p>Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal.</p> |
|---|---|

† Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any of these questions, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

‡ These questions will be deleted on the reprint of application forms "A" and "B."

Fish meal and concentrated fish.
 Gluten meal or gluten feed.
 Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal.
 Hemp seed cake and meal.
 Husk meal.
 Linseed cake and meal.
 Locust bean meal.
 Maize germ meal.
 Maize meal and flour.
 Meat meal.
 Palm nut cake and meal.
 Poppy seed cake and meal.
 Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal.
 Sesame seed cake and meal.
 Soya bean cake and meal.
 Sunflower seed cake and meal.
 Whale cake.

Calf meal *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Calves' stomachs, 25-5-16.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot gun cartridges. (*See* however Appendix No. 4).
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patents.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) *Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- Chlorate, potassium, *see* potash salts.
- (A) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts and preparations or any of these substances, 1-5-17, 27-11-17, 22-1-18.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (B) *Coal tar pitch, 15-10-18.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-2-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.

- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17.
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Comblings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- (A) Copper and alloys or copper, 23-2-17, 11-4-19.
- (A) Copper ore, regulus, matte, concentrate and precipitate, 27-2-17.
- (A) *Copper sulphate, 12-4-18.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- (B) Cotton, American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.

- (A) Dair.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs (*see* also Appendix No. 1 and Appendix 2).

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Eggs in shells.
- (A) Egg, yolk and liquid, 8-9-16, 19-2-17.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.

Fats, edible, *see* oils.

- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18.
- (A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chincharns and sprats, 27-12-18.
- (*See* also Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19.
- (*See* also Appendix No. 2.)
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

- (A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
- Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
- Gun-metal, *see* Copper.

H

- Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
- Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, wet salted, cattle, 28-2-19.
- Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

I

- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron, 1-5-17, the following :—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
- (A) Pig.
- (A) Pyrites.
- (A) Scrap.
See also Iron and steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.

J

- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.

L

- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
- Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- (A) Leather, except chamois, skivers and seal, 30-3-17, 19-11-18. (*See also* Appendix No. 1.)
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
- Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.

M

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
- Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.

- (B) Malt sugar (maltose) and articles and preparations containing malt sugar, 19-2-17, 28-2-17, 4-4-19.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
- Meals, *see* Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds (except tinned, potted and turtle meat), 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Meals and ores, *see* specific headings, e.g., Copper, Iron, etc.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
- Milk dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- Molasses, *see* Feeding stuffs.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.

N

- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (A) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
- † Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
- Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

O

- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under list C) :—
Hemp seed oil.
- Kapoc seed oil.
- Maize oil.
- Morah seed oil.
- Niger seed oil.
- Olive oil.
- Poppy seed oil.
- Rape seed oil.
- Shea butter.
- Sunflower oil.
- Dripping.
- Premier jus, 7-3-19, 28-3-19.
- Oil, codliver, *see* Codliver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

P

- Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
(A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
(A) Potash salts, and mixtures containing such potash salts, not otherwise prohibited, 19-2-17.
Potassium bicarbonate, chlorate, cyanide, perchlorate, prussiates, *see* Potash salts.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes, 7-6-16.
(A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Pyrites, *see* Iron.

Q

Quinine, *see* Cinchona.

R

- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
(A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet, 4-7-16.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S

- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.

Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.

Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.

- (A) Silk, raw, thrown and waste, 15-1-17, 21-3-19.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and coin, 12-4-18, 29-11-18.
Skine, *see* Calf, Hides.
Soldier, *see* Copper.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17. *See also* Iron and steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.
(A) Straw.
(B) Submarine and signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery, Malt Sugar.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

T

- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
(A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless, and instruments and material for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
(B) Tomato pulp, 19-2-17, 15-4-19.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

U

- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.

V

- Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
(A) Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds, 29-9-16, 12-12-16, 15-1-17, 10-5-17, 20-12-18.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels, 18-12-17.

W

- (B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
Wool and Woollen Goods—
(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair).
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.

Y

- Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.
Yellow metal, *see* Copper.

LIST C.—By order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 16th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to all Destinations in European and Asiatic Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia,* Montenegro,* Albania,* Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Turkey, Bulgaria, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway, inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace Lorraine and the portions of § Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

All Goods not included in List A or B in the List of Prohibited Goods come under List C, with the following exceptions, which may be exported to all non-enemy destinations and enemy destinations with which trading is permitted without licence:—

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.
- (3) Goods contained in the export free list (see APPENDIX No. 2).

Licences are required to export List C, goods to the following destinations only:—

- (i) †Norway; (ii) †Sweden; (iii) †Denmark; (iv) †Holland; (v) †Switzerland;
- (vi) Russia (European, as constituted before the War, except Russian Black Sea ports);
- (vii) All Enemy territory as constituted before the War, except the following destinations, to which goods coming under List C may be exported without licence, §§ Occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg), *Bosnia, *Herzegovina, *Dalmatia, Czecho-Slovakia, *Turkey, †Bulgaria, *Russian Black Sea Ports, § German Austria, * and the parts of Austria-Hungary occupied by the Allied Forces.

* See, however, List D, page 1233.

† See, however, Lists D and E.

‡ See, however, Appendix No. 1 A.

§§ Goods on List C may only be exported to the occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg) without licence *via* Holland provided they are consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam).

§ GERMAN-AUSTRIA AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The territory comprised in German-Austria consists of the following provinces of Austria:—

Upper Austria.	Styria.	Tyrol (the northern or Innsbruck portion).
Lower Austria.	Carinthia.	Vorarlberg.
Salzburg.		

The principality of Lichtenstein lying between Vorarlberg and Switzerland is also included. The remaining Austrian Provinces, south of those mentioned above, and portions of territory in the south and east of Hungary are in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments.

To the provinces of German Austria as defined above, and to the occupied territories in both Austria and Hungary goods on prohibited List C (except such as may be on List D—*and* free goods may be exported without licence; goods on Lists A and B required export licences.

LIST D.—By order of Council dated 21st March 1919, as amended by order of Council of the 11th April 1919, and the 15th April 1919, all goods on List D are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports) and German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro and Albania.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

¶ Many goods on the above list are already on list A or B.

Armour plates.
Armoured motor-cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances, adopted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Litrabers, military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

List E.*—In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

List C goods, other than those included in the foregoing Lists D and E, may be exported without license to Turkey, Bulgaria, and Ports on the Black Sea.

APPENDIX NO. I.

General Licences For Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export License Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Boot polish.

Browning.

Uake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Mustard powder.

Egg, liquid, preserved, not including frozen liquid egg.

Egg, substitute and powder.

Egg yolk, dried.

Egg products, dried.

Floor polishes, furniture polishes and creams, and similar polishes containing wax.

Ginger beer powder.

Gloy.

Health salts.

Kodlio.

Leather, the following :—

All leather produced in and imported from British Dominions, possessions and protectorates.

East Indian tanned hide or kip and calf leather, rough and dressed.

Horse hide leather, all descriptions, rough, struck and dressed.

Harness leather, dressed, including bag and case hides, and enamelled and japanned hides.

Sheep and lamb leather, dressed, of all descriptions.

Mineral tanned sole leather.

Offal, i.e., bellies, shoulders, heads, and tails, rough, struck, and dressed.

Sole bands of English tannage of 14 lbs. and upwards.

Sole bands of 12 lbs and upwards produced from buffalo hides.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Lemonade powder.

Lime juice cordial.

* Many goods on the above List are already on List A. or B.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
 Mapleton's nut food.
 Marmite.
 Metal polishes.
 Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
 Mohair and wools, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.
 Paint, other than gold paint.
 Phenalgin.
 "Photo" animal food.
 Pudding powder.
 Puddings.
 Scammony resin.
 Soap powders.
 Strapping, leather, for breeches.
 Vanilla custard.
 Varnishes of all kinds.

A further Open General Licence has been issued for coal-tar pitch and sulphate of copper. These goods now require specific licences only for (a) foreign destinations to which goods on List "C" are prohibited from export, and (b) for France and French Possessions.

APPENDIX No. 1A.

Open General Licence for export of List C Goods to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland.

An Open General Licence has been issued allowing goods on Section C of the Prohibited List, including those shown in Appendix No. 1 but not including any goods contained in Section D to be exported freely by freight from this country to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland on the following terms:—

Norway and Sweden.—Individual guarantees in respect of exports are no longer required, but the goods must be consigned to the appropriate Import Associations. In order that the method of consignment may be checked, an arrangement has been made where by shippers are to forward the Customs Shipping Bills or Specifications (whichever are required under Customs regulations) to the Export Licence Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1 (in envelopes marked "Shipping Section") for approval. Should the exporter actually have received a guarantee against re-export in respect of the transaction, it should be forwarded with the Shipping Bill or Specification, and if the guarantee has previously been sent to this Department, the reference number of the relative papers should be furnished. The Shipping Bills or Specifications will be amended, if necessary, and returned to the shippers stamped "approved". Upon the production of approved Shipping Bills or Specifications, shipment will be allowed by H. M. Customs without any form of guarantee, subject to the usual Customs formalities. This procedure will not apply to any individual licences which have already been issued, or which may hereafter be issued in special cases.

Should exporters prefer, they may forward to this Department a duplicate of the usual advice sent to their shipping agents in lieu of a Shipping Bill or Specification. The advice will then be stamped and returned to them (or to their shipping agents if requested) for production to the Customs with the usual Shipping Bill or Specification. Documents addressed to the Shipping Branch of the Export Licence Department will be dealt with at once and will be despatched to exporters by return post.

Denmark.—The usual certificates from the Danish Associations must be produced to the Customs at the time of shipment. Where goods covered by one certificate are to be shipped in instalments, special arrangements should be made with the Customs at the time of shipment. The certificates need not be produced to the Customs in any case where individual licences have been or may be issued by the Export Licence Department in special cases.

Holland.—All goods may be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust for account of the sub-consignee without the prior production of an N.O.T. certificate, though exporters who actually hold certificates should hand them to the Customs at the time of shipment. The same procedure will apply to outstanding licences.

Switzerland.—All consignable goods may be consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique for account of sub-consignee without prior production of any form of certificate, though exporters who actually hold certificates should hand them to the Customs at the time of shipment. The same procedure will apply to outstanding licences. A list of consignable goods is issued as a supplement to the List of "Export Prohibited Goods."

In cases where the Associations specified above refuse generally or specifically to accept consignment and exporters make a declaration to the Customs to this effect, the goods may be consigned to the Inter-Allied Trade Committees in Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen or The Hague, as the case may be, on account of the sub-consignee without the prior production of any document. In the case of Switzerland, consignment of such goods should be made to the British Legation at Berne. Non-consignable goods, not on the "free" list, should also be consigned to the British Legation at Berne.

The local Inter Allied Trade Committees (or the British Legation, as the case may be) will endorse the Bills of Lading (without any financial liability) on receipt of satisfactory guarantees from the importer.

Further information will be given as soon as it is known which of the above mentioned organisations are prepared to accept consignment. Meantime consignors should get into touch with consignees in respect of goods which will be ready for shipment in the next few weeks, with a view to ascertaining whether the appropriate Association will accept consignment or not.

Applications for licences should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department (4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1) for all goods on Sections A, B or D of the Prohibited List. Applications should also be made for the following goods on Section C:—

- (a) goods to be despatched by parcel post;
- (b) goods intended for the personal use of the recipient;
- (c) isolated trade transactions not exceeding £5 in value.

In each case (except as regards (b) and (c) above, for which guarantees are usually waived) exporters should state whether the appropriate Importing Association is willing to accept consignment of the goods; and if the Association has refused to accept consignment, generally or specifically, that fact should be stated.

APPENDIX No. 1B.

Export of Small Consignments by Parcel Post to Neutral Countries in Europe.

Exports by parcel post to neutral countries in Europe are allowed without consignment to the usual Importing Association, or, in the case of Denmark, guarantees against re-export provided the value of the parcel does not exceed £5. It should, however, be distinctly understood that this procedure is intended to apply to isolated transactions only, and that exporters cannot be allowed to despatch large numbers of parcels to the same consignee without consignment to the appropriate Import Association; it will not, however, be necessary for certificates from those Associations to be produced.

Goods for Private Consignees.

Applications to export goods in reasonable quantities to private consignees in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Finland without consignment to the usual Importing Associations or production of guarantees against re-export.

It must be understood that no goods can be despatched under this scheme except such as are for the personal use of the consignee and of his family.

APPENDIX No. 1C.

Consignment to Importing Associations, &c. (or, in the case of Denmark, Quarrantees against Re-Export) are not required for the following Export Prohibited Goods:—

Drugs, &c., the following:—

Barium sulphate.
Betanaphthol.
Opium and its alkaloids and preparations.

Dyes and dyestuffs.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.

Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by name on List A or B (except arms and munitions, and their components and accessories).

Medicines, proprietary and patent, containing quinine, cocaine, santonin, cod liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.

Steel, scrap.

Foodstuffs.

Foodstuffs (including raw materials for the manufacture of foodstuffs) may now be exported to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland without the intervention of official consignees. Licences for foodstuffs on Lists A and B will, therefore, where home supplies permit, be issued providing for consignment direct to the purchaser.

As regards food-stuffs on List C, an open general licence has been issued permitting export to be made direct to the consignee without the production of individual guarantees against re-export. Shipping bills (or specifications) in respect of such goods need, therefore, no longer be produced to the Export Licence Department to be stamped "Approved" before production to H. M. Customs.

The term "foodstuffs" should be regarded as including spices and beverages.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF FREE GOODS.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the export of the following goods to all non-enemy destinations and to those enemy destinations with which trading is permitted. It is therefore unnecessary to make application to the Export Licence Department for export licences in respect of these goods:—

Adding and calculating machines.
Alabaster for statuary purposes.
Anatomical models.
Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine.
Athletic goods.
Bicycles and accessories, including tyres actually fitted to bicycles.
Bicycle pedal rubbers.
Books and printed matter.
Boot laces.
Boot polishing pads.
Brushes of all kinds.
Buttons of all kinds.
Caps (headgear).
Cash registers.
Celluloid wares.
Cigar and cigarette holders.
Cinematograph films, raw or printed.
China.
China clay.
Clocks and watches, including clocks for time checking.
Coral.
Corset laces.
Cutlery; all forms.
Dental burs.
Dental filling materials.
Discs and cylinders for graphophones and phonographs.

Drugs, etc., the following:—

Acetyl salicylic acid.
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
Agaric.
Althæa root.
Amidol and substitutes.
Amido-pyrim.
Argentamin.
Arsenical salts for medicinal use.
Arsenobillon.
Arsenious acid.
Bromine.
Butylchloral hydrate.
Cacodylic acid.
Camomile.
Chronic acid.
Diethylbarbituric acid.
Digitalis.
Duboisin sulphuric.
Eucaine.
Ferric compounds.
Ferrum redactum.
Fructus fœniculi.
Henbane (folia hyoscyami).
Hydrobromic acid.
Ichthyol.
Inula root.
Kharsevan.

Drugs—*cum*old.
 Metol.
 Nitrate of silver.
 Paraldehyde.
 Phenacetin.
 Salicylic acid.
 Salicake.
 Sodium arsenate.
 Sodium bromide.
 Sodium nitroprusside.
 Sodium salicylate.
 Veronal sodium.
 Duplicating machinery and supplies therefor.
 Dye, proprietary, the following :—
 Dolly dyes.
 Diamond dyes.
 Drammer dyes.
 Maypole dyes.
 Earthenware.
 Electrodes.
 Electro-plated, gilded or silvered goods, including nickel silver goods and white metal goods, but not including those of solid silver or gold.
 Fans and hand screens.
 Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, amber and ambersol, marble and other stones, paper-mache, bone, horn, celluloid, casein, plaster, ebonite, vulcanite, and xylonite.
 Fancy hand-bags for ladies' use.
 Feathers, made up.
 Films, *see* Cinematograph.
 Finger tips, rubber, of all kinds.
 Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.
 Flowers, artificial.
 Flowers, fresh.
 Fountain pens.
 Fruit, fresh, the following :—
 Apricots, grape fruit green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, and imported plums (South African).
 Furs, dressed, dyed or manufactured.
 Gange glasses.
 Glassware.
 Hair ornaments and combs.
 Hair nets of silk or hair.
 Hardware for builders, if of iron or steel.
 Hats of all kinds.
 Household furnishings, fixtures and equipment, if manufactured of wood, iron or steel, except upholstered furniture.
 Ink, other than printers' ink.
 Iris root (orris root).
 " Iron and steel manufactures, except manufactures of high-speed steel (*i.e.*, goods made wholly or mainly of steel containing tungsten or molybdenum), arms and munitions and their components and accessories, and articles prohibited by name on list A or B.

(Under this definition free export is allowed of tinplates, terneplates, black plates, galvanised plates and sheets, &c.).

Jewellery, imitation.

Jewellery, real, mounted with precious stones, excluding articles of solid gold, silver or platinum.
 Laces and guipure, including lace curtains and curtain net, fine nets, fancy nets, mosquito nets and tulle, and all articles made wholly or mainly of lace.
 Laundry machinery.
 Leather, morocco, small fancy goods of, all light leather goods, and all imitation leather goods.
 Ledgers, loose leaf and similar stationery.
 Lighting fixtures, if of iron or steel.
 Liqueurs.
 Lithographic stones.
 † Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass).
 Marble, raw and manufactured.
 Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or cane.
 Medicinal herbs, except henbane.
 Medicines, proprietary and patent, except such as contain quinine, cocaine, santonin, cod liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.
 Mineral waters, unsweetened.
 Mosaic ware.
 Musical instruments.
 Office furniture and stationery.
 Oils, essential.
 Opera glasses for use in theatres.
 Paintings and pictures of all kinds.
 Peel of citrons fruits in brine.
 Pen nibs.
 Perambulators, complete with tyres.
 Perfumery.
 Phonographs.
 Phonographic records.
 Photographic goods, but not chemicals therefor.
 Pianos.
 Plushes.
 Precious stones (real and imitation).
 Printing presses.
 Pumice stone.
 Rag books.
 Razors, safety, and blades.
 Ribbons, silk.
 Rubber erasers.
 Salt.
 Sanitary ware, plumbers' goods, if of iron or steel or earthenware, containing not more than 5 per cent. of copper or brass.
 Scales and balances, not including weights of copper or brass.
 Screw spanners for cycles.
 Sensitised paper and plates.
 Sewing machines for domestic use.
 Shrubs.
 Silk braid.
 Slates, writing or drawing.
 Slate pencils.
 Spectacles and eye glasses.

* " Iron and steel manufactures " does not cover manufactures containing more than 10 per cent in weight of metals other than iron or steel.

† This heading covers machinery made of any material, provided it does not contain more than 50 per cent. of copper or brass.

Stamps, used.
 Stones, bricks and tiles.
 Straw plaits and chip plaits.
 Teeth, artificial.
 Theatrical properties, wigs and cosmetics, excluding costumes and footwear.
 Tobacco pipes.
 Toilet preparations and requisites, excluding soap.
 Toys, dolls and games of all kinds, including rubber toys.
 Trimmings of silk.

Truffles, fresh or preserved.
 Turners' wares of wood.
 Type setting and type-casting machinery, including type metal.
 Typewriters and spare parts.
 Umbrellas.
 Velvets of silk or silk mixture.
 Walking sticks.
 Wall papers.
 Whips.
 Wines of all kinds.
 Works of art.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Samples.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bond-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Open General Licence for Export of Cartridges, Charges, &c., to certain Destinations.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., and industrial explosives to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made, without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
 French Possessions and Protectorates.
 United States of America.
 South America.
 Africa.
 Japan and Korea.
 Asiatic Russia.
 France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia.

The issue of this license does not relieve exports from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate

consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. 3.

BOARD OF TRADE,

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,

16th May, 1919.

Special Supplements to the List of Export Prohibited Goods.

LIST OF GOODS CONSIGNABLE TO THE SOCIÉTÉ SUISSE DE SURVEILLANCE ECONOMIQUE, SWITZERLAND.

Abass.	Alkaloids (vegetable).
Abaca yarn.	Almonds, nuts, and walnuts, shelled or not.
Accumulators, electric.	Almond oil.
Acetanilide.	Alpaca yarn.
Acetates.	Alpiste.
Acetic acid.	Alum.
Aceto-cellulose.	Alumina: anhydride, hydride, salts.
Acetone, including acetate and pyrolignite of lime.	Alumina (sulphate).
Acid—	Aluminium ore, including bauxite and cryolite.
Acetic.	Aluminium in all forms: pure metal; alloys of.
Benzoic.	Aluminium, manufactures of, not including aluminium jewellery.
Boric.	Aluminium, oxides and salts of.
Carbolic.	Aluminium bronze.
Chlorosulphuric.	Alundum, cast or not.
Citric.	American cloth.
Fatty.	Ammonium salts.
Formic.	Ammunition.
Gallic.	Amyl alcohol (fusel oil).
Hydrochloric.	Aniline (materials for).
Lactic.	Aniline and its compounds.
Nitric.	Animal fats.
Oleic.	Animal wax, bees' wax, spermaceti.
Oxalic.	Animals, living.
Palmitic.	Aniseed and star aniseed.
Phenic.	Anthracene.
Pyrogallie.	Anti-bacterium.
Stearic.	Anti-febrine.
Sulphuric.	Anti-friction metal.
Tannic.	Antimony metallic (native antimony and regulus of antimony); alloys of, including anti-friction metal.
Tartaric.	Antimony, native sulphide, ore, and other combinations of antimony.
Aconitine.	Apparatus and materials used in medicine, surgery, and antiseptic, not including pottery.
Acerins, roasted or not.	Apples, residue of.
Aeroplanes and airships and engines and parts.	Arabic, gum.
Aeroplanes, component parts of, with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.	Arms of all kinds and component parts.
Agar agar.	Arsenic, ore and metal.
Albumen, including yolk of egg.	Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, mixtures containing arsenic. (Excluding those articles which appear on the Free List.)
Alcohol, industrial.	Asbestos, crude.
Aldehyde, denatured.	Asbestos, manufactures.
Aldehyde, non-denatured.	Asphalted cardboard.
Alfa.	
Alimentary pastes.	
Alkaline bromides.	
Alkaline tartarates. (Those except potassium tartarate, can be sent under the small parcel system).	

Asphalted felts.
 Asphalts, all kinds.
 Asphyxiating gas, materials for manufacture of.
 Asses.
 Atropine.
 Automobiles, and parts and accessories.
 Bacon.
 Bags (except paper bags).
 Balata, all forms.
 Balata belting.
 Balloons and parts.
 Balloon stuffs.
 Bamboos.
 Banana meal.
 Bandages.
 Barges.
 Bark for tanning.
 Barley.
 Barrels and casks.
 Batteries, electric, and parts.
 Bauxite.
 Bayonets.
 Bean oil, fatty acid of.
 Beans, dried, whole.
 Beans for cattle feeding.
 Beans, split, and meal.
 Beans, locust.
 Beef, corned.
 Beef oleo for margarine.
 Bees'-wax, crude or worked, and articles in bees'-wax.
 Beet pulp for cattle.
 Beetroot salin.
 Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Bell-metal, all forms.
 Belting (machine) in all material.
 Benzine.
 Benzo-naphthol.
 Benzol; benzoic acid, benzoates.
 Berries for tanning.
 Bicarbonate of soda.
 Bichromate of soda.
 Biphosphate of lime.
 Biscuits.
 Bismuth, ore and metal.
 Bismuth salts.
 Bitumen, and bituminous compositions.
 Bladders.
 Blankets (woollen).
 Blasting powder.
 Blocks, stereos, clichés (copper).
 Boats for river use (barges, etc.).
 Boiler compositions.
 Boiler packings (see Packings).
 Bone fat.
 Bones, whole, dissolved, melted, calcined, and bone ash.
 Boots and shoes, rubber and leather, including footwear in textile with leather soles or parts; also parts thereof, and grindery used in the manufacture thereof. (Ladies' and children's boots up to a maximum length of 17 centimetres in any material can be sent under the small parcel system.)
 Borax (borate of soda) and mixtures containing borax; boric acid.
 Boron compounds.
 Bran, pollard, and flour-mill waste.
 Brass, all forms.
 Brazil nuts.
 Bread.

Brewers' and distillers' grains used for cattle feeding.
 Briarles, pigs', assorted and in bundles.
 Bromides, and their compounds and salts, except radium sodium bromides. (Alkaline bromides can be sent under the small parcel system.)
 Bromoform.
 Bronze (aluminium).
 Bronze, all forms.
 Brucine.
 Buckwheat.
 Bullion (see Gold).
 Butter.
 Butter substitutes.
 Cabbages.
 Cable, insulated.
 Cables, cordage, ropemakers' wares, of any textile materials.
 Cadmium, ore and metal.
 Cadmium salts.
 Cafeo.
 Caffeine and its salts.
 Cakes.
 Calcium, carbide of.
 Calcium cyanamide.
 Calves.
 Camel's hair.
 Camel's hair yarn.
 Camp equipment.
 Camphor.
 Canary seed.
 Candied peel.
 Candles, nightlights, tapers, of bees'-wax, stearine, spermaceti, and other substances.
 Canes.
 Cantharides and its preparations.
 Canvas.
 Caoutchouc (see Rubber).
 Capsicum.
 Caraway seeds.
 Carbide of calcium.
 Carbolic acid and its compounds, and mixtures containing carbolic acid.
 Carbonate of lead, pure or fixed fatty matter.
 Carbonate of soda, in all forms, including bicarbonate.
 Carbon sulphide.
 Carbon chloride and tetrachloride and their preparations.
 Carbon (gas).
 Carbons (electric).
 Carborundum in all forms, including alundum, cast or otherwise.
 Cardamoms.
 Carboard, asphalted.
 Card clothing.
 Carpets of animal hair, wool, linen, jute, and cotton, and mixtures thereof.
 Carriages, carts, and waggons.
 Carrots.
 Cartridges.
 Caseine.
 Cashew nuts.
 Casings, sausage.
 Casks and barrels.
 Cassava root.
 Cassia.
 Castor oil.
 Cattle.
 Cattle cake.
 Cattle feeding-stuffs, brewery grains, and other; also prepared cattle foods.

Cauliflowers.
 Caustic soda.
 Celluloid.
 Cellulose.
 Cellulose yarn.
 Cement.
 Cereals, cereal foods, not otherwise specified.
 Ceresine.
 Cerium, ore and metal.
 Cerium, salts of.
 Chamois leather.
 Charcoal.
 "Charenterie."
 Charts.
 Cheese.
 Chemical preparations for pharmacy not otherwise specified. (For those which cannot be sent under the small parcel system (see the separate headings. Antipyrine, aspirine, protargol, salol, salvarsan, neo-salvarsan, sulfonal, and proprietary medicines need not be consigned to the S.S.S.))
 Chestnuts, fresh or dried.
 Chestnut meal.
 Chicory, ground.
 Chicory root, dried or roasted, and substitutes.
 "Chiondent" fibre.
 Chloral and its compounds and preparations.
 Chloramide.
 Chlorates and perchlorates.
 Chloride of ammonia.
 Chloride of carbon, lime, tin, magnesium, zinc.
 Chlorine, liquefied and in solution.
 Chlorine and its compounds.
 Chloroform.
 Chlorosulphuric acid, oil of vitriol, etc.
 Chocolate.
 Chrome, ore and metal.
 Chrome salts.
 Chronometers, ships'.
 Cigars and cigarettes.
 Cinchona bark.
 Cinchonine.
 Cinnamon.
 Citrate of lime and other citrates.
 Citrate of magnesia.
 Citric acid.
 Cliches.
 Cloth, woollen (see Woollen tissues.)
 Clothing, for men, non-waterproofed.
 Clothing, for women, non-waterproofed.
 Clothing, waterproofed.
 Cloves.
 Coal-tar, its products and derivatives capable of being utilised in the manufacture of dyes or explosives; compounds containing such products and derivatives (except coal-tar dyes).
 Cobalt, salts and oxides of cobalt, and articles containing cobalt.
 Coca and its preparations.
 Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
 Cocoa.
 Cocoa beans.
 Cocoa butter.
 Cocoa pods, husks and dust.
 Cocoa powder.
 Coconut butter.
 Coconut oil.

Coconuts.
 Coffee, raw, roasted and hygienic coffee.
 Coffee extracts, essences and substitutes, liquid.
 Coffee substitutes, not otherwise specified, in a dry state, including ground acorns, kubin, cafeo, ground chicory.
 Coin: gold, silver, nickel, bronze and copper.
 Coir yarn and wares.
 Colchicum and its preparations.
 Colloction.
 Colophany.
 Colts.
 Colza oil.
 Compressed soups.
 Condensed milk, sweetened or not.
 Conicine.
 Copal gum.
 Copper: ore (including pyrites); pure metal and alloys of, in all forms; waste.
 Copper wares, including carbons for electricity containing copper, and including all metal articles containing 10 per cent. or more of copper and its alloys, but excluding machinery containing less than 50 per cent. of copper; enamelled or plated copper wares; perforated copper plates; copper leaf; insulated and non-insulated copper cables; insulated electrical copper wires; copper cables with lead sheath or iron fittings; electrical cables of all kinds containing copper; copper trellis-work; copper bolts, screws, nails, rivets; church and other bells; unfinished brass machine parts brass valves and taps, imported apart from their machines; copper or alloyed copper wares not otherwise specified, whether turned or not; bronze wares.
 Copper, suboxide of, and articles containing suboxide of copper.
 Copper, sulphate of.
 Copra butter.
 Copra oil.
 Cordage.
 Cordage (old).
 Cork in sheets including cork unworked, waste and old corks.
 Cork, worked, including corks.
 Corned beef.
 Cornflour.
 Corozo (vegetable ivory) nuts.
 Corrosive sublimate.
 Corrugated iron.
 Corundum, all forms.
 Cotton and cotton waste (including cotton-yarn waste), carded or not; cotton wool.
 Cotton hosiery.
 Cotton lingerie.
 Cotton rags.
 Cotton-seed oil.
 Cotton-seed oil, fatty acid of.
 Cotton stearine.
 Cotton tissues, all kinds, made up or otherwise. Cotton piece-goods, made up or otherwise (other than in the grey and bleached, rectangular texture, weighing more than 22 kilog. per 100 square metres), can be sent under the small parcel system. (Excluding those articles which appear on the Free List.)

Cotton yarn.
 Cream.
 Cream of tartar.
 Creosote, wood.
 Creosote oil.
 Cresol and nitro-cresol, and their compounds and preparations.
 Ornelbles.
 Cryolite.
 Crystolon.
 Carriers' grease.
 Catch.
 Cyanamide, calcium.
 Cyanides.
 Damar gum.
 Dari.
 Dates.
 Daturine.
 Degras.
 Delphinine.
 Dental apparatus.
 Dental rubber and waxes.
 Dermatol.
 Desiccated soups.
 Detonators.
 Dextrines.
 Digitaline.
 Di-methyl-aniline.
 Distillers' grains, and residues from apples, raisins, or olives.
 Diarrhetic.
 Down.
 Drains, rubber.
 Draw-plates, jewelled.
 Dress-protectors, proofed.
 Dynamite.
 Dynamos.
 Earth containing infusoria.
 Ebonite.
 Eggs.
 Eggs, preserved, and egg-yolk.
 Electrical appliances adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
 Electric batteries and parts.
 Electrical fire-lighters.
 Electrical insulated wire and cables.
 Emery, all forms, including wheels and paper.
 Emetine and emetic salts.
 Engine packings (see Packings).
 Equipment, military.
 Ergot of rye.
 Ether sulphuric and ether acetic.
 Eucaine (benzamine) lactate, hydrochloride, and their preparations.
 Explosives: gunpowder and similar explosives, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, molinito, etc.
 Extracts, tanning.
 Extracts of meat.
 Farinaceous articles of all kinds, being food stuffs: wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, buckwheat, grain meal and flour, malt, bread and biscuits, groats, semolina, Italian paste, sago, salep, mandioca and flour, tapioca and flour, rice of all kinds, dried vegetables of all kinds and their meal, chestnuts and flour, dari, millet and alpiato (long millet).
 Fats, animal.
 Fats, vegetable, comestible.
 Fatty acids.

Feathers, feather waste and down (other than fancy feathers).
 Fecula of all kinds.
 Felspar.
 Felts, asphalted.
 Felts of animal hair (for wollen felts for paper-making (see under Wool)).
 Ferro-chrome and ferro-nickel, and all other ferro-alloys.
 Ferro-cyanides.
 Fibre (see Vegetable fibre).
 Figs, dried.
 Figs, roasted.
 Filings and scrap, of old copper, lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys.
 Firearms of all kinds and their component parts.
 Fish, in brine, preserved, dried, salted.
 Fish oil.
 Fish, potted or canned, all kinds.
 Fishing nets.
 Flannels (cotton) (see Cotton tissues).
 Flannels (woollen) (see Woollen tissues).
 Flax, raw, as tow or combed; waste.
 Flaxen canvas; hammock canvas, kit-bag canvas, navy canvas, tent canvas.
 Flaxen fabric suitable for balloons.
 Flour: wheat, maize, rice, pease, beans, and other sorts of.
 Flour mill waste.
 Foodstuffs, preserved, all kinds (see Preserved foodstuffs).
 Forage: hay, straw.
 Formaldehyde, denatured.
 Formaldehyde, non-denatured.
 Formic acid.
 Formol.
 Fruit jellies.
 Fruit syrup.
 Fruit kernels.
 Fruits, dried, preserved, drained.
 Fruits for dyeing and tanning.
 Fullers' earth.
 Fulminate of mercury.
 Furs, rough or prepared, but not worked or made up.
 Fusel oil.
 Fuses (minors').
 Fustic.
 Gallic acid.
 Gambler.
 Game.
 Game (preserved).
 Garlic.
 Gas, asphyxiating, materials for manufacture of.
 Gas carbon.
 Gelatine.
 Geodetic instruments.
 Ginger.
 Ginger, preserved.
 Glass paper.
 Gloves (leather).
 Gloves (rubber).
 Gloves (woollen).
 Glucose, liquid.
 Glucose, solid.
 Glucose, solid, for manufacture of artificial silk.
 Gums, gelatine and isinglass.
 Gluten, all kinds.
 Glycerine and preparations containing glycerine.
 Glycerophosphates.

Goats.
 Goatskins.
 Gold: bullion, ingots, bars, dust, battered articles, coin.
 Goldbeaters' skin.
 Grains (brewery and distillery).
 Grapes, pressed.
 Grapes, residue of.
 Graphite, all forms, including crucibles.
 Grease, machine.
 Grease, curriers' and leather dressers'.
 Grease for vehicles and machinery.
 Grondilles.
 Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes, including rivets, plates, nails, buttons, etc.
 Grindstones and emery wheels.
 Grouts, all kinds.
 Ground-nut oil.
 Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
 Guano.
 Gums, all kinds, solid and liquid; arabic, cherry, tragacanth, Senegal, acacia, agar, Bassorah, mahogany, etc. (Shellac and gum-lac cannot be sent under the small parcel system.)
 Gun-cotton.
 Gunpowder.
 Gun-metal, all forms.
 Guns and parts.
 Gut, animal, in all forms (except guts of oxen). (Guts of sheep can be sent under the small parcel system).
 Guts of oxen.
 Gut, cords of (except those for musical instruments), including gut cords for machinery.
 Gutta-percha, all forms.
 Hair, human and animal, rough, cleaned, spun or otherwise prepared or manufactured; pigs' bristles, assorted, and in bundles.
 Hair, textiles of.
 Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons.
 Hammock canvas.
 Hams.
 Hand-carts.
 Haricot beans.
 Harness and parts.
 Haulers.
 Hay.
 Heliographs.
 Hemp cordage and twine.
 Hemp, crushed, dressed, and combed; waste.
 Hemp, yarn and knotted. (Twists, cords, and yarns of pure hemp may be sent under the small parcel system.)
 Hemp, cloth.
 Hexamethylene-tetramine.
 Hides and skins, rough or prepared, including fur skins not put together.
 Honey, natural or artificial.
 Horn.
 Horsecloths of hair.
 Horshair, and vegetable substitutes for horshair.
 Horshair mats.
 Horses.
 Horseshoes.
 Hosiery (cotton).
 Hosiery (woollen).
 Hydrocarbons and hydrocarbides.

Hydroquinone.
 Hydrochloric acid.
 Hyposulphite of soda.
 Infusorial earth.
 Injectors, rubber.
 Instruments, observation, geodetic, and optical.
 Instruments, nautical, of all kinds.
 Insulated cable.
 Insulating materials.
 Iodine and its compounds and preparations.
 Iodoform.
 Ipacaouaba root.
 Iridium, ore and metal.
 Iridium salts.
 Iron alloys.
 Iron ore (including pyrites).
 Isinglass.
 Italian paste.
 Jams.
 Japanese paper and similar paper, including serviettes of Japanese paper.
 Jellies, fruits.
 Jellies, mineral.
 Jelly, petroleum.
 Jute: raw, carded, etc.
 Jute yarn.
 Jute sacks.
 Jute: piece-goods. Tissues (other than in the grey, rectangular texture, over 30 kilog. per 100 square metres) can be sent under the small parcel system.
 Kermes, mineral.
 Kernel oil for industrial use.
 Kernels of fruits.
 Kino.
 Knitted woollen goods.
 Kuhn.
 Lac.
 Lactic acid.
 Lamps, signalling.
 Lard.
 Lard, imitation.
 Lava, volcanic.
 Lead (ore and metal, pure and alloyed) in all forms, including lead type, old or new.
 Lead salts and compounds.
 Leather, hides, and skins, raw.
 Leather, hides, and skins, tanned and dressed.
 Leather belting.
 Leather wares, including travelling articles in leather, but not including fancy light leather goods ("maroquinerie").
 Leather wares (excluding articles of military clothing, camp and harness equipment) can be sent under the small parcel system.
 Leather dressers' greases.
 Leaves for tanning.
 Leeks.
 Lentils.
 Lichens for tanning.
 Lime acetate and pyrolignite of.
 Lime, chloride and phosphate of.
 Lime, citrate of.
 Linen tissues. These (other than in the grey or bleached, rectangular texture, over 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres) can be sent under the small parcel system.
 Linen yarn.

- Lingerie, cotton.
 Linoleum.
 Linseed.
 Linseed meal.
 Linseed oil.
 Linseed oil, fatty acid of.
 Liquorice, root and juice.
 Litharge.
 Llama hair, yarns, and tissues.
 Locomotives.
 Locust beans.
 Logwood.
 Lorries, motor.
 Lubricants.
 Macaroni.
 Mace.
 Machine belting in all material.
 Machine oils, greases, and lubricants.
 Machinery containing more than 50 per cent. of copper.
 Machinery, textile.
 Magnesia, calcined.
 Magnesia, citrate of.
 Magnesium chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing magnesium chloride and sulphate.
 Magnetos and their parts.
 Maize.
 Maize flour.
 Maize meal.
 Maize stalks.
 Malt.
 Malt (exhausted) and malt germs, for cattle.
 Mandioca and flour.
 Manioc, raw or dried.
 Manganese, ore and metal, all forms; dioxide and peroxide of manganese.
 Manganese salts.
 Mangrove bark and extract.
 Manilla yarn.
 Manures of all kinds, chemical and other.
 Marks (residues).
 Margarine, oleo-margarine, copra butter, and similar products.
 Marmalade.
 Mastic.
 Mats of horsehair.
 Mats of straw and fibre.
 Metal, fusinaceous, all kinds.
 Meat meal for cattle.
 Meats, tinned, and extracts of.
 Meats, fresh and refrigerated.
 Meats, salt and smoked.
 Medicinal preparations not otherwise specified (*see* Chemical preparations for pharmacy).
 Melinite.
 Mercury, fulminate of.
 Mercury, and its compounds and preparations, and mixtures containing compounds of mercury.
 Metal, anti-friction.
 Metallic peroxides.
 Metal-working machinery.
 Methylene, methylic alcohol, crude or chemically pure.
 Methyl-ethyl acetone.
 Mica, crude or in sheets; mica splittings; ground mica.
 Mica, cut, manufactured and mica wages.
 Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.
 Millet.
 Millet, long (alpiste).
 Millinery, cotton.
 Mineral jellies.
 Mineral oil and essences.
 Mineral wax.
 Miners' fuses.
 Mohair, yarn and tissues.
 Molasses.
 Molybdenum: ore and metal.
 Molybdenum salts.
 Monazite sand.
 Money (*see* Coin).
 Morphia; morphine.
 Mosses, Iceland, Irish, caragheen, and sphagnum.
 Motor-cars, motor-lorries; parts and accessories.
 Motor cycles and parts and accessories. (Magnetos and their parts cannot be sent under the small parcel system.)
 Motors, electric, all kinds.
 Mules.
 Munitions.
 Muriate of ammonia.
 Mustard seed.
 Naphtha.
 Naphthalene.
 Naphthol; naphthylamine, and similar products.
 Narcotine.
 Nautical instruments of all kinds.
 Navy canvas.
 Neat's-foot oil.
 Nets, fishing and other.
 Nickel; ore, metal, pure and alloyed, all forms.
 Nickel, salts and combinations.
 Nickel wares and coin.
 Nickelled sheet iron.
 Nicotine.
 Night lights (*see* Candles).
 Nitric acid.
 Nitro-benzine.
 Nitro-cresol and its compounds and preparations.
 Nitro-glycerine.
 Novocaine.
 Nutmegs.
 Nuts and seeds, oleaginous.
 Nuts and walnuts, shelled or not.
 Nuts for tanning.
 Nuts, pistachio.
 Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.
 Oats.
 Oatmeal.
 Observation instruments.
 Oil, animal, including neat's-foot oil.
 Oil, fish.
 Oil, mineral, crude, refined, heavy.
 Oil (tar).
 Oil, vegetable, all kinds.
 Oil, vegetable, comestible.
 Oil, whale.
 Oil and grease for machinery.
 Oil, residual of distillation of alcohol.
 Oil of turpentine and of rosin.
 Oil-cake, whole or ground.
 Oiled cloth for furniture.
 Oiled cloth for packing.
 Oleaginous nuts and seeds.
 Oleine, oleic acid.
 Oleo margarine.
 Olive oil, comestible.
 Olive oil, denatured.

Olives packed in oil.
 Olives, residue of.
 Onions (including small picked onions), both edible and for planting.
 Optical instruments, not including spectacles.
 Ore (*see under* Various metals).
 Osiers.
 Osmium, ore and metal.
 Osmium salts and compounds.
 Oxalic acid.
 Oxen.
 Oxide of lead.
 Oxide of tin and stanniferous waste.
 Oxychloride of carbon (phosgene).
 Ozokerit.
 Packings, engine and boiler, including slag wool.
 Palatine.
 Palladium compounds.
 Palm nuts.
 Palm oil.
 Palmiste oil, fatty acid of.
 Palmitic acid.
 Paper, Japanese.
 Paper and cloths of silex.
 Paraffin.
 Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
 Paraffin wax.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Paraldehyde.
 Paragony ton.
 Pasta, Italian.
 Peaflour.
 Pease, dried, whole.
 Pease, split and meal.
 Peel, candied.
 Pepper.
 "Peptone Witte."
 Perchlorates.
 Peroxides, metallic.
 Peroxide of soda.
 Petroleum, crude, refined and spirit.
 Petroleum jelly.
 Petroleum residue and waste.
 Pewter, all forms.
 Pharmaceutical preparations (*see* Chemical preparations for pharmacy).
 Phenate of lime.
 Phenazone.
 Phenetidine.
 Phenic acid.
 Phosgene (oxychloride of carbon).
 Phosphor bronze.
 Phosphoric acid and compounds of phosphorus.
 Phosphorus.
 Pickles.
 Pigeons, live and dead.
 Figs.
 Pigs' bristles assorted and in bundles.
 Pimento.
 Pistachio nuts.
 Pitch.
 Pitch (wood tar).
 Plait (hemp, tagal or other) for hat-making.
 Plants for tanning.
 Platinum in all forms, including manufactures (except platinum jewellery).
 Platinum salts.
 Plumbago.
 Polythionates.
 Pollards.

Poppy oil.
 Pork butchers' meat ("charcuterie").
 Potash, prussiate of.
 Potassium chlorate and perchlorate.
 Potassium, cyanide of.
 Potassium nitrate.
 Potatoes.
 Poultry, live and dead.
 Powder and similar explosives (*see* Explosives).
 Preservatives, rubber.
 Preserved foodstuffs, all kinds. (Preserved truffles and paté de foie gras can be sent under the small parcels scheme).
 Presspahn ("carton américain").
 Projectiles and other munitions of war.
 Prunes, dried.
 Prussiate of potash.
 Prussiate of soda.
 Pyridine (base).
 Pyrites, copper and iron.
 Pyrogallie acid.
 Pyrolignite of lime.
 Quebracho extract.
 Quebracho wood.
 Quicksilver (*see* Mercury).
 Quinine and its salts.
 Quinine, extracts of.
 Rabbits.
 Radium and its salts.
 Rags of all kinds.
 Railway carriages, trucks and lorries.
 Raisins, dried.
 Ramie, raw and waste.
 Ramie yarn.
 Ramie tissues.
 Rapeseed.
 Rattans, all kinds, and articles wholly or partly composed of rattans.
 Reaping machines and spare parts.
 Regurine.
 Rennet.
 Residue of apples, grapes, olives ("marcs").
 Resin and resin pitch.
 Resin oil.
 Resinous substances, pine and fir, turpentine, rosin, rosin pitch.
 Rhodium, ore and metal.
 Rhodium salts and compounds.
 Rice.
 Rice flour.
 Rifles and parts.
 Rigging.
 Roots for tanning.
 Ropes and rope-makers' wares.
 Rosin, rosin pitch.
 Rubber : balata, gutta-percha, raw or re-melted, including waste, vulcanised rubber and ebonite and rubber substitutes, rubber wares, rubber-proofed and rubber-mixed goods, rubber preservatives.
 Rum.
 Ruthenium, ore and metal.
 Ruthenium, salts and compounds.
 Rye.
 Rye, ergot of.
 Sabadilla seeds.
 Sacks, satchels and bags of all textile materials, including paper thread.
 Saddlery, leather.

- Safrol.
 Sago and flour.
 Salad oil.
 Salep.
 Salicine.
 Salin of beetroot.
 Salipyrine.
 Salophene.
 Salt meats.
 Saltpetre (Chile), crude.
 Saltpetre, refined.
 Salts of copper, chrome, tin, mercury and other metals.
 Salts of thorium, cerium, platinum, titanium, molybdenum, vanadium, and other salts of rare earths.
 Sandarac gum.
 Sandpaper.
 Santonin and its preparations.
 Satchels.
 Sausage casings.
 Sausages.
 Scheelite.
 Scrap metal and fillings: copper, lead, tin, zinc and their alloys.
 Sealing wax.
 Searchlights.
 Seeds of forage plants for sowing.
 Selenium, ore and metal.
 Semolina.
 Sesamum oil.
 Shale oil.
 Sheep.
 Sheepgut.
 Sheepskins.
 Shellac.
 Shell-fish, preserved.
 Ships, all kinds.
 Shoddy (wool).
 Shoe fittings, shoe machinery and grindery.
 Shoes (leather, rubber).
 Signalling lamps.
 Silica paper.
 Silicon.
 Silk: cocoons, raw, spun, and tissues (including artificial silk), all kinds and forms. (Excluding those articles which appear in the Free List.)
 Silver: raw, bar, ingot, powder, scrap, coin.
 Skins, raw and dressed (see under Hides).
 Slag, wool.
 Sledges.
 Smoked meats.
 Snuff.
 Soap (including "Monkey Brand"), perfumed toilet soaps.
 Socks and stockings (wool).
 Soda, carbonate of, in all forms, including bicarbonate.
 Soda, caustic.
 Soda crystals.
 Soda, peroxide of.
 Soda, prussiate of.
 Sodium bichromate.
 Sodium chlorate.
 Sodium cyanide.
 Sodium nitrite.
 Sodium nitrate.
 Sodium (metal).
 Sodium sulphate, sulphide and hyposulphide.
 Soles, lifts, and other cut leather for boots and shoes.
 Soups, compressed, desiccated, preserved.
 Soy.
 Soya oil, fatty acid of.
 Spaghetti.
 Spelter (see Zinc).
 Spermaceti.
 Spices, ground or not.
 Spirits of wine.
 Sponges of all kinds: including waste.
 Sprayers and spraying machines, other than those for toilet, medicinal and domestic use.
 Starch: also starch waste for cattle.
 Stearic acid.
 Stearine.
 Stearine, cotton for industrial purposes.
 Steel, high speed, containing 0.5 per cent. of tungsten, or 0.2 per cent. of molybdenum.
 Stones of fruit.
 Straps (textile).
 Straw.
 Straw mats.
 Strontium compounds.
 Strychnine.
 Sublimite, corrosive.
 Sub-oxide of copper, and objects containing sub-oxide of copper.
 Suet.
 Sugar, raw, refined, candy.
 Sugar of milk.
 Sulphate of alumina.
 Sulphate of copper and cuprous powders: green copper.
 Sulphate of soda; sulphate of zinc.
 Sulphide of antimony.
 Sulphide of carbon.
 Sulphide of soda.
 Sulphuricimates.
 Sulphur in all forms.
 Sulphur dioxide (anhydride).
 Sulphuric acid.
 Surgical bandages and dressings.
 Surgical, medical and orthopaedic instruments and apparatus.
 Swords, bayonets and other arms.
 Syrups of fruit.
 Syrups of molasses.
 Tagal plait.
 Tale.
 Tallow.
 Tannic acid.
 Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts used in tanning.
 Tapers (see Candles).
 Tapioca and flour.
 Tar.
 Tar (coal), derivatives and products of, for the manufacture of dyes.
 Tar oils, all kinds.
 Tar oil derivatives, wood creosote, creosote oil.
 Tarpaulline.
 Tartaric acid.
 Tartar, cream of tartar and its alkaloide: tartarates. (Tartarates, alkaline, other than potassium tartarate, can be sent under the small parcel system).
 Tea.
 Telegraph apparatus, parts of, and materials for.
 Telephone apparatus, parts of, and materials for.
 Tents and fittings.

- Terpene, terpinol.
 Textile fabric for balloons.
 Theobromine.
 Theosulphates.
 Thorium, ore and metal.
 Thorium nitrate.
 Thorium salts.
 Thread (*see* Cotton, Linen, Wool).
 Timber (*see* Wood).
 Tin, chloride of.
 Tin; ore, metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms. (Capsules and sheets of pure tin can be sent under the small parcel system).
 Tin oxide.
 Tin wares, including alloys.
 Tinned meats.
 Titanium, ore and metal.
 Titanium salts.
 Tobacco, unmanufactured and substitutes.
 Tobacco, manufactured and substitutes.
 Toluidine, toluid.
 Tomatoes, fresh.
 Tomatoes, preserved.
 Tools, instruments, and their parts, of special steel (*i.e.*, of high-speed steel, nickel steel, etc.), except watchmakers' tools.
 Tools used in the making of boots and shoes.
 Tragacanth, gum.
 Travelling articles in leather, not including fancy light leather goods ("maroquinerie").
 Treacle.
 Trional.
 Trioxymethylene.
 Trucks and trolleys, railway and other.
 Tubes drain.
 Tungsten, ore and metal, and tungstic acid.
 Tungsten salts and compounds.
 Turkey red oil and other sulphuric acidates.
 Turnips.
 Turpentine, and mixtures containing turpentine.
 Twine.
 Tyres, solid or pneumatic.
 Union cotton goods (containing 25 per cent. of cotton).
 Uranium, ore and metal.
 Urea and its compounds.
 Urethane.
 Urotropine (hexamethylene tetramine) and preparations containing urotropine.
 Vanadium, ore and metal.
 Vanadium salts.
 Vanilla.
 Varnishes, all kinds.
 Vaseline and mineral jellies.
 Vegetable alkaloids.
 Vegetable fats, comestible.
 Vegetable fibre, also yarn and wares, vegetable substitutes for horsehair, vegetable substances for plaiting, rough, spun or manufactured in any way.
 Vegetable ivory (corozo).
 Vegetables, dried, and their meal.
 Vegetables, fresh.
 Vegetables, preserved.
 Vegetable oil, all kinds, liquid and solid.
 Vegetable wax.
 Vegetaline (butter substitute).
 Vehicles of all kinds, haulers and traction engines of all kinds, all articles (unmanufactured or manufactured) for military, naval or transport purposes.
 Ventilators of 50 to 250 kilogrammes.
 Vernitine.
 Vetches.
 Vessels, sailing, steam, motor.
 Vinegar.
 Vitriol, oil of.
 Volvic lava.
 Vulcanised fibre, all forms.
 Wagons.
 Walnuts.
 Waterproofed clothing, with or without rubber.
 Waterproofed (rubber) goods.
 Wax, animal.
 Waxes, mineral.
 Waxes, vegetable.
 Wax polish for floors, leather, furniture, etc.
 Waxed cloth.
 Waxes, dental.
 Whale oil.
 Wheat, in grain.
 Wheat flour.
 Wheat meal.
 Wheelbarrows.
 White spirit.
 Wickor wares.
 Wire, insulated.
 Wolfram (tungsten), ore and metal.
 Wood alcohol.
 Wood creosote.
 Wood, ash, beech, birch, lime, mahogany, okoume, plane.
 Wood for building.
 Wood, for rifle stocks and rifle parts.
 Wood spirit.
 Wood, teak.
 Wood, walnut, unhewn, squared and sawn.
 Wool of all kinds, including waste; artificial wool.
 Woollen hosiery and knitted goods. (Woollen hosiery, other than men's, can be sent under the small parcel system.)
 Woollen tissues (including alpaca, mohair and camel's hair, but excluding felted woollen cloths in circular bands having a felted surface and warp and weft, and exclusively used for paper-making).
 Woollen blankets and woollen tissues (except those for clothing of plain colour, save black, weighing over 400 gr. per square metre) can be sent under the small parcel system.
 Woollen yarn.
 Xeroform.
 Yarn, cotton.
 Yarn, abaca.
 Yarn, jute.
 Yarn, linen, hemp, manila, ramie and similar fibres.
 Yarn, wool, alpaca, mohair and camelhair.
 Yarn of vegetable fibre, including coir.
 Yeast.
 Yolk of egg.
 Zinc dust.
 Zinc, ore, metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms, not including zinc wares.
 Zinc chloride and mixtures containing zinc chloride.
 Zinc sulphate and mixtures containing zinc sulphate.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 21st June 1919.

No. 4398.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), it is proposed to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this Department, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 21st day of August 1919. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

In clause (9) of rule 4 of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, after the word "Includes" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate mixture, fulminate or nitro-compound as defined in this rule, and"

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th June 1919, is republished for general information:—

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

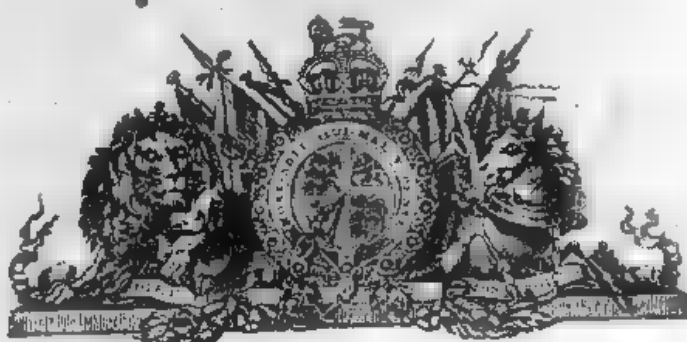
EXCISE—GENERAL.

Simla, the 28th June 1919.

No. 4567.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of hashish from British India to Egypt.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th June 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS:

Simla, the 28th June 1919.

No. 4541.—The services of Mr. F. J. G. Geary, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may return from leave.

No. 4583.—Mr. R. W. Maidment, 2nd Assistant Collector of Customs in the Bombay local cadre, is appointed 1st Assistant Collector of Customs in the cadre, with effect from the 23rd January 1919.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 28th June 1919.

No. 4639.—The following extracts from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 22nd May 1919, are published for general information:—

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

FURTHER RELAXATIONS.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has given the following further directions in regard to the Prohibitions of Import.

The restrictions on the importation of the following articles are to be removed:—

- (201) Printing inks.
- (202) Oil lamp burners.
- (203) Gas burners.
- (204) Metal parts and accessories of pedal cycles except those mentioned under No. 225.

- (205) The following painters' colours and pigments, except in so far as they may fall within the scope of the Prohibition of Import (No. 29) Proclamation of 24th February 1919 :—

Asphaltum.	Earth colours.
Bitumen for black varnish.	Earth sienna.
Bone black.	Gamboge.
Bone pitch.	Gamboge gum.
Brunswick black.	Imitation gold leaf.
Burnt sienna.	Indian ink.
Carbon black.	Line green.
Carmine.	Ochre.
China ink.	Orpiment.
Chinese ink.	Umber.
Cinnabar native.	Zaffre.
Cobalt oxide.	

- (206) Aluminium powder.
 (207) Fancy goods (Articles de Paris).
 (208) Jewellers' findings; that is, chain, brooch catches, pins and joints, snaps, bolt and split rings of base metal or gilt.
 (209) Paints and enamels (from 1st July).
 (210) Aerated, mineral and table waters.

TO BE LICENSED EXCEPTIONALLY.

The importation of the following articles is to be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required :—

- (211) Umbrella frames, tubes and fittings.
 (212) Furniture casters of all kinds.
 (213) Wickless stoves.
 (214) Gas stoves.
 (215) Indoor oil lamps of all kinds.
 (216) Hurricane lanterns.
 (217) Blow lamps.
 (218) Metal parts of lamps.
 (219) Oil cooking and heating stoves with wicks, including the blue flame atmosphere stove.
 (220) Steel studs for motor car tyres.
 (221) Boot and shoe rivets.
 (222) Hob nails and shoe-nails.
 (223) Shoe studs and metal boot protectors.
 (224) Shoemakers' tools.
 (225) The following metal parts and accessories of pedal cycles :—
 Frame lugs, hubs, including coaster hubs and hub shells; variable speed gears; free wheel clutches; cranks; pedals; rims; frames; forks; handlebars; chain wheels; bells; lamps other than electric lamps.
 (226) The following painters' colours :—
 Litharge; ultramarine blue; white lead; satin white; lamp black.
 (227) Metal fittings and frames for bags and trunks.
 (228) Raw spirits for industrial purposes.
 (229) Reclaimed rubber.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED.

The importation of the following articles is to be restricted as shown :—

- (230) The present ration for pencils (50 per cent. of 1916 importations) is to be maintained.
 (231) Toys (other than electric toys), including parts thereof, games and playing cards are to be admitted at the rate of 20 per cent. of 1913 importations.
 (232) Silver manufactures (other than silver watches and silver watch cases) and electro-plates are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent. of 1913 importations.

In accordance with the above general licences have been issued for the articles mentioned in items 202 to 206. In the case of printing inks and mineral, aerated and table waters, general licences are already in operation, and a general licence will be issued in due course for paints and enamels.

Applications for special licences should be made as usual to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S. W. 1.

In the notice on page 630 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," item No. 171 should have read as follows:—

Licences should be freely given for all medicinal bulbs and herbs, and for hyacinths early single and double tulips, crocus, Spanish iris, gladioli, Chionodoxa, and Scilla Sibirica. All other bulbs, plants and trees should remain prohibited.

Special licences should be applied for in respect of all the plants of the permitted varieties; it being impracticable to issue a general licence for them.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

RELAXATION OF EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade announce that the following relaxation of the existing prohibitions of export will be brought into force as from to-day.

Further relaxations will be announced in subsequent issues of the "Journal."

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The following is a list of the articles affected and of the changes made in the nature of the prohibitions applicable to each. In explanation of the changes it should be noted that goods on List A are prohibited to all destinations, and that goods on List B to all destinations outside the British Empire, while goods on List C are prohibited only to countries neighbouring enemy countries.*

It will of course be understood that the existing position regarding trading with enemy countries is in no way affected by these modifications.

[NOTE.—Attention is called to the fact that by the Proclamation of the 1st October 1918 *all goods*, whether mentioned by name or not (except printed matter and accompanied personal effects, and the goods on the Export Free List published in the "Journal" of 20th March), are prohibited on List C.]

HEADINGS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE LIST TO ANOTHER.

Headings.	From	To
Copper and alloys of copper	A	C
Copper ore; regulus, matte, concentrate and precipitate	A	C
Gloves, men's woollen	B	C
Iron pyrites	A	C

Chemicals.

Barium sulphate	B	C
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The removal of barium sulphate from List B permits of its inclusion in the free list of exports; it can therefore now be exported to all non-enemy destinations without licence or guarantee.

HEADINGS ALTERED.

Delete.	Substitute.
(A) Fish, except fanned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards and sprats.	(A) Fish, except fanned, preserved or frozen fish chinchards, sprats, and herrings.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and coin.	(C) Herrings.
	(A) Silver coin, British.
	(C) Silver bullion, specie, and coin other than British coin.

* All Destinations in European Russia and in other foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Servia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain and Morocco Palestine and Syria, as far north as a line from Alexandria to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hejaz railway inclusive, Czechoslovakia, Alsace-Lorraine and the portions of Austria-Hungary and territories on both banks of the Rhine in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, and to all ports in any such foreign countries.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE.

The Board of Trade announce that an Open General Licence has been issued for the export of Dates, and of the undermentioned varieties of Coffee to all destinations, except those destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export:—

Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.

Shipments under the Open General Licence may be made without application to the Export Licence Department.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

GENERAL LICENCES.

The Board of Trade notify that general licences have been issued permitting the importation of the following articles:—

Cocoa butter.
Oleo stearine.
Olive oil.
Fruit (fresh), except pears and grapes.
Articles of food containing sugar.
Aerated mineral and table waters (sweetened).
Gherkins in brine.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

The 28th June 1919.

LICENCE.

No. 4434 — WHEREAS by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective Colonies and dependencies thereof, in this licence or in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated the 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General; and

WHEREAS by a licence, dated the 26th day of April 1919, all persons residing, being or carrying on business in British India were authorised, subject to the provisor set out in the said licence, to supply any goods, wares or merchandise to the territories on the left bank of the Rhine in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, and to perform certain other acts in connection with such supply as in the licence set forth; and

WHEREAS certain territories on the right bank of the Rhine are or may be in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments;

NOW, therefore, I Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons, residing, being or carrying on business in British India to negotiate for the supply of any goods, wares or merchandise to the territories on the right bank of the Rhine that are at the time in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, to supply any goods, wares or merchandise to such territories, to carry or arrange for the carriage of and to insure any goods, wares or merchandise destined for the said territories, and to take such action as may be necessary or convenient to

secure payment for any goods, wares or merchandise so supplied or for any charges or expenses connected with such supply, carriage or insurance;

PROVIDED always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any such supply under any prohibition of export for the time being in force in British India is first obtained;

PROVIDED also that nothing in this licence shall be deemed to authorise the payment of money which at the date hereof, is or but for the war would have been due to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in such territories or the withdrawal or disposal of funds or property held or managed in this country for the account of or on behalf of any such person.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 5th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th July 1919.

No. 288.—The following Royal Proclamation by His Majesty the King-Emperor is published for general information and guidance:—

GEORGE R. I. WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to bring to a close the late widespread and sanguinary war in which we were engaged against Germany and her allies, we therefore adoring the Divine Goodness and duly considering that the great and general blessings for peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgment have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our Royal Proclamation hereby appointing and commanding that a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies be observed throughout our Dominions on Sunday, the sixth day of July instant, and for better and more devout solemnization of the same we have given directions to the Most Reverend Archbishop and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion to be used in all Churches and Chapels and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses and to the same end we do further advertise and exhort the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and all spiritual authorities and ministers of religion in their respective churches and other places of public worship throughout our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in all quarters of our Dominions beyond the seas to take part as it may properly behove them to do in this great and common act of worship and we do strictly charge and command that the said public day of thanksgiving be religiously observed by all as they tender the favour of Almighty God and have the sense of His benefits.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE.

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IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

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Olive oil.
Fruit (fresh), except pears and grapes.
Articles of food containing sugar.
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TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

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WHEREAS certain territories on the right bank of the Rhine are or may be in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments;

Now, therefore, I Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons, residing, being or carrying on business in British India to negotiate for the supply of any goods, wares or merchandise to the territories on the right bank of the Rhine that are at the time in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, to supply any goods, wares or merchandise to such territories, to carry or arrange for the carriage of and to insure any goods, wares or merchandise destined for the said territories, and to take such action as may be necessary or convenient to

secure payment for any goods, wares or merchandise so supplied or for any charges or expenses connected with such supply, carriage or insurance;

PROVIDED always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any such supply under any prohibition of export for the time being in force in British India is first obtained;

PROVIDED also that nothing in this licence shall be deemed to authorise the payment of money which at the date hereof, is or but for the war would have been due to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in such territories or the withdrawal or disposal of funds or property held or managed in this country for the account of or on behalf of any such person.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

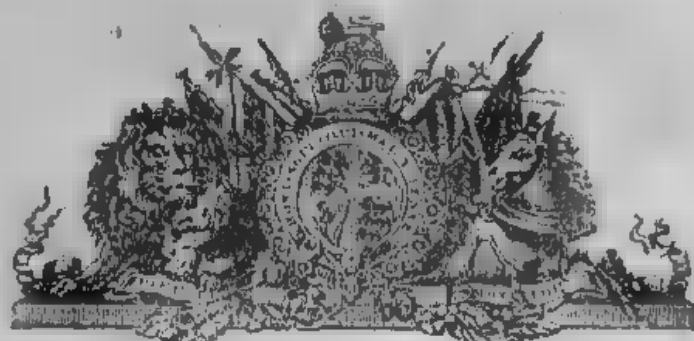
Simla, the 5th July 1919.

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GEORGE R. I. WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to bring to a close the late widespread and sanguinary war in which we were engaged against Germany and her allies, we therefore adoring the Divine Goodness and duly considering that the great and general blessings for peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgment have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our Royal Proclamation hereby appointing and commanding that a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies be observed throughout our Dominions on Sunday, the sixth day of July instant, and for better and more devout solemnization of the same we have given directions to the Most Reverend Archbishop and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion to be used in all Churches and Chapels and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses and to the same end we do further advertise and exhort the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and all spiritual authorities and ministers of religion in their respective churches and other places of public worship throughout our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in all quarters of our Dominions beyond the seas to take part as it may properly behove them to do in this great and common act of worship and we do strictly charge and command that the said public day of thanksgiving be religiously observed by all as they tender the favour of Almighty God and have the sense of His benefits.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1919.

No. 63.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (b) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. Walter Erskine Cram, O. B.E., to be an Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council, *vice* Sir William Allan Ironside, since deceased.

The 4th July 1919.

No. 64.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

The following Order in Council has been issued declaring the modifications and exceptions necessary for adapting the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, to the Air Force.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 8th day of May 1919.

PRESENT

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by sub-section 3 of section 12 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, it is provided that where by any enactment passed after the passing of that Act any amendments are made in the Army Act, the corresponding amendments shall be made in the Air Force Act subject to such modifications and exceptions as His Majesty in Council may declare to be necessary for adapting the same to the Air Force :

And whereas by the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, certain amendments in the Army Act have been made :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to declare and order, and it is hereby declared and ordered as follows:—

1. It is necessary that the amendments made in the Army Act by the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, should, in their application to the Air Force, have effect as set out in a modified form in Parts I and II of the Schedule to this Order, and accordingly the amendments set forth in Part I of the said Schedule shall be made in the Air Force Act, and the provisions in the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, mentioned in column 1 of Part II, of the said Schedule shall, in their application to the Air Force, have effect as set out in a modified form in column 2 thereof.

2. The said amendments to the Air Force Act shall take effect, and shall be deemed to have taken effect:—

(a) in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man as from the 30th day of April 1916: and

(b) elsewhere whether within or without His Majesty's Dominions as from the 31st day of July 1919.

Provided that the modification of section 10 (1) of the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, and the amendment of section 190 of the Air Force Act shall take effect, and shall be deemed to have taken effect, as from the said 16th day of April 1919, both within the British Islands and elsewhere.

3. This Order may be cited as the Air Force Act (Statutory Amendments) Order, 1919.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

1. In section 42, after the words "examine into such complaint, and" there shall be inserted the words ("if so required by the officer.")

2. In sub-section (1) of section 46, after the words "for bringing the offender to court-martial," there shall be inserted the words "or, in the case of an officer below the rank of field officer, may refer the case to be dealt with summarily by a general officer under the provisions of this Act."

3. After section 46 the following section shall be inserted:—

"46A.—(1) Any of the following authorities shall have power to deal summarily with a charge against an officer below the rank of field officer referred for that purpose, or for trial by court-martial, under the foregoing section of this Act, that is to say, any general officer authorised to convene a general court-martial and also, on active service, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Field, and any officer (not under the rank of major-general) appointed for the purpose by him, or by the Air Council.

(2) The authority having power to deal summarily with the case may, with or without hearing the evidence, dismiss the charge, if he in his discretion thinks that it ought not to be proceeded with, or, where he thinks the charge ought to be proceeded with, take steps for bringing the offender to a court-martial, or may after hearing the evidence, deal with the case summarily by awarding one or more of the following punishments:—

(a) Forfeiture of seniority of rank either in the Air Force or in the corps or unit to which the offender belongs, or in both.

(b) Severe reprimand or reprimand.

(3) When the authority having power to deal summarily with the case considers that he may so deal with the case, he shall, unless he awards a severe reprimand or a reprimand, in every case ask the officer charged whether he desires to be dealt with summarily or to be tried by a court-martial, and if the officer elects to be tried by a court-martial, take steps for bringing him to trial by a court-martial, but otherwise shall proceed to deal with the case summarily.

(4) In every case where an authority has power to dispose of a case summarily, and decides so to do, the accused officer may demand that the evidence against him should be taken on oath, and the same oath or solemn declaration as that required to be taken by witnesses before a court-martial shall be administered to each witness in such case.

(5) An offender shall not be liable to be tried by court-martial for any offence which has been dealt with summarily under this Section, and shall not be liable to be punished by a general officer under this Section for any offence of which he has been acquitted or convicted by a competent civil court or by a court-martial."

4. Section 114 shall be amended as follows:—

In sub-section (1A) the second paragraph shall be omitted.

After sub-section (1A) the following sub-section shall be inserted:—

"(1B). With respect to horses, the following provisions shall have effect—

(i) It shall be the duty of the owner of any horse, and the occupier of any premises where horses are kept, to furnish, if so required, to the authority hereinafter mentioned before such date in each year as may be prescribed, a return specifying the number of horses belonging to him or kept on his premises, and giving with respect to every horse such details as may be so prescribed; he shall also afford all reasonable facilities for enabling any horse belonging to him or kept on his premises to be inspected and examined as and when required by the said authority; if any person fails to comply with any of the requirements of this paragraph, he shall be liable on summary conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds;

(ii) the Air Council may, for the purposes of this sub-section, make regulations prescribing anything which under this sub-section is to be prescribed, and prescribing the forms to be used, and generally for the purpose of carrying this sub-section into effect;

(iii) regulations made by the Air Council may provide for excepting from the provisions of this sub-section of any class or description specified in the regulations."

After sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be inserted:—

"(3A) If any officer is obstructed in the exercise of the powers under this Section a justice of the peace may, if satisfied by information on oath that the officer has been so obstructed, issue a search warrant authorising the constable named therein, accompanied by the officer to enter the premises in respect of which the obstruction took place at any time between six o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, and to inspect any carriages or animals that may be found therein."

For sub-section (4) there shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

"(4) The authority for the purposes of this Section shall be the Air Council or any authority or persons to whom the Air Council may delegate their powers under this section."

5. At the end of Section 115 the following sub-section shall be inserted:—

"(10) A requisition of emergency issued under this Section may prohibit, during such period as may be specified in the requisition, the sale and purchase of horses to or by any person other than a person appointed by the Air Council to purchase horses; and if any person sells or purchases or is concerned in the sale or purchase of a horse in contravention of such prohibition, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such imprisonment and fine."

6. The following provision shall be added at the end of sub-section (2) of Section 131:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a Secretary of State may arrange with the Governor of a Colony that any person or class of persons enlisted in the Colony shall, if sentenced under this Act to penal servitude,

be transferred to or kept in the Colony and there undergo his sentence in any prison or place in which persons sentenced to penal servitude by a civil court in the Colony can for the time being be confined or, if there be no such prison or place, in an authorised prison as defined by Section 65 of this Act."

7. Section 153 shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) For the words "any airman," "an airman," and "such airman," wherever those words occur, there shall be substituted respectively the words "any officer or airman," "an officer or airman," and "such officer or airman."
- (b) After the word "desert," wherever that word occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or absent himself without leave," after the word "deserting" there shall be inserted the words "or absenting himself without leave," and after the word "deserter" there shall be inserted the words "or absentee without leave."

8. Sub-section (1) of Section 156 shall be amended as follows:—

- (1) For the words "an officer or airman or any person acting on his behalf" in paragraph (a), and for the words "an officer or airman" in paragraphs (b) and (c) there shall be substituted the words "any person";
- (2) After the words "or clothing" there shall be inserted the words "issued for the use of officers or airmen";
- (3) For the words "or of the person with whom he dealt being or acting for an airman, or that the same was sold by order of the Air Council or some competent Air Force authority," there shall be substituted the words "or that the same was sold by order or with the consent of the Air Council, or some competent Air Force Authority, or that the same was the personal property of an officer who had retired or ceased to be an officer, or of an airman who had been discharged, or of the legal personal representatives of an officer or airman who had died."

In sub-section (2) of Section 156, for the words "to a penalty not exceeding five pounds" there shall be substituted the words "to the same penalties as are prescribed in the case of a contravention of the last preceding sub-section."

9. After Section 156 the following section shall be inserted:—

"156A. If—

- (a) any unauthorised person uses or wears any Air Force decoration or medal, or medal ribbon, or any badge, wound stripe, or emblem supplied or authorised by the Air Council, or any decoration, medal, or medal ribbon, badge, wound stripe, or emblem so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; or
- (b) any person falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such decoration, medal, or medal ribbon, badge, wound stripe, or emblem as aforesaid; or
- (c) any person without lawful authority or excuse supplies or offers to supply any such decoration or medal as aforesaid to any person not authorised to use or wear the same;

such person shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months:

Provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prohibit the wearing of supply of ordinary regimental badges or any brooch or ornament representing the same."

10. In paragraph (j) of sub-section (1) of section 163 the words "or by whom the arrest" and the words "or arrest" shall be omitted.

11. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (3A) of Section 175:—

“(3A) Officers of the auxiliary Air Force, other than members of the permanent staff, if on the active list at all times, and if on the auxiliary Air Force Reserve, at any time when they are doing duty with any body of the Air Force for the time being subject to Air Force law or are ordered on any duty or service for which as such reserve officers they are liable.”

12. Section 179A shall be amended as follows:—

The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (a) of sub-section (2):—

“(a) a general court-martial for the trial of any such naval officer, petty officer, or seaman, shall not be convened except by the Admiralty or by an officer authorised by a warrant from the Admiralty in pursuance of this Section.”

In paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) the words “non-commissioned officer” and the words “or soldier” shall be omitted, and the word “or” shall be inserted before the word “seaman.”

The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (d) of sub-section (2):—

“(d) The findings and sentences of any general court-martial for the trial of any such officer, petty officer, non-commissioned officer, seaman or soldier may be confirmed, in the case of an officer, petty officer, or seaman of the naval forces, by the Admiralty or by any officer authorised by a warrant from the Admiralty in pursuance of this section, and in the case of an officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of the military forces by His Majesty or by an officer, authorised to confirm the findings and sentences of general courts-martial under the Army Act, and not otherwise, except that when such officer, petty officer, non-commissioned officer, seaman or soldier while subject to this Act is serving beyond the seas with any body of the Air Force and in the opinion of the general or other officer commanding that body (such opinion to be stated in the confirmation and to be conclusive) there is not present any officer authorised to confirm the findings and sentences of general courts-martial under a warrant from the Admiralty issued in pursuance of this section or under the Army Act, as the case may be, the findings and sentences may be confirmed by a general or other officer authorised to confirm the findings and sentences of general courts-martial under this Act.”

After paragraph (g) the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“(h) The power of a court-martial to inflict on an officer the punishment of forfeiture of seniority of rank shall include power to inflict punishment of forfeiture of seniority of rank in the army or any corps thereof or both.”

At the end of the section the following new section shall be inserted:—

“179B. In the application of this Act to officers of His Majesty's naval forces who are subject to Air Force law, the power of a court-martial to inflict the punishment of forfeiture of seniority of rank shall include power to inflict the punishment of forfeiture of seniority of rank in the navy.”

13.—(1) In paragraph (4) of section 190, after the words “or part thereof,” where they occur for the third time, there shall be inserted the following words, “it also includes any officer of His Majesty's naval or military forces who is for the time being subject to Air Force law.”

PART II.

Army Annual Act 1919. 9 Geo. 5, c. 11.	Modified Form.
S. 10 (1)	Where an Order had, before the commencement of the Army Annual Act, 1918, been made under section one hundred and forty-five of the Air Force Act, or under section one hundred and forty-five of the Army Act, a further order may be made increasing the amount of the deduction to be made after the sixteenth day of April nineteen hundred and nineteen, under the former Order, up to the limit authorised by the said section of the Air Force Act, as amended by the Air Force Act (Statutory Amendments) Order, 1918.
S. 16 (2)	The finding and sentence of any court-martial convened before the commencement of the Army Annual Act, 1919, under section 179A of the Air Force Act, may, after that date, be confirmed in the manner provided for by the Air Force Act as amended by the Air Force Act (Statutory Amendments), Order, 1919.

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st July 1919.

No. 1009.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Calcutta shall have the privilege of the private entrée.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Simla, the 30th June 1919.

No. 3146-I.C.—*Errata*.—In the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2712-I.C., dated the 3rd June 1919, announcing certain appointments to, and promotions in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, under the head "To be Officers" for the words "Edgar George Dixon, Esquire, Secretary, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company Calcutta, Bengal" read "Edgar Geoffrey Dixon, Esquire, Secretary, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, Calcutta, Bengal" and under the head "To be Members" for the words "Captain George Skinner Ingram, Business Manager, United Provinces War Journal, Allahabad, United Provinces" read "George Skinner Ingram, Esquire,

Business Manager, United Provinces War Journal, Allahabad, United Provinces."

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

The 3rd July 1919.

No. 3200-I.C.—In continuation of the notification by the Home Department No. 792, dated the 22nd August 1912, the following is published by the direction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for general information:—

Emblem to be worn to denote the possession of a bar or bars to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st and 2nd class.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve of the following emblems being worn on the ribbon of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st and 2nd class to denote that the wearer has been awarded a bar or bars to the original decoration for subsequent important and useful services rendered in the advancement of the public interest:—

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class.

A small gold rose; one or more according to the number of bars awarded.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 2nd class.

A small silver rose; one or more according to the number of bars awarded.

These emblems do not form part of the decoration and are not to be worn on the ribbon when the decoration is worn in original or in miniature. A rose, gold or silver as the case may be, will be supplied with each bar when the original award is made.

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, is published for general information:

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Separate Revenue.
Assessed Taxon.
Income-tax.

No. 1624-F., dated Simla, the 2nd July 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 14th of March 1918, in the course of the final debate on the Indian Income-tax Bill the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma moved that non-official assessors should be appointed in each district or part of a district to assist the Collector of Income-tax in any enquiry under section 18 of the Act. In the discussion on that motion, the Government of India undertook to enquire from Local Governments whether any further steps were desirable towards extending the informal employment of non-official agency when assessments to income-tax are under consideration.

2. In 1914, a somewhat similar question was discussed in the Indian Legislative Council on a resolution recommending that Local Governments should be consulted as to the desirability of establishing Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of districts to assist officials in assessing income-tax. This was accepted and the result of the reference to Local Governments and of the consultation, through them, of local opinion was embodied in the Government of India Resolution, No. 1287-F., dated 11th August 1915, which is reproduced as an annexure hereto. It will be seen that the opinions received were conclusively against the substitution of formal Advisory Boards for the existing system of informal consultation of non-officials.

3. The Government of India have now received the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations on the reference made to them in accordance with the undertaking mentioned above. It is generally pointed out the arguments put forward in 1914-15 against any extension of the existing system informally consulting non-official opinion, carry even more weight to-day than they did then. Whereas, under the former Act, the Income-tax Collector when making assessments was largely dependent upon records and information obtained from outside enquiry, under the present Act, the assessee himself is required to render an account of his assessable income. The necessity for resort to non-official assistance as a general practice has therefore disappeared. The Governor-General in Council is in agreement with these views and has accordingly decided that it is unnecessary to proceed further in the matter.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Annexure.

Copy of a Resolution by the Government of India, in the Finance Department, No. 1287-F., dated 11th August 1915.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 24th of January 1914, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayanagar moved a Resolution recommending that local Governments should be consulted as to the desirability of establishing Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of districts to assist officials in assessing income-tax. After some discussion, in the course of which certain *prima facie* objections to the policy advocated by the Hon'ble Mover were stated, the resolution was accepted on the ground that it was advisable to consult local Governments and through them public opinion as to the practicability and expediency of adopting the proposed method of assessment.

2. The Government of India have now received the views of all local Governments and Administrations on the subject, and it is found that the proposal has been widely canvassed and unhesitatingly condemned by practically all who were consulted. The general conclusion arrived at is that the creation of formal Advisory Boards would not improve the accuracy of assessment and would tend to make the tax more unpopular.

3. The objections advanced by local Governments and the public bodies and individuals whom they consulted confirm generally the criticism to which the proposal was subjected in the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council. The more important arguments are summarised below:—

- I. It is widely felt that business men would have the strongest objection to the disclosure of their accounts, and consequently of important information regarding their financial credit and methods of business, to a Board composed of their neighbours and possibly including trade rivals. It is an accepted principle of income-tax law that information of this kind, while necessary for purposes of assessment, should be regarded as absolutely confidential as between the State and the taxpayer, and the maintenance of this principle would be seriously endangered by the proposed system of assessment.
- II. The principal utility of the proposed Boards would by hypothesis lie in their local and personal knowledge. It would therefore be necessary to appoint a special Board in each area of assessment and the authorities consulted anticipate the utmost difficulty in obtaining men possessing the requisite standing and sense of public responsibility. This difficulty would be specially great in rural areas. It is also urged that apart from other considerations the frequent prevalence of local factions would enhance the difficulty of securing a Board which would command the confidence both of Government and the assessors.
- III. The proposed Advisory Boards would be exposed to conflicting influences, the sense of their duty to Government on the one hand and, on the other, pressure implied or expressed on the part of the assessors, with many of whom they would necessarily have some personal or business relations. The position would be most difficult to sustain, and it is generally believed that qualified men would be reluctant to undertake the task.

- IV. It is represented that private individuals are often found by experience to be unwilling to take the responsibility of tendering advice in a formal and public way, and that influential and representative citizens who may at present be relied upon to give the Collector of Income-tax the benefit of their personal knowledge would thus be of diminished utility if identified with membership of an official committee.
- V. The introduction of Advisory Boards would tend to weaken the sense of responsibility of the official Income-tax Collector. The duties which he performs are necessarily of an inquisitorial and somewhat distasteful nature, and it would not be an altogether unnatural result if he should display a tendency to throw as much responsibility as possible on the shoulders of the Advisory Boards.

4. These opinions appear to the Government of India to be conclusive and they do not therefore propose to take any further steps in the direction of requiring local Governments to constitute formal Advisory Boards for the assessment of the tax.

5. The Government of India, however, do not desire to interfere with the existing practice by which non-official agency is widely employed in an informal manner in connection with income-tax assessments. It appears from the recent correspondence with local Governments that in every province the assessing officer is required to seek information from persons likely to be acquainted with the circumstances of those already on the assessment roll, or who might be brought on it. In towns municipal commissioners, and leading representatives of the different communities and of commercial and industrial interests, are consulted; and in rural areas headmen, zaildars, and village panchayats where these exist. In one or two provinces small committees consisting of influential citizens, representative traders and manufacturers, are *informally* associated with Government officials in the work of assessment. The information thus collected is recorded confidentially by the Government assessing officer, and a further feature of the arrangements generally obtaining is that in each case efforts are made to obtain information from a number of independent sources with the object of correcting or eliminating as far as possible biased or inaccurate statements. Or, again, where questions of accounts are concerned, the assessee may be permitted, if he so desires, to have his books examined by a non-official commission and care is taken to select for such commissions gentlemen well qualified by their knowledge of business, their familiarity with systems of accounts and by a reputation for trustworthiness.

These expedients are legitimate and suitable and it is understood that they have proved of material assistance in the work of assessing the tax. The matter, however, is one with which Provincial Governments are competent to deal, and it is unnecessary for the Government of India to do more than indicate their general approval of the methods employed, leaving it to local Governments to maintain and develop the existing procedure on practical lines suited to the varying circumstances of the communities with whom the assessing officer has to deal.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 4th July 1919.

No. 1862F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added after entry No. 37-G. of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

- 37-H. Bond required to be executed by persons selected for State Technical Scholarships.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 5th July, 1919.

No. 4815.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 30th May 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
4, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1,
30th May 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

	PAGE.
List A and B	517-520
List C	520
List D	521
Open General Licences for Exports :	
APPENDIX No. 1	521
Open General Licence for Export of List C Goods :	
APPENDIX No. 1A	522
Consignment to Importing Associations, etc ;	
APPENDIX No. 1B	523
List of Free Goods :	
APPENDIX No. 2	524
Samples :	
APPENDIX No. 3	525
Open General Licence for Export of Cartridges, etc., to Certain Destinations :	
APPENDIX No. 4	526

A consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is now issued fortnightly together with supplements on alternate weeks, and exporters who desire to have copies of each list and supplements posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy. Should more than one copy be required an additional payment for 1d. is made for each additional copy, for which payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month for each additional copy.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

APPLICATION FORMS A AND B FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 30th May 1919.

- (c)— 1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
 2. Port of intended shipment in this country or port office of despatch.
 (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
 (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
 (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
 (k) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
 (l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
 (t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Forms A and B are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Forms but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

The 16th May 1919.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, and the 9th May 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom by the following destinations, viz. :—

List A and B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.

(A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Ale, *see* Beer.

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.

(A) Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.

(A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Armour, plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

Bark, *see* Cinchona.

(A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.

(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.

(A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17 (*see* however Appendix No. 1.)

(A) Bean flour and meal.

(A) Beer and ale, (1-5-17).

Biscuit, meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

(B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.

(A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.

Bullion, *see* Gold.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Biscuit meal,

Calf meal,

Coconut and poonac cake,

Compound cakes and meal,
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal,
Fish meal and concentrated fish,
Gluten meal or gluten feed,
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal,
Hemp seed cake and meal,
Husk meal,
Linseed cake and meal,
Locust bean meal,
Maize germ meal,
Maize meal and flour,
Meat meal,
Palm nut cake and meal,
Poppy seed cake and meal,
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal,
Sesame seed cake and meal,
Soya bean cake and meal,
Sunflower seed cake and meal,
Whale cake,

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Calves' stomachs, 25-5-16.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See, however, Appendix No. 4, page 1839.*)
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18. *See* Appendix No. 1.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- Chlorate, potassium, *see* Potash salts.
- (A) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts and preparations of any of these substances, 1-5-17, 27-11-17, 22-1-18.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (B) Coal tar pitch, 15-10-18, *see* Appendix No. 1.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17.
- Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- (A) Copper sulphate, 12-4-18, *see* Appendix No. 1.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- (B) Cotton American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs (*see also* Appendix No. 1 and Appendix No. 2).
- Earb nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- (A) Egg yolk and liquid, 8-9-16, 19-2-17.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.
- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18.
- (A) Fish except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sparte and hearings 27-12-18. *See also* Appendix No. 1.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19, *see also* Appendix No. 2.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Game.
- Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.

- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
- Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guano, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
- Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
- Homopseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, wet salted, cattle, 28-2-19.
- Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron, 1-5-17, the following:—
- Castings, *see* Armour plates.
- (A) Pig.
- (A) Scrap.
- See also* Iron and Steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.
- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.
- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
- Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- (A) Leather, except chamois, skivers and seal, 30-3-17, 19-11-18 *see also* Appendix No. 1.
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
- Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and meals.
- Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (B) Malt sugar (maltose) and articles and preparations containing malt sugar, 19-2-17, 28-8-17, 4-4-19.
- (A) Mannres, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
- Meals, *see* Barley, Beans, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds (except tinned, platted and turtle meat, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
- Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.
- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
- † Notes on the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
- Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.
- Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.):—
- Hemp seed oil;
- Kapoc seed oil;
- Maize oil;
- Morah seed oil;
- Niger seed oil;
- Olive oil;
- Poppy seed oil;
- Rape seed oil;
- Shea butter;
- Sunflower oil;
- Dripping;
- Premier jus
- 7-3-19 28-3-19.
- Oil, cod liver. *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nut, seed, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
- Palmut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
- Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial Potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (B) Potash salts, and mixtures containing such potash salts not otherwise prohibited, 19-2-17.

† Notes on the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- Potassium bicarbonate, chlorate, cyanide, perchlorate, prussiates, *see* Potash salts.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes, 7-6-16.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- Quinine, *see* Cinchona.
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
- Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet, 4-7-16.
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
- Rifles, *see* Firearms.
- Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
- Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
- Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silk, raw, thrown and waste, 15-1-17, 21-3-19.
- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17, *see also* Iron and steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.
- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery, Malt Sugar.
- Sunflour seed cake, and meal, *see* Cake and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless and instruments and material for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.
- Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
- (A) Vegetables, fresh or, of all kinds, 29-9-16, 12-12-16, 15-4-17, 10-5-17, 20-12-18.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (B) Whalebone, 1-1-17.
- Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods :—
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8, 9-16, 18-10-17.
- See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair-cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By order of Council, dated 1st October 1918, as amended by order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, all goods (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to all Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway, inclusive, Czechoslovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, with the following exceptions :—

- (1) Printed matter,
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.
- (3) Goods contained in the export free list (*see* APPENDIX 2, p. 524).

Application to the Export Licence Department for licences to export List C goods is only required in respect of exports to European Russia, as constituted before the War (except Russian Black Sea ports).

Exports to Poland must be consigned to the Inter-Allied Relief Administration Dantzig, for account of the actual Polish consignee, and duplicate shipping document must be forwarded in advance to the Relief Administration.

For exports of List C goods to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland see APPENDIX 1A, page 522.

Trading is permitted with the following countries to which List C goods may be exported without license (see, however, List D, page 521):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea, German Austria and the ports of Austria-Hungary occupied by the Allied forces, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Czechoslovakia, and the Occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg).

Goods on List C (except foodstuffs), exported to the Occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg) via Holland, must be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam.

List D.—By order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, all goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades, of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

*Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those Foreign destinations to which goods on List C (see page 520) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof

Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Boot polish.

Browning.

Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Coffee, the following varieties:—

Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.

Mustard powder.

Dates.

Egg, liquid, preserved, not including frozen liquid egg.

Egg substitute and powder.

Egg yolk, dried.

Egg products, dried.

Floor polishes, furniture polishes and creams, and similar polishes containing wax.

Ginger beer powder.

Gloy.

Health salts.

Kaffie.

Leather, the following:—

All leather produced in and imported from British Dominions, Possessions and Protectorates.

East Indian tanned hide or kip and calf leather, rough and dressed.

Horse hide leather, all descriptions, rough struck and dressed.

Harness leather, dressed, including bag and case hides, and enamelled and japanned hides.

Sheep and lamb leather, dressed, of all descriptions.

Mineral tanned sole leather.

Offal, i.e., bellies, shoulders, heads and tails, rough, struck, and dressed.

Sole bends of English tannage of 14 lbs. and upwards.

Sole bends of 12 lbs. and upwards produced from buffalo hides.

Lactol.

Lactogel.

Lemonade powder.

Lime juice cordial.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Mapletons' nut food.

Marmite.

Metal polishes.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and wools, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

Phenalgine.

"Phasto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Scammony resin.

Soup powders.

Strapping, leather, for breeches.

Vanilla custard.

Varnishes of all kinds.

A further open general licence has been issued for coal-tar, pitch and sulphate of copper. These goods now require specific licences only for (a) foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export, and (b) for France and French Possessions.

APPENDIX No. 1A.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORT OF LIST "C" GOODS.

An Open General Licence has been issued allowing goods on section C of the Prohibited List, including those shown in Appendix No. 1 (page 521), but not including any goods contained in section D (page 521), to be exported freely by freight from this country to Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, on the following terms:—

SWEDEN.—Individual guarantees in respect of exports are no longer required, but the goods must be consigned either (1) to the appropriate Import Associations or (2) to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Stockholm, who will endorse the Bills of Lading (without any financial liability) on receipt of satisfactory guarantees from the consignee. In order that the method of consignment may be checked, an arrangement has been made whereby shippers are to forward the Customs Shipping Bills or Specifications (whichever are required under Customs regulations) to the Export Licence Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1 (in envelopes marked "Shipping Section"), for approval. Should the exporter actually have received a guarantee against re-export in respect of the transaction, it should be forwarded with the Shipping Bill or Specification, and if the guarantee has previously been sent to this Department, the reference number of the relative papers should be furnished. The Shipping Bills or Specifications will be amended if necessary, and returned to the shippers stamped "Approved." Upon the production of approved Shipping Bills or Specifications, shipment will be allowed by H. M. Customs without any form of guarantee, subject to the usual Customs formalities. This procedure will not apply to any individual licences which have already been issued, or which may hereafter be issued in special cases.

Should exporters prefer, they may forward to this Department a duplicate of the usual advice sent to their shipping agents in lieu of a Shipping Bill or Specification. The advice will then be stamped and returned to them (or to their shipping agents if requested) for production to the Customs with the usual Shipping Bill or Specification. Documents addressed to the Shipping Branch of the Export Licence Department will be dealt with at once and will be despatched to exporters by return post.

DENMARK.—The usual certificates from the Danish Associations must be produced to the Customs at the time of shipment, and in such cases the goods may be consigned direct to the consignee. Where goods covered by one certificate are to be shipped in instalments, special arrangements should be made with the Customs on shipment of the first instalment. Where the exporter is in a position to declare that the Associations will not issue a certificate, the goods may be consigned to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Copenhagen, for account of the actual consignee. The certificates need not be produced to the Customs in any case where individual licences have been or may be issued by the Export Licence Department in special cases.

Holland.—All goods may be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust for account of the sub-consignee without the prior production of an N. O. T. certificate, though exporters who actually held certificates should have them to the Customs at the time of shipment. The same procedure will apply to outstanding licences.

Switzerland.—All consignable goods (except foodstuffs) a list of which is issued as a special supplement to the "List of Export Prohibited Goods," should be consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance, but the prior production of an S.S.S. certificate to the Customs will not be necessary, even in respect of licences already issued which may stipulate for the production of S.S.S. certificates. Any S.S.S. certificates actually in the possession of exporters should, however, be handed to the Customs when the goods to which they relate are shipped. It is, however, still necessary for the actual consignee in Switzerland to obtain an S.S.S. certificate before the goods can be handed over by the Swiss Customs. It is important, therefore, that exporters should, immediately on receipt of an order from Switzerland, advise the Swiss purchaser to take the necessary steps to obtain the certificate from the S.S.S.

In cases where the S.S.S. have refused generally or specifically to accept consignment for any customer, an application for specific licence should be made to this Department. The fact that the S.S.S. have refused to accept consignment should be clearly mentioned on the application form.

Goods not consignable to the S.S.S. may be despatched direct to the purchaser.

Applications for licences for the above countries should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department (4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 8.) for all goods on Section A, B or D of the Prohibited List. Applications should also be made for the following goods on Section C:

- (a) goods to be despatched by parcel post;
- (b) goods intended for the personal use of the recipient;

Applications to export goods in reasonable quantities to private consignees in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Finland will be considered without consignment to the usual Importing Associations or production of guarantees against re-export.

It must be understood that no goods can be despatched under this scheme except such as are for the personal use of the consignee and of his family.

- (c) isolated trade transactions not exceeding £5 in value.

Exports by parcel post to neutral countries in Europe are allowed without consignment to the usual Importing Associations, or, in the case of Denmark, guarantees against re-export, provided the value of the parcel does not exceed £5. It should, however, be distinctly understood that this procedure is intended to apply to isolated transactions only, and that exporters cannot be allowed to despatch large numbers of parcels to the same consignee without consignment to the appropriate Import Association; it will not, however, be necessary for certificates from those Associations to be produced.

In each case (except as regards (b) and (c) above, for which guarantees are usually waived) exporters should state whether the appropriate Importing Association is willing to accept consignment of the goods; and if the Association has refused to accept consignment, generally or specifically, that fact should be stated.

Norway.—An open general licence has been issued for all goods not on List A or B, whether exported by freight or parcel post, without restriction as to method of consignment.

APPENDIX No. 1B.

Consignment to Importing Associations, &c. (or, in the case of Denmark, Guarantees against Re-Export) are not required for the following Export Prohibited Goods:—

Drugs, &c., the following:—

Betanaphthol.
Opium and its alkaloids and preparations.

Dyes and dyestuffs.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.

Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by name on List A or B (except arms and munitions, and their components and accessories.)

Medicines, proprietary and patent, containing quinine, cocaine, santouin, cod liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.
Steel, scrap.

FOODSTUFFS.

Foodstuffs (including raw materials for the manufacture of foodstuffs) may now be exported to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland without the intervention of official consignees. Licences for foodstuffs on List A and B will, therefore, where home supplies permit, be issued providing for consignment direct of the purchaser.

As regards foodstuffs on List C, an open general licence has been issued permitting export to be made direct to the consignee without the production of individual guarantees against re-export. Shipping bills (or specifications) in respect of such goods need, therefore, no longer be produced to the export Licence Department to be stamped "approved" before production to H. M. Customs.

The term "foodstuffs" should be regarded as including spices and beverages.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF FREE GOODS.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the export of the following goods to all non enemy destinations and to those enemy destinations with which trading is permitted. It is therefore unnecessary to make an application to the Export Licence Department for export licences in respect of those goods:—

Adding and calculating machines.
Alabaster for statuary purposes.
Anatomical models.
Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine.
Athletic goods.
Bicycles and accessories, including tyres actually fitted to bicycles.
Bicycle pedal rubbers.
Books and printed matter.
Foot laces.
Boot polishing pads.
Brushes of all kinds.
Buttons of all kinds.
Caps (headgear).
Cash registers.
Celluloid wares.
Cigar and cigarette holders.
Cinematograph films, raw or printed.
China.
China clay.
Clocks and watches, including clocks for time checking.
Coral.
Corset laces.
Cutlery; all forms.
Dental burs.
Dental filling materials.
Disks and cylinders for graphophones and phonographs.
Drugs, etc., the following:—

Acetyl salicylic acid.
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
Agaric.
Althaea root.
Amitol and substitutes.
Amido-pyrim.
Argentum.
Arsenical salts for medicinal use.
Arsenobillon.
Arsenous acid.
Barium sulphate.
Bromine.
Butylchloral hydrate.
Cacodylate.
Camomile.
Chromic acid.

Diethylarbituric acid.
Digitalis.
Duboisin sulphuric.
Eucaine.
Ferric compounds.
Ferrum redactum.
Fruetus fenniculi.
Henbane (folia hyoscyami).
Hydrobromic acid.
Ichthyol.
Inula root.
Kharsevan.
Metal.
Nitrate of silver.
Paraldehyde.
Phenacetin.
Salicylic acid.
Salteake.
Sodium arsenate.
Sodium bromide.
Sodium nitroprusside.
Sodium salicylate.
Veronal sodium.

Duplicating machinery and supplies therefor.

Dyes, proprietary, the following:—

Dolly dyes.
Diamond dyes.
Drummer dyes.
Maypole dyes.

Earthenware.

Electrodes.

Electro-plated, gilded or silvered goods, including nickel silver goods and white metal goods, but not including those of solid silver or gold.

Fans and hand screens.

Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearls, tortoiseshell, amber and amberoid, marble and other stones, papier-mâché, bone, horn, celluloid, casein, plaster, ebonite, vulcanite, and xylonite.

Fancy handbags for ladies' use.

Feathers, made up.

Films, see Cinematograph.

Finger tips, rubber, of all kinds.

Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.

- Flowers, artificial.
 Flowers, fresh.
 Fountain pens.
 Fruit, fresh, the following:—
 Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes,
 peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines,
 and imported plums (South African).
 Furs, dressed, dyed or manufactured.
 Gauge glasses.
 Glassware.
 Hair ornaments and combs.
 Hair nets or silk of hair.
 Hardware for builders, if of iron or steel.
 Hats of all kinds.
 Household furnishings, fixtures and equip-
 ment, if manufactured of wood, iron or
 steel, except upholstered furniture.
 Ink other than printers' ink.
 Iris root (orris-root).
 Iron and steel, except high-speed steel,
 iron ore, pig iron, iron scrap and steel
 scrap.
 *Iron and steel manufactures, except
 manufactures of high-speed steel (i.e.,
 goods made wholly or mainly of steel
 containing tungsten or molybdenum),
 arms and munitions and their compo-
 nents and accessories, and articles
 prohibited by name on List A. or B.
 (Under this definition free export is
 allowed of tinplate, terneplates, black
 plates, galvanised plates and sheets, &c.).
 Jewellery, imitation.
 Jewellery, real mounted with precious
 stones, excluding articles of solid gold,
 silver or platinum.
 Laces and gripure, including lace curtains
 and curtain net, fine nets, fancy nets,
 mosquito nets and tulle, and all articles
 made wholly or mainly of lace.
 Laundry machinery.
 Leather, morocco, small fancy goods of,
 all light leather goods, and all imitation
 leather goods.
 Ledgers, Loose leaf and similar stationery.
 Lighting fixtures, if of iron or steel.
 Liqueurs.
 Lithographic stones.
 † Machinery of all kinds and parts (except
 textile machinery and machinery wholly
 or mainly made of copper or brass).
 Marble, raw and manufactured.
 Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or
 cane.
 Medicinal herbs, except henbane.
 Medicines proprietary and patent except
 such as contain quinine, cocaine, santon-
 in, cod liver oil, opium alkaloids.
 Mineral waters, unsweetened.
 Mosaic ware.
 Musical instruments.
 Office furniture and stationery.
 Oils, essential.
 Opera glasses for use in theatres.
 Paintings and pictures of all kinds.
 Peel of citrons fruits in brine.
 Pen nibs.
 Perambulators, complete with tyres.
 Perfumery.
 Phonographs.
 Phonographic records.
 Photographic goods, but not chemicals
 therefor.
 Pianos.
 Plushes.
 Precious stones, real and imitation.
 Printing presses.
 Pumice stone.
 Rag books.
 Razors, safety, and blades.
 Ribbons, silk.
 Rubber erasers.
 Salt.
 Sanitary ware, plumbers' goods, if of iron
 or steel or earthenware, containing not
 more than 5 per cent. of copper or brass.
 Scales and balances, not including weights
 of copper or brass.
 Screw spanners for cycles.
 Sensitised paper and plates.
 Sewing machines for domestic use.
 Shrubs.
 Silk braid.
 Slates, writing or drawing.
 Slate pencils.
 Spectacles and eyeglasses.
 Stamps, used.
 Steel, *see* iron.
 Stones, bricks and tiles.
 Straw plaits and chip plaits.
 Teeth, artificial.
 *Theatrical properties, wigs and cosmetics,
 excluding costumes and footwear.
 Tobacco pipes.
 Toilet preparations and requisites, exclud-
 ing soap.
 Toy, dolls and games of all kinds, includ-
 ing rubber toys.
 Trimmings of silk.
 Truffles, fresh or preserved.
 Turners' wares of wood.
 Typesetting and type-casting machinery,
 including type metal.
 Typewriters and spare parts.
 Umbrellas.
 Velvets of silk or silk mixture.
 Walking sticks.
 Wall papers.
 Whips.
 Wines of all kinds.
 Words of art.

* "Iron and steel manufactures" does not cover manufactures containing more than 10 per cent. of weight of metals other than iron or steel.

† This heading covers machinery made of any materials provided it does not contain more than 50 per cent. of copper or brass.

APPENDIX No. 3.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bona fide samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign

buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

APPENDIX No. 4.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORT OF CARTRIDGES, CHARGES, ETC., TO CERTAIN DESTINATIONS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., and industrial explosives to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.
Africa.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch-Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bez. Köln), Barscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Halden, Hochkirchen, Hürigen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmédy, Manderfeld, Mackenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münsterfeld, Nideggen, Ohlig, Okeven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rütgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblenz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Ferncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Pfaff, Cochem, Konz, Daun, Dierdorf, Eichternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuenburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg, (Pz. Trier), Schillingen, Siersbahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine).—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Goppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Grossgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heffrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Krenznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Budesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Turkismühle, Waidbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Eikelenz, Eickweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Geich, Greifath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mors, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Ordenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Versen, Wewelinghoven, Xanten.

GERMAN AUSTRIA AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The territory comprised in German-Austria consists of the following provinces of Austria:—

Upper Austria.	Styria.	Tyrol (the northern or Innsbruck portion.)
Lower Austria.	Carinthia.	Vorarlberg.
Salzburg.		

The principality of Liechtenstein, lying between Vorarlberg and Switzerland, is also included. The remaining Austrian provinces, south of those mentioned above, and portions of territory in the south and east of Hungary, are in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments.

To the provinces of German-Austria as defined above, and to the occupied territories in both Austria and Hungary, goods on prohibited List C (except such as may be on list D) and free goods may be exported without licence; goods on Lists A and B require export licences.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegram should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant or the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interests to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 3.

No. 4842.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notifications in this Department (1) No. 1223-D., dated the 8th December 1917, as subsequently amended, and (2) No. 6168-158-WII., dated the 22nd July 1916, as subsequently amended:—

From the preamble—

Delete the word "Belgium".

No. 4845.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 29th May 1919, is published for general information:—

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORT RELAXATION.

FURTHER RELAXATION.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has given the following further directions in regard to the Prohibition of Import:—

The restrictions on the importation of the following articles is to be removed:—

- (233) Slate pencils.
- (234) Ice-cream freezers (hand-power).
- (235) Coffee-roasting machines (hand-power).
- (236) Vacuum cleaners, including electric vacuum cleaners.
- (237) Door and gate springs of all kinds, including spring hinges.
- (238) Door checks.
- (239) Fine balances.
- (240) Spring balances.
- (241) Safety razor blades.
- (242) Brass and electro-brass chair and trunk nails.
- (243) Hoop iron over one inch wide and thicker than 20 w. g.

- (244) Small electric motors up to $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p., rolling mill electric motors for auxiliary driving up to 250 h.p., and single-phase repulsion induction motors.
- (245) Electrical measuring instruments of all kinds with four-inch dials and under.
- (246) Flexible wires for telephony and house wiring.
- (247) Cash registers.

TO BE LICENSED EXCEPTIONALLY.

The importation of the following articles is to be licensed only exceptionally as and when required :—

- (248) Carpet sweepers.
- (249) Potato-chipping machines.
- (250) Weighing machines and scales.
- (251) Automatic machines for the retail sale of any article.
- (252) Wire rope.
- (253) Drop forgings other than wire rope sockets.
- (254) Fire extinguishers.
- (255) Cutlery other than safety-razor blades.
- (256) Casket hardware.
- (257) Box strapping and fasteners.
- (258) Tachometers or speed indicators other than those required for use on motor cars.
- (259) Steel barrels or drums for containing oil or chemicals.
- (260) Pistols.
- (261) Electric incandescent lamps (meaning complete lamp bulbs with filaments) and filament supports, contacts and tubes.
- (262) Electric house source meters.
- (263) Electrical measuring instruments of all kinds, excepting those with four-inch dials and under.
- (264) Electrical cooking, heating and domestic laundry appliances, except electric washing machines and electric vacuum cleaners.
- (265) Electric cables and wires other than flexible wires for telephony and house wiring.
- (266) Batteries for pocket lamps.
- (267) Electric motors and parts thereof other than for renewals, except (a) small motors up to $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p.; (b) rolling mill motors for auxiliary driving up to 250 h.p.; (c) single-phase repulsion induction motors.
- (268) Electrical accessories and parts thereof, including fan motors.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED.

The importation of the following articles is to be restricted as shown :—

- (269) The present ration for pen nibs other than gold (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1916 imports) is to be maintained.
- (270) The present ration for erasers (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1916 imports) is to be maintained.
- (271) The present ration for the following painters' colours and pigments (50 per cent. of 1916 imports) is to be maintained :—

Brilliant.	Oxide of tin.
Bronze blue.	Steel blue.
Chrome green and yellow.	Parisian blue.
Chromate of lead.	Powder colours.
Copper oxide.	Red lead.
Minium.	Vermillion.
- (272) The quantity of lawn mowers to be admitted in the eight months ending 1st September 1919, is not to exceed 50 per cent. of the imports of the whole year 1913.
- (273) Dry cells and primary batteries, except those for pocket lamps, are to be admitted at the rate of 20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
- (274) Bulbs for electric lamps are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent. of 1913 imports.

In accordance with the above general licences have been issued for the articles mentioned in items 233-247.

Applications for special licences should be made as usual to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1.

IMPORTATION OF CHEESE.

In addition to the General Licences referred to above a General Licence has been issued permitting the Importation of Cheese.

No. 4900.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the preamble to the notification in this Department No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended :—

(i) *Insert the following as clause (a) :—*

(a) of all foodstuffs to Shehr and Mokalla.

(ii) *From clause (c) delete the words "to Shehr and Mokalla and."*

PURCHASE SCHEME.

The 5th July 1919.

No. 4887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be added to the Schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 533-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended, viz :—

(A) Ragi.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 5th July 1919.

No. 4885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in rule 65 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. In the first sentence of the said rule *after* the words "Telegraph Offices" the words "and at such Postal Combined Offices as the Director-General may specify in this behalf" shall be *inserted*.
2. In clause (i) of the said rule the word "Departmental" shall be *omitted*.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 4th July 1919.

No. 2355.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, published with Army Department Notification No. 461, dated the 27th March 1917, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In rule 23, for clause (c) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(c) for military duty or for training in camp.....by general or special order of the Commander-in-Chief in India or of the competent military authority."

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 9th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

WAR.

Simla, the 9th July 1919.

No. 655.—The following Royal Proclamation by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 1st July 1919, is published for general information:—

BY THE KING-EMPEROR.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas a definite Treaty of Peace between Us and the Associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June last, in conformity therewith I have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due course throughout all Our Dominions, and We do declare to all Our loving Subjects Our will and pleasure that upon the exchange of the ratification thereof the said Treaty of Peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land and in all places whatsoever, strictly charging and commanding all Our loving Subjects to take notice hereof and to conform themselves therewith accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this first day of July in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JAILS.

Simla, the 10th July 1919.

No. 170.—His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, has been graciously pleased, as an act of clemency on the occasion of the signature of the Treaty of Peace, to grant remission of sentences, on such scale as may be notified by the Governor-General in Council, to a certain number of prisoners, both criminal and civil, in British India.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 11th July 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

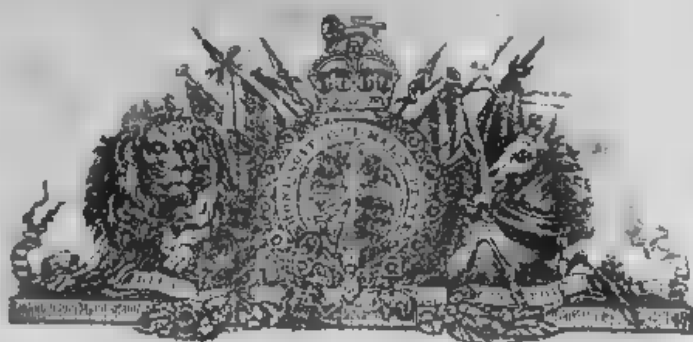
5th Calcutta Battalion.

No. 2375.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Ma or to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

James Donald, C.I.E. Dated 16th January 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 12th July 1919, is republished for general information:

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 9th July 1919.

No. 1719-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the gratuities which are granted to non-pensionable subscribers to a Railway Provident Fund on their retirement, or in the event of their death while in service to their widows or children dependent on them.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 12th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Simla, the 12th July 1919.

No. 5029.—Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., is appointed an Assistant to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, with effect from the 1st July 1919.

CUSTOMS—WAR.*

The 12th July 1919.

No. 5124.—The following extract from the Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 5th June 1919, is published for general information.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

PART I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENSE.

[Goods marked with an asterisk (*) are those which have been removed from the Prohibited List by means of General Licences issued to the Customs. The other articles are not covered by the Prohibition of Import Proclamations.]

N.B.—All articles, except hops, which are produced in and exported from any part of His Majesty's Dominions may be imported without licence.

*Abrasives :—

Alundum grain.
Carbolon grain.
Carborundum.
Chromatium powder.
Emery Cord.
Garnet grain.
Silicon carbide.

*Abrasive cloth :—

Aloxite.
Chalk flint combination.
Crystolon.
Emerite.
Emery caps.
Emery cloth or electrite discs.
Garnet.
Grey chalk flint.

*Abrasive wheels.

*Acetic acid, all kinds.
*Aerated mineral and table waters.
*Almonds.
*Aloxite hones.
*Aluminium powder.

“ sheets, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tube, and strip.

*Ampoule files.

*Animals, wild.
*Antimony, crude, regulus, and sulphide.
*Antimony ore.

*Antimony ware.

*Anvils.
*Apples.
*Artificial teeth, containing gold.
*Asbestos, raw.

*Auger bits.

*Awl blades.

*Axes.

*Bacon.

*Balances, fine and spring.

*Bananas.

*Barrels, bungs, tita, spiles and shives for.

*Barytes.

*Baskets, fruit and vegetable.

*Beans, baked, tinned.

“ baked with pork and tomato sauce.

“ and pork, tinned.

*Bee-keeping appliances, wooden.

*Belt hooks, for machinery and sewing machines.

*Belt laces, leather.

•Bench drills.

•Bill hooks.

•Billiard chairs.

•Birds, live.

•Bits, dovetail, and furniture.

• “ expansion.

•Blacking and polishes.

•Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.

•Bobbin blocks.

•Bolt clippers.

•Bolts and nuts.

•Bones.

•Boot trees (wood).

•Boring heads.

•Boxes and tubes, small, turned wood.

•Brandy.

•Bread and meat slicing machines.

•Bread making machines (hand driven).

•Bristles.

•Bronze powder.

•Bullet moulds.

•Bungs, wooden, for barrels.

•Burners, gas and oil lamps.

•Button moulds, wooden.

•Callipers.

•Candles.

•Canes manufactured and unmanufactured.

•Cans, oil.

•Capsules, lead, for whisky and other bottles.

•Carpenters' tools.

Carriages, wagonettes, carts, etc., other than cycles, motor cars, and motor cycles.

•Cash registers.

•Cassia lignea.

•Castings bronze (machine or phosphor bronze).

•Cattle and other animal foods.

•Cattle, de-horning instruments.

•Cells, Edison and component parts, for electrically propelled vehicles.

•Celluloid in sheets, rolls, and rods.

•Cement for leather belting.

•Chasers.

•Cheese.

Chemical manufactures and products (other than drugs, dye stuffs, and manures) not liable to duty.

Acetate of lime.

Acetone.

Bleaching materials :—

Bleaching powder.

Other bleaching materials.

- Boracite.
- Borate of lime.
- Borate of magnesium.
- Borax.
- Brimstone.
- Carbide of calcium.
- Cream of tartar.
- Glycerine :—
 - Crude.
 - Distilled.

Muriate of ammonia.

Soda compounds :—

- Soda ash.
- „ bicarbonate.
- „ caustic.
- „ crystals.
- „ other sorts.

Sulphuric acid.

Tartaric acid.

Unenumerated.

- *Chewing gum.
- Chicory.
- *Chimes and whistles.
- Chloral hydrate.
- Chloroform.
- *Choppers.
- *Chucks.
- Cider or perry, not containing added spirit
- *Cinematograph films.
- *Clamps, adjustable.
- *Cleavers.
- *Clothes horses, wooden.
- *Clothing, men and boys.
- Coal, coke, etc :—
 - Coal.
 - Coke.
 - Manufactured fuel.

- *Cocoa butter.
- *Cocoa powder.
- *Cocoa raw.
- *Coffee.
- Coffee roasting machines (hand power.)
- Coir yarn.
- *Collapsible tubes, tin or lead, for medicinal or other purposes.
- Collodion.
- *Combination moulds and ladles.
- *Compo-board.
- *Compositon blocks for billiard balls.
- *Coopers' tools.
- Cordage, cables, ropes, and twine of hemp coir or like material, other than binder or reaper twine.
- Cork, unmanufactured and manufactured.
- Corn and grain, all kinds.
- *Corn planters.
- *Cornice pole ends, wooden.
- Cotton raw.
- *Cotton goods, dyed, coloured, and printed.
- *Cotton goods, grey and bleached cloth other than cotton duck.
- *Cotton yarns.
- *Couplings, Union pressed steel.
- *Crabs, prawns, shrimps and oysters, canned.
- *Cutting nippers.
- *Cycle nipples.

*Cycles, metal parts and accessories of, other than

Bells, Cranks, Frame lugs, Hubs, including Coaster hubs and hub shells, Variable speed gears, Pedals, Frames, Free-wheel clutches, Forks, Chain wheels, Handle bars, Lamps (other than electric) Rims.

- *Dentists' accessories of all kinds.
- *Dial gauges.
- *Diamonds, unset.
- *Diatomite, or infusorial earth.
- *Dictating machines, and parts and accessories.
- *Die heads.
- *Dies and die stocks.
- *Door checks.
- *Door handles, wooden.
- *Drugs, manure.
- *Drawn thread work.
- *Drill presses.
- *Drill sleeves and sockets.
- *Drills.

Drugs containing no dutiable ingredient :—

Bark, Peruvian.

Quinine and quinine salts.

Unenumerated (including medicinal preparations.)

Tanning substances :—

Bark for tanning.

*Extracts for tanning.

Gambier.

Myrobalans.

Sumach.

Valonia.

Unenumerated.

Dye woods :—

Logwood.

Unenumerated.

Eggs.

Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.

Electric searchlights

„ batteries, secondary.

*Electrodes.

*Electrotypes, zinc plates for manufacture of printing plates and zincos, also copper plates, and brass plates.

*Emery stones.

*Emery wheel dressers.

*Enamelled steel tanks with glass linings.

Ether, acetic.

„ butyric.

„ sulphuric.

Ethyl bromide.

„ chloride.

„ iodide.

*Expanding mandrels.

*Expansion bits.

*Expansion joints, iron or brass.

*Farriers' tools.

*Feathers for bedding, and down, uncleaned and unpurified.

Ferrules, steel.

Files.

Filter candles, and filter cylinders for water filtering.

Fish (including turtle).

Fresh fish (not of British taking).

Shell fish.

Flax :—

Dressed and undressed.

Tow, or codilla.

Flowers, fresh.

- Food choppers, or mincing machines (hand-driven).
- Forks, digging, hay and corn, manure.
- Formic acid.
- Foundry flasks.
- Friction clutches.
- Fruits, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved.
- Fruits, fresh except pears, and grapes.
- Furrows and root weeders.
- Galls.
- Gauges.
- Geneva, Hollands.
- Glass cutters.
- Gloves, leather.
- Glucose.
- Glue, size, and gelatine.
- Glue stock, and pieces for making glue.
- Gold beaters skin.
- Gold, Bullion.
- " Leaf.
- " Liquid.
- " Manufactures of, except jewellery and gold nibs.
- Gold Ores, auriferous copper ores, and sweepings and residues containing gold.
- Granite setts and kerbs.
- Grease cups.
- Grinding stones.
- Gum arabic.
- " copal.
- " kauri.
- " lac-dye, seedlac, shellac, and sticklac.
- " unenumerated.
- Gummite and manufactures thereof.
- Gut strings.
- Gutta percha.
- Hack saw blades.
- Hair, cow, ox, bull, or elk.
- " goats, other than mohair.
- " horse.
- " unenumerated.
- " manufactures of (other than of mohair).
- Hair requisites.
- Hammer heads, iron.
- Hammers, engineers'.
- " hide.
- Hammers, household or upholsterers'.
- Hammers, lead.
- Hams.
- Hand cultivators.
- Hand wheel cultivators.
- Hand drills, and breast drills.
- Hand grinders.
- Hand screwing machines.
- Hatchets.
- Hay knives.
- " rakes.
- Hemp, dressed and undressed.
- " tow or cordilla.
- " yarn.
- Hickory handles for miners' picks.
- Hickory squares for golf club shafts.
- Hides, wet and dry.
- Hoes.
- " horse.
- Hollands, Geneva.
- Hollow-ware enamelled.
- Honey.
- Hooks, pruning.
- " wire.
- Hoop iron over 1 inch wide and thicker than 20 w. g.

- Hoops wood, embroidery, wooden.
- Horns and hoofs.
- Ice.

- " cream freezers (hand power).
- Injectors and ejectors.
- Ink :—

Chinese Liquid.
Copying (printing ink).
Gold printing.
Harness (not containing spirit).
Lithographic copper transfer.
Paste.
Powder.
Printers'.
Shoe (not containing spirit).
Silver printing.

Instruments and apparatus, scientific.

- Irons, gas.
- Isinglass.
- Ivory, animal.
- " vegetable.
- Jacks, motor, car and track.
- Joiners' tools.
- Jute.
- " yarn.
- " manufactures of, other than rugs and matting.
- Lace, hand made.
- Lacquered ware, Japanese.
- Lard.
- " imitation.
- Lathe carriers.
- " dogs.

Leather, the following descriptions :—

- Buff hides.
- Fillet.
- Goat skins tanned.
- Lamb skins dressed.
- Sheep skins tanned or dressed.
- Scrap leather, including upper leather pieces and sole leather scrap, e.g., cut lifts, counter skivings and cut taps.
- Sole leather offals, viz., bellies, shoulders and heads.
- Stiffeners, boot and shoe.
- Waxed and rough splits.

• Leather gloves.

• Liqueurs.

Liquorice, not containing added sugar.

• Lithophone.

• Lobsters, canned.

• Locks, trunk.

Locust beans.

• Lubricators.

Machinery :—

Prime movers (except agricultural and electrical).

Textile.

• Wood working, and parts thereof driven by power, and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood, including: Sawing machines of all descriptions, general joiners', mortise, tenon, and boring machines, lathes and rounding machines, box and cask making machines, and all machines accessory thereto, scraping and sand-papering machines, wheel-wright machinery, firewood making and bundling machinery, wood wool fibre and pulp machinery, saw

sharpening and setting machines,
saw stretchers and brazing apparatus,
all machines for grinding, planing,
or moulding irons.
Unenumerated (not including typewriters
and sewing machines).

- *Machine tools and parts thereof.
- *Machine vices.
- *Magnesite.
- *Malleable tube fittings.
- *Mangle roller blocks, rough sawn.
- *Manure scoops.
- Manures of all kinds.
- *Marble (unworked).
- " (powdered).
- Margarine.
- *Masons' tools.
- *Match splints.
- Mathematical instruments and screws for same.
- *Mats and matting.
- *Measuring tapes and rules (except wooden rules) including verniers.
- *Measuring instruments, electrical, of all kinds, with 4 inch dials and below.

Meat :—

- Beef.
- Mutton.
- Pork.
- Rabbits.
- Preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).
- Unenumerated.

*Medicinal preparations containing sugar.
Metals and ores and manufactures thereof :—

Ores :—

- *Antimony.
- Other sorts, except gold.

Manufactures :—

- Iron and steel.
- Pig iron.
- Ingots, blooms and slabs.
- Puddled bars.
- Wrought, in bars, angles, rods, and sections.
- Ship, bridge, and cockle plates and sheets.
- Rails.
- Tyres and axles.
- All other heavy iron and steel which does not fall under the heading of hardware.
- Other metals (not being hardware).

Mica.

- *Micrometers.

Milk.

- *Milling cutters.
- *Mitre blocks and scrapers for metal.
- *Mitre boxes.
- *Motors, electric, up to ½ h.p.
- *Motors, electric rolling mill for auxiliary, driving up to 250 p.b.
- *Motors, single phase repulsion induction.
- *Musical instruments, including gramophones, but excluding harmoniums, organs, pianos, pianolas and instruments of a similar nature.
- *Musical instrument parts.
- *Nail pullers.
- *Nails, brass, and electro brassed.
- *Nails, chair and trunk.

- *Nickel oxide.

*Nuts.

Nuts and kernels, for expressing oil therefrom.

Nuts and kernels, unenumerated (not being drugs, dyestuffs, or fruit).

- *Oars and rickera, boat.

Oil :—

Fish, viz., train blubber, sperm, or head matter.

Animal.

Cocoanut :—

Unrefined.

Refined.

Mineral jelly (including vaseline).

- *Olive.

Palm.

Lubricating oils.

Turpentine.

Essential (if not capable of retail sale as perfumery).

Unenumerated.

Oil-seed cake.

- *Oil stones.

Oleo margarine or oleo oil.

- *Oleo stearine.

- *Onions.

- *Oranges.

*Packing, cotton duck, and other descriptions of.

*Packing, metallic steam.

Painters' colours and pigments :—

- *Asphaltum.
- *Bitumen for black varnish.
- *Bone pitch.
- *Brunswick black.
- *Burnt Sienna.
- *Bone black.
- *Carbon black.
- *Carmine.
- *China ink.
- *Chinese ink.
- *Clonobar native.
- *Cobalt oxide.
- *Earth colours.
- *Earth Sienna.
- *Gamboge.
- *Gamboge gum.
- *Indian ink.
- *Imitation gold leaf.
- *Lime green.
- *Ochre.
- *Orpiment.
- *Umber.
- *Zaffre.

Paraffin wax.

- *Pea harvesters.

*Pearls and precious stones unset.

*Peat moss litter.

*Pencils, slate.

*Pencil, slate, cedar.

*Perry.

Persimmon blocks for golf club heads.

Photographic apparatus as follows :—

- *Camera shutters.
- *Cinematograph cameras.
- *Ferrotypes plates.
- *Positive papers.

Piassava fibre, and other fibres for brush making.

- *Picking bands, chrome.

- *Piercers, punches, and round hole perforators.
- *Pimento.
- *Pipe cutters.
- *Pipe tongs, adjustable.
- *Pipe vices.
- *Pipe wrenches.
- Pipes of all sorts, for smoking tobacco.
- Pitch (other than coal pitch.)
- *Plaiting of all descriptions, including aparteric, but excluding visca plait.
- *Plasters, medical of all descriptions, containing more than 50 per cent. of cotton material.
- *Pliers.
- Plumbago.
- *Pliers for sheep.
- *Plywood
- *Plywood chair seats (perforated).
- *Polishing heads.
- *Potato diggers, hoes and planters.
- Poultry and Game.
- *Pressure regulators.
- *Pressure and vacuum gauges.
- *Pumice stone, and pumice powder.
- *Pump and engine governors.
- *Punches.
- *Rags, Angola and woollen.
- *Rags, Cotton, for other than paper-making.
- *Rakes, steel-headed.
- *Rattans and malacca canes.
- *Reamers.
- *Red oxide of iron.
- *Reels and spools, wooden, required for textile trade.
- *Remnet, dry, and extr ct of.
- *Returned empties.
- *Rods, copper, steel, and iron wire.
- *Rolled gold, sheet wire, and chain
- *Rosaries.
- Rosin.
- Rubber, raw.
- *" scrap or waste.
- *Rubber-covered rollers for clothes wringers.
- *Rubber manufactures other than tyres, boots and shoes, and stationery articles.
- *Rum.
- *Safety razor blades.
- *Sake.
- *Salt.
- Sand.
- Sauces or condiments.
- *Saws, hand circular, crosscut, kitchen and others.
- *Screw brass parts for use on telephones.
- *Screwing tackle (i.e. chasers, dies and stocks, taps and thread milling cutters).
- *Screws, wood.
- *Scythe strickles, carborundum.
- *Scythes.
- Seeds, all except soya beans.
- *Seed cleaning machines.
- *Seeders.
- *Sharpeners, knife, carborundum.
- *Sharpening Stones.
- *Shears, pruning, sheep and garden.
- Shells of all kinds.
- *Shipwrights' tools.
- *Shives, wooden, for barrels.
- *Sickles.
- *Silica sand.

Silk:—

- Knubs, or husks of silk, and waste.
- Waste noils.
- Raw.
- Yarn.

Skins and furs (unmanufactured).

- *Skins for capping medical preparations.
- *Slide rules of metal.
- *Smiths' tools.
- *Soap and soap stock.
- *Sockets, wire rope, drop forged steel.
- *Sorghum carpet whisks.
- *Soups containing sugar.
- *Soya beans.
- *Spanners.
- *Spectacle cases of metal.
- *Spectacle ware, unglazed, of all kinds.
- Spices, all except pimento.
- *Spiles, wooden, for barrels.
- *Spirit levels.
- Sponge.
- *Spoons and forks, tinned iron.
- *Springs for upholstery trade.
- *Springs, door and gate, of all kinds (including spring hinges).
- *Stamps, hand, metal, for numbering and dating.
- *Stapling presses.
- Starch, dextrine, and farina or potato flour.
- *Staves.
- *Steam traps.
- *Stones and slates, sawn and hewn, but not dressed.
- Straw.
- *Straw envelopes.
- *Strings of all kinds for musical instruments.
- *Strip, steel, beddle iron hook, tube, ground flat steel stock.
- *Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food.
- *Sugar cane.
- *Swage shappers.
- *Syringes, medical, of all kinds.
- *Tailors' shears and trimmers, 6 inches or more in length.
- Talc, French chalk, steatite mineral, white, silica, and soapstone.
- *Tallow.
- *Tapping attachments.
- *Taps.
- *Tap wrenches.
- Tanning extracts:
 - *Chestnut.
 - *Hemlock.
 - *Mangrove.
 - *Oak.
 - *Quebracho.
- Tar (other than coal-tar).
- *Tea.
- Telephone switchboards and parts.
- *Telephones, and telephone parts, except telephone brackets and parts.
- *Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards.
- *Time recorders, and parts thereof.
- *Tits, wooden, for barrels.
- *Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).
- *Tool holders.
- *Traps, rat and mouse, wood with wire springs, etc.
- *Treadle lathes of 3-in. centre and over.
- *Trench struts.

- *Tube expanders.
- *Turkey stone powder.
- *Turnery, for the furniture trade.
- *Tubing, flexible metallic.
- *Typewriters and parts thereof.
- *Union coupling, pressed steel.
- *Vacuum cleaners, including electric vacuum cleaners.
- Varnish (not containing spirit).
- *Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved, and pickles.
- *Vegetables in brine.
- " raw, except tomatoes and onions.
- Vinegar and acetic acid for table use.
- *Watches of all kinds, and parts thereof.
- *Water gauge fittings.
- Wax (including ozokerit and earth wax).
- *Welt ploughs, Deacons.
- Whalebone (including finners).
- Willows and canes, for basket making.
- *Wine.
- Wire :—
 - *Brass.
 - *Coppered steel spring.
 - *Copper.
 - *Copper clad.
 - *Phosphor bronze.
 - *Steel wired coppered and flattened.
 - *Tinned mattress.
 - *Wire leading in nickelled copper.
- *Wires, flexible for telephony and house wiring.
- *Wood blocks, and unfinished turnery parts for toys.
- *Wood boring bits.
- *Wood flour.
- *Wood heels, shanks, and pegs required by the boot and shoe industry.
- *Wood hoops and ends for barrels.
- *Wood skewers.
- *Wood and timber, hewn and sawn, planed and dressed of all kinds (not including pitprops, and pitwood or box-boards and case-boards, cut to length and size).
- *Wood scrapers.
- *Wood ware for drawing offices and schools.
- *Wood wool.
- Wool.
- Woollen and worsted yarn.
- *Yeast.

PART II.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY NOT BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Agricultural machinery.	
Aluminium, hollow-ware, and other articles, except aluminium sheet, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tubes, and strip, and aluminium powder.	
Apparel, ladies', including corsets	25 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Arch supports.	
Art, works of	Licensed freely on application.
Automatic machines for retail sale of any article.	
Auto-scooters.	
Ball bearings.	
Ball bearing bolts.	
Ball retainers.	
Barb wire.	
Barrels or drums, steel, for containing oil or chemicals.	
Barrows, steel.	
Baskets, other than fruit and vegetable baskets	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> { 50 per cent. of 1913 imports (Belgium.) 60 per cent. of 1916 imports (other countries.) } </div> </div>
Baths, metal and fittings thereof.	
Batteries for pocket lamps.	
Beer.	
Bells, door.	
Binder Twine.	
Boards, washing and paste.	
Bolts for bags and cases.	
Bone, manufactures of	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boot laces, cotton	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Boots and shoes	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boots and shoes, rubber	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boxboards, cut, for packing of edible goods in tins and bottles, and all other commodities.	75 per cent. of 1913 imports, in proportionate quarterly amounts.
Boxboards cut to length for packing cases for food-stuffs except those packed in tins and bottles.	Licensed freely on application.
Box strappings and fasteners.	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Brislings, herrings, sprats and moussees, tinned, in oil, or tomato or other dressing.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Brooms and brushes	...
Brush stocks, wooden.	...
Bulbs (flower, medicinal bulbs and herbs, hyacinths, early single and double tulips, crocus, Spanish iris, gladioli, chionodoxa, scilla sibirica.	Licensed freely on application.
Bulbs (flower) other sorts.	...
Bulbs for electric lamps	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Butter.	...
Buttons	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Cables and wires, electric (other than flexible wires for telephony and house wiring).	...
Cameras, fitted with lenses.	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Carbons for arc lamps, cinemas, and searchlights	25 per cent. of 1917 imports.
Carpets	...
Carpet sweepers.	...
Cartridges.	...
Casket hardware.	...
Casket steel pins for textile purposes.	...
Celluloid, manufactures of, other than in sheets, rolls, and rods.	...
Cement except for leather belting.	...
Chains.	...
China ware, earthenware and pottery	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Clocks, parts and movements	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Clogs and clog soles, wooden.	...
Cloisonné ware.	...
Cocks for gas, water and steam.	...
Cocoa, preparations of	100 per cent. of 1915 imports.
Cornice poles and rings, wooden.	...
Cotton duck	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Crowbars.	...
Curios	Licensed freely on application.
Curtain rods.	...
Cutlery, other than safety razor blades.	...
Cycle other than motor cycles.	...
Cycles, (pedal) accessories:—	...
Frame lugs, hubs including coaster hubs and hub shells, variable speed gears, free wheel clutches, cranks, pedals, rims, frames, forks, handlebars, chain wheels, bells, lamps other than electric.	...
Dowels.	...
Drawing pins.	...
Dry cells and primary batteries, except those for lamps.	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Electrical accessories and parts thereof, including fan motors.	...
Electrical cooking, heating, and domestic laundry appliances, except electric washing machines and electric vacuum cleaners.	...
Embroidery, cotton	50 per cent. of 1916 imports (by weights.)
Brassers	33½ per cent. of 1916 imports.
Fan blowers and forges	...
Fancy goods (articles de Paris)	Licensed freely on application.
Fatty acids.	...
Feathers for bedding, and down, cleaned and purified.	Admitted to extent of 1913 imports in proportionate monthly quantities.
Feathers, ornamental—egret, heron, lyre bird, bird of paradise, argus pheasant, limepeyan pheasant, condor, albatross.	...
Fence stretchers and strainers, wires.	...
Fibre flax seed for sowing.	...
Fire extinguishers.	...
Flax yarn and all manufactures thereof.	...
Flowers, artificial.	...
Forgings, drop, other than wire rope sockets.	...
Forgings and castings for motor vehicles	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in proportionate monthly quantities.

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Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Furniture, domestic of all kinds.	
Furniture and cabinet parts, mill finished, not assembled.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Furniture, office and institution (including roll top desks, cabinets, etc., and chairs).	
Furniture casters of all kinds.	
Fuses, fuse components and parts.	20 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Games and playing cards.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports in quarterly amounts.
Gas mantles, rings and supports (earthenware).	
Gauze, painted iron mosquito.	
Gilt ware, and plated ware.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports from all Allied and Neutral countries, the permissible percentage of gold content being 4 per cent. by value.
Gin.	
Glassware, the following :—	
Scientific, machinery, optical, miners' lamp glasses.	
Glassware, other sorts (including bottles and jars).	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Gloves, fabric, and fabric for the manufacture of gloves.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Granite, dressed.	
Guns and rifles.	
Handbags, purses, wallets of leather, and goods of a like nature.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports, from America, Japan, and Italy.
Handles, broom.	
Handles, tool, of all kinds, except hickory shafts for miners' picks.	
Hand wagon movers.	
Hardware, not otherwise specifically mentioned.	Licensed freely on application.
Hoists, electric, except Yale triplex electric hoists.	
Hoists, Yale triplex electric.	
Hooks and eyes.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Hops.	
Horn, manufactures of	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Hose clamps, brass.	
Hosiery, cotton in the piece.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Hosiery, cotton, other than in the piece.	
Instruments, electrical measuring, of all kinds, except those with 4 inch dials and under.	
Instruments, musical, harmoniums, organs, pianos, pianolas, and instruments of a similar nature.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports; ration to be based on the number of instruments.
Instruments, surgical and medical.	
Insulating cloths, tapes, including varnished cambrics and oiled silks.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Irons, flat or laundry	
Ivory, manufactures of	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Jacks, except motor car and track jacks.	
Jewellers' findings, chain, brooch catches, pins and joints, snaps, bolts and split rings of bare metal or gilt.	Licensed freely.
Jewellery.	
Jewellery, imitation.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports being continued and extended to all countries; permissible percentage of gold content being 4 per cent. by value.
Joinery, builders' (including builder mouldings).	
Lace, machine made.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Lamps, blow.	Licensed freely on application.
Lamps, electric, incandescent (i.e., complete lamp bulbs with filaments), and filaments' supports, contacts and tubes.	
Lamps, indoor, oil, of all kinds.	
Lamps, metal parts of	
Lanterns, hurricane.	
Lasts, boot and shoe, wooden.	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Lawn mowers.	Quantity admitted in the 8 months ending 1st September, 1919, is not to exceed 50 per cent. of imports of whole year 1913.
Lead wool.	
Leather, sole other than offal (i.e., bellies, shoulders, and heads).	Prohibited until after 30th June.
Leather, upper.	Prohibited until after 15th June.
Levers for braces.	
Locks and padlocks, except trunk locks.	
Machinery, dairy, wooden.	
Magnetos.	
Mangles.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Marble, worked.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Matches.	290,000 gross of boxes monthly from Scandinavia; 90,000 gross of boxes monthly from Belgium.
Metal boot protectors.	
Metal fittings and frames for lags and trunks.	
Metal fittings for corsets and suspenders.	
Metal parts for loose leaf ledgers.	
Metal tips for penholders.	
Meters, electric, house service.	
Methyl, alcohol.	
Mops.	
Motors, electric, and parts thereof other than for renewals, except (a) small motor up to 1-h.p.; (b) rolling mills motors for auxiliary driving up to 250-h.p.; (c) single phase repulsion induction motors.	
Motors, fan.	
Motor vehicles, including bicycles and accessories	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Motor vehicles, spare parts.	Licensed freely for renewal purposes only by way of repairs to foreign-made vehicles already on the road.
Mouldings, pressed (as distinct from picture frame mouldings and builders' mouldings).	
Mouldings, picture frame.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Nails, wire and extras.	
Nails, cut (iron or steel).	
Nails, felt (iron or steel).	
Nails, hob.	
Nails, horseshoe.	
Nails, shoe.	
Nails, wire hob.	
Nails, wire shoe.	
Oil cloth, except table balze, blind cloth and leather cloth.	Licensed freely on application.
Paints and enamels.	Prohibited until 1st July.
Painters' colours and pigments, the following: brilliant, bronze-blue, chrome-green and yellow, chromate of lead, copper oxide, minimum, oxide of tin, steel-blue, Parisian blue, powder colours, red lead, vermilion.	Ration 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Painters' colours and pigments, the following: litharge, ultramarine blue, white lead, satin-white, lampblack.	
Paper clips, wire.	
Pens, fountain,* containing no gold.	24 tons per annum distributed among importers.
Pen nibs, gold.	Present ration being maintained.
Pen nibs, other than gold.	33½ per cent. of 1916 imports.
Pencils.	Ration 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Perfumery and toilet preparations.	
Photographic apparatus, except the following:—	33½ per cent. of 1913 imports.
Cameras fitted with lenses, ferrotype plates, camera shutters, positive pages, cinematograph cameras.	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Article	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Pega, clothes, wooden.	
Pinch bars.	
Pins and safety pins, wire.	
Pipes, cast-iron and fittings.	
Pipes, rain-water.	
Pipes, soil guttering.	
Pistols and revolvers.	
Plants and trees.	
Plugs, wooden, for paper reels.	
Potash salts.	
Potato-chipping machines.	
Press buttons.	
Pulleys, iron and steel, except pressed steel pulleys, of which 200 tons (actual net weight) are to be admitted until 1st September.	
Pulleys, wooden.	
Pulley blocks, steel, except Yale triplex.	
Pulley blocks, Yale triplex	... 100 per cent. of 1913 imports to regular pre-war importers.
Pumps, semi-rotary.	
Red prussiate of potash.	
Refrigerators, wooden.	
Rivets, boot and shoe.	
Rods, brass, tape and strip.	
Rollers, mangle, wooden.	
Rollers, spring blind.	
Roller bearings.	
Rope, wire.	
Rubber bands for stationery articles	... 75 per cent. of 1916 imports in proportionate quarterly amounts.
Rubber, reclaimed.	
Rules, slide, other than metal.	
Rules, wood (including 12-inch school rules).	
Saccharin.	
Safes, iron, wooden.	
Salmon, canned.	
Scales.	
Scissors of all kinds under 6 inches.	
Sewing machines, domestic, hand and treadle, and parts thereof.	75 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Shafts, turned, for golf clubs.	
Shaft bearings, shaft bearing boxes, blocks for shafting, shaft collars, shaft couplings, shaft hangers, shaft hanger frames.	
Shop cranes, portable.	
Shuttles and bobbins, wooden.	
Silk.	
Silk manufactures.	From Switzerland, 50 per cent. of 1916 imports. From other countries, licensed freely.
Silver manufactures (other than silver watches and watch cases) and electroplate.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Skins and furs, manufactures of.	
Slates, roofing.	
Speed indicators or tachometers, other than those required for use on motor cars.	
Spirits, raw, for industrial purposes.	
Spring cotters.	
Spring washers.	
Stationery articles, the following:—Rubber faced hand dating and numbering stamps, stamp inking pads, stamping outfits complete, sealing-wax, endorsing ink, penholders, wax crayons.	Present ration of 33½ per cent. of 1916 imports maintained.
Steel balls.	
Stereoscopes without lenses.	
Stoves, gas.	
Stoves, oil cooking and heating, with wicks, including blue flame atmospheric stoves.	
Stoves and rangas.	
Stoves, wickless.	
Strip, cold rolled steel.	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Studs, frost for horseshoes.	
Studs, shoe.	
Studs, steel for motor-car tyres.	
Studs, wire protector.	
Tanks, steel.	
Taper pins.	
Tennis racquet frames (unfinished).	
Tomatoes.	
Tools, shoemakers'.	
Toys, other than electric toys, including parts thereof.	20 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Toys, electrical.	
Tractors and tractor ploughs.	
Trees and plants.	
Trolleys and trucks for warehouse and wharf.	
Trimmings, the following :—	
Webbings, fringes, braids, wicks, galoons, tapes,	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
visca plait, upholstery and dress cords.	
Tubes, brass.	
Tubes, brass-coated.	
Tubes, copper.	
Tubes, welded iron and steel up to 2 inches in diameter.	
Tubing, solid drawn, weldless.	
Tyres, rubber.	
Umbrella frames, tubes and fittings.	
Valves, gun metal, brass, bronze for gas, water and steam.	100 per cent of 1916 imports.
Valves, iron and steel.	
Valves, iron foot.	
Weighing machines (and scales).	
Weighing machines, portable platform.	
Wheels, Warner, and component parts.	50 per cent of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Other wheels.	Prohibited from U. S. except in the case of consignments proved to have been actually paid for by the consignees in this country prior to Jan. 1st 1919.
Whisky.	
Wood, manufactures of, not otherwise specifically mentioned.	Licensed freely on application.
Wire bale ties.	
Wire, enamelled copper.	
Wire, galvanized.	
Wire, nickel.	
Wire, steel and iron.	
Woollen goods.	Licences granted freely on application for cloth 14 oz. and over and 54 inches wide.
Wringers.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Zinc oxide.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.

APPENDIX.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES WHICH ARE NOT DEALT WITH BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Prohibited articles in respect of which application should be made *not* to the Department of Import Restrictions, but to the authority shown against each.

All bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities: with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom ...	The Secretary, The Treasury, S.W. 1.
All rouble notes (other than rouble notes issued by the Caisse d'Emission of the Provisional Government of Archangel) ...	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of been used or adapted for use as dyestuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs

All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit, and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form

The Secretary,
Licensing Sub-Committee, Dyes Department, Board of Trade, 1, Lanlee Buildings, 53, Spring Gardens, Manchester

Cocaine and Opium

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, mill-board and wood pulp board), and manufactures of paper and cardboard, engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures, other than works of art, and certain classes of printed matter.

Paper Import Restrictions Department, 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Sugar

The Royal Commission on the sugar supply, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 12th July 1919.

No. 4963.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this Department No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

Clause (V) of Rule 5 shall be omitted.

POST OFFICE.

The 12th July 1919.

No. 4959.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

1. Rule 4B of the said rules shall be omitted.
2. Rule 4C of the said rules shall be re-numbered "4B".

No. 5152.—Saturday the 19th July 1919 will be observed as a Post Office and Telegraph holiday in the several postal and telegraph Circles in India, in celebration of the signature of peace between the Allies and Germany.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July 1919.

No. E-307.—Mr. W. F. Marchinton, Controller (Electrical and Mechanical), is appointed Deputy Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, with effect from the 1st July 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secy. Indian Munitions Board.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

M. C. McALPIN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 626, dated Simla, the 5th July 1919.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests).

THE following notice relating to appointments to the Indian (Imperial) Forest Service in 1919 is published for general information.

2. It is proposed to select 15 probationers for the Indian Forest Service from officers or men serving, or who have served, in India or Mesopotamia. Applications for appointment should be submitted on a "Personal Record form—Officers" in the case of an officer, or on a "Non-Military Employment form (India)" in the case of other ranks, through the proper channel, to the Secretary, Central Employment and Labour Board, Simla, and should reach him not later than ^{(in the case of applications from those serving in India) 15th August 1919.} ^{(in the case of applications from those serving in Mesopotamia) 30th August 1919.}

It is advisable that applications be accompanied by a certificate of fitness from a Government Medical Officer.

3. Candidates for appointment must be officers or men who have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war for not less than one year. One year's service, however, is not required in the case of those discharged owing to wounds or other injuries, or sickness arising out of the war.

4. Candidates must have been born on or after the 2nd July 1892 and on or before the 1st July 1900.

5. Every candidate must be a natural-born British subject, and at the time of his birth his father must have been, and must since have continued to be, a British subject.

6. Candidates may be married or unmarried.

7. Candidates must produce evidence of good character.

8. It is essential that candidates should have received a good general education such as would ordinarily enable them to pursue a course of study at a University and obtain a degree. Preference will be given to those who have had some University training in natural sciences or forestry, and whose course of studies has been interrupted by military service. An elementary school education is insufficient. Army certificates of education do not represent an adequate standard of attainment.

9. Candidates selected to appear before the Selection Committee referred to in paragraph 10 must satisfy a Medical Board, which will sit on the same day as the Selection Committee, as to their physical fitness for the strenuous work of the Indian Forest Service. Particular stress is laid on good vision and hearing. Men discharged owing to ill-health are unlikely to be suitable. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have been wounded, but (1) injury to head, (2) deafness, (3) loss of an eye, (4) loss of a leg above or through the knee, must be regarded as disqualifications.

10. Candidates who appear from their forms of application to be *prima facie* eligible for appointment, will be interviewed by a Selection Committee, on whose advice the Government of India will act.

11. Selected candidates who have no special qualifications will be placed on probation for a period of two years, during which they must undergo special courses of instruction in forestry at Oxford University, supplemented by theoretical and practical instruction during the vacation under the Director of Indian Forest Studies. (Special arrangements will be made for those who have already received training at other Universities). Selected candidates with special qualifications, such as a degree or diploma in forestry, may spend a shorter period on probation (*see para. 12*).

Passage to England.—Each selected candidate will be provided with a free first class passage to England.

Selected candidates, who have not already been demobilized, will be demobilized before proceeding to England. They will receive no allowances

from the date of demobilization, until they return to India on final appointment, except those specified in paragraph 14.

12. Period of Probation.—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department a probationer is required—

- (i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the University degree and the diploma in Forestry at Oxford, unless already in possession of the Edinburgh University degree in Forestry or the Cambridge University Forestry diploma;
- (ii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;
- (iii) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering and, if required, in certain other special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and an Indian vernacular language;
- (iv) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (see Appendix I);
- (v) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

13. Charges.—The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions while at the University, and on practical instruction, with the exception of fees payable to local forest officers in Europe.

14. Allowances.—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of 150*l.* annually, not exceeding a total of 300*l.* (besides the fees to local officers mentioned above). These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year:—

	£
On the 1st December	45
On the 1st March	45
On the 1st June	60

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full two years will be specially considered.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;
- (b) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in respect of this advance, as well as such payments, not exceeding 60*l.* in all, as may have been incurred by the Secretary of State on the probationer's behalf, in respect of fees to local forest officers, in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 17, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

15. Conduct.—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

16. Appointment and Seniority.—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 12 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. Their position in the provincial Forest List is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies; but in making selections for the post of Conservator, officers joining the service in

the same year are reckoned as equal in seniority unless the Secretary of State for India in Council has for special reasons directed otherwise in any particular case or cases.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

17. **Articles of Agreement.**—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

18. **Passage to India.**—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first-class passage to India.

19. **Salary.**—An Assistant Conservator of Forests draws pay at the rate of Rs. 380 a month (equivalent to 304l a year, when the rupee is at 1s. 4d.) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India. But candidates selected under the present regulations whose age is 27, 28, or 25 years will, on appointment, be credited with service of three years, two years, or one year respectively. The years of service so credited will, consequently count for purposes of pay and promotion, but not for leave or pension.

20. **Promotion, Leave and Pension.**—Promotion, leave, and pension are governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service will be found in Appendix II, and a summary of information regarding Leave and Pensions is contained in Appendix III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 55l.) and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 16 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in Forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) is the same as under (b).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

- (i) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization (including Forest Engineering).
- (ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.
- (iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX II.—LIST OF APPOINTMENTS OPEN TO MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL BRANCH OF THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

NOTE.—This list is liable to alteration at any time.

Appointment.		Salary.
		Rs.
(a)	1 Inspector-General of Forests ...	2,650 a month.
(b)	1 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests ...	...
(c)	3 Chief Conservators (Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma and Central Provinces) ...	2,150 "
(d)	25 Conservators, in three grades (including President, Forest Research Institute and College) ...	1,900 "
		1,700 " } respectively.
		1,500 "
(e)	227 Deputy and Assistant Conservators ...	
Total	259	
These appointments are included in (d) and (e).		5 Forest Service appointments ... 12 Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and in the Andamans
		Rs. 380 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 700 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.

APPENDIX III.—LEAVE AND PENSION.

[NOTE.—The following is a brief summary of the general principles at present governing the grant of leave of ordinary kinds and pension to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom. The rules are subject to alteration from time to time, and are to be found in full in the authorised text for the time being of the Civil Service Regulations.]

Leave.

1. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.
2. Subject to this qualification, an officer is entitled to one month's privilege leave after every eleven months of continuous duty. Privilege leave may be accumulated up to three months and may be combined with furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to the full pay which he drew when last on duty.
3. Furlough may be taken after eight years' service, reckoned from the date on which an officer first joined his appointment in India, and thereafter after intervals of not less than three years' service. The amount of furlough which may be taken at one time is limited to two years, and the total amount which may be taken during an officer's service to six years. Subject to these limitations, the amount of furlough due to an officer at any given time is a period equal to one-fourth of his active service less any furlough enjoyed.
4. Furlough may also be granted on medical certificate up to one year to an officer at any time during his service, and up to the amount due (subject to a total of two years) if he has rendered three years' continuous service. In the latter case furlough on medical certificate may be extended, if necessary, up to three years.
5. The allowances admissible during furlough, whether granted without or with medical certificate, are half average salary converted at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being, subject to a minimum for the present of 1s. 6d. to the rupee during the period for which the furlough is "due." After the expiration of the period for which furlough is "due," the allowance is one quarter of average salary, converted at the same rate.
6. Special leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months on furlough allowances calculated as above. A period of three months' special leave combined with three months' privilege leave is not infrequently allowed to officers during the first eight years of their service—before furlough can be taken.

Pension.

7. After 20 years' qualifying service an officer is entitled to a pension equal to one-half of his average emoluments at the time of retirement, subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 a year after service not exceeding 24 completed years, and of Rs. 5,000 a year after service of and exceeding 25 completed years. Rupee pensions are payable in the United Kingdom, subject to certain restrictions, at the rate of exchange from time to time fixed, subject to a minimum of 1s. 9d. to the rupee.

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of 3 years as Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservator or Conservator may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 28 years.

8. Officers who are compelled to retire on medical certificate before completing 20 years' service are entitled to a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service up to 10 years, and if their completed service exceeds 10 years to an invalid pension varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 a year according to length of service.

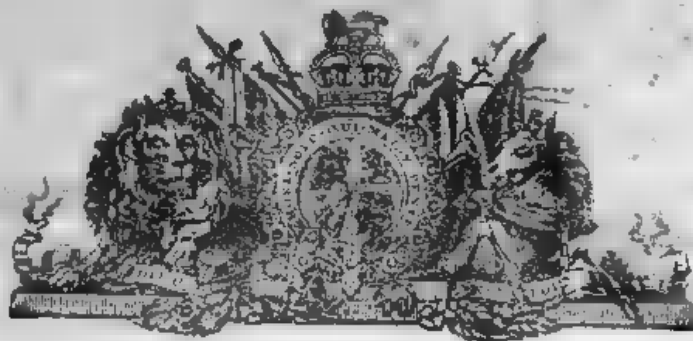
1. The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
2. " Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.
3. " Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
4. " Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
5. " Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
6. " Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
7. " Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
8. " Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

9. The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
10. " Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
11. " Chief Commissioner of Ajmer.
12. " Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
13. " Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
14. " Superintendent of Port Blair.
15. " Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing notice be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Secretary, Central Employment and Labour Board, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries. Also that the notice be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. F. GRAHAM,

Judl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 14th July 1919.

No. 838.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir C. W. Chitty, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, having been permitted to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. Charu Chunder Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the said Court during the continuance of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Justice Sir C. W. Chitty, or until further orders.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 15th July 1919.

No. 860.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Walsley, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 29th July 1919.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE ASSESSED TAXES. EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

Simla, the 17th July 1919.

No. 1812-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (1) of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Excess Profits Duty Rules, 1919, namely:—

“In clause 4 of form I set out in the Schedule to the said rules, for the words ‘one and a-half times’ the words ‘one and one-tenth times’ shall be substituted.”

M. COOK,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAB.

Simla, the 19th July 1919.

No. 5262.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department notification No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entry—

(A) Tungsten and tungsten ore.

No. 5284.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 13th June 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
4 CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

13th June, 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

	PAGE.
List A and B	551
List C	555
List D	556
Open General Licences for Exports:	
APPENDIX No. 1	556
Open General Licence for Export of List C Goods:	
APPENDIX No. 1A	557
Consignment to Importing Associations, etc.:	
APPENDIX No. 1B	558
List of Free Goods:	
APPENDIX No. 2	558
Samples:	
APPENDIX No. 3	560
Open General Licence for Export of Cartridges, Charges, &c., and Sporting Rifles to Certain Destinations:	
APPENDIX No. 4	560

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly together with supplement on alternate weeks. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list and supplements posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy be required an additional payment of 1d. is made for each additional copy, for which payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month for each additional copy.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application for the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application:—

- (a) Full name and address of consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port or country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April, 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, and the 16th May, 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz.:—

List A and B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 14th June 1919.

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited; (14-8-17).
 (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
 (A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft except balloons.

Ale, *see* Beer.

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia; (19-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).

- (A) Animals, living, food; (12-12-16).

- (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war; (8-1-15).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

Bark, *see* Cinchona.

- (A) Barley and barley meal; (14-2-18).

- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; (6-12-18).

- (A) Basic slag; (22-10-16).

- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.

- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots; (12-12-16) (27-11-17) — (*see* however Appendix No. 1).

- (A) Bean flour and meal.

- (A) Beer and ale; (1-5-17).

Biscuit meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Boats and craft; (10-5-17) (18-12-17).

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

- (A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

- (B) Bristles, of European origin; (26-6-16)

(8-3-18) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).

- (A) Buckwheat; (12-12-16).

Bullion, *see* Gold.

- (A) Butter.

C

- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—

Biscuit meal;
 Calf meal;
 Coconut and poonac cake;
 Compound cakes and meal;
 Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
 Fish meal and concentrated fish;
 Glute meal or gluten feeds;
 Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
 Hemp seed cake and meal.
 Husk meal.
 Linseed cake and meal.
 Locust bean meal.
 Maize germ meal.

Maize meal and flour.

Meat meal.

Palm nut cake and meal.

Poppy seed cake and meal.

Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal.

Sesame seed cake and meal.

Soya bean cake and meal.

Sunflower seed cake and meal.

Whale cake.

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Calfskins.

- (A) Calves' stomachs, 25-1-16.

- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appliances and accessories for fitting and repair of rifle and shotgun cartridges. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 4).

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.

- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18 (*see* Appendix No. 1).

- (A) Cheese.

- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.

- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.

Chlorate, potassium, *see* Potash salts.

- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 2-11-17.

- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, creosylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.

- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.

Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.

- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.

- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.

- (A) Cocos shells, 19-2-17.

- (A) Codliver oil and preparations containing codliver oil, 4-4-19.

- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17.

Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.

- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.

Combings, *see* Malt.

Compound cakes and meals, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

- (B) Cotton, American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal,
see Cakes and Meals.
Craft, see Boats.
Culms, see Malt.

D

- (A) Dari.
Dhol, see Gram.
- Distillers' grains, see Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs (see also Appendix No. 1 and Appendix No. 2).

E

- Earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
 - (A) Egg yolk and liquor, 19-2-17.
 - Engines, see Aeroplanes.
 - Equipment web, see Vans.
 - (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
 - (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.

F

- Fats, edible, see Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
 - (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18 (see, however, Appendix No. 4).
 - (A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings, 27-12-18. (See also Appendix No. 1.)
 - (A) Salmon, tinned.
 - Fishmeal and concentrated fish, see Cakes and Meals.
 - (A) Flax, raw.
 - Flour, see Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
 - Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
 - (A) Forage, green.
 - (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19. (See also Appendix No. 2.)
 - Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.

G

- (A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
- Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guano, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
- Guns, see Cannon Firearms, Machine.

Haricots, see Beans.

- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
- Hempseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, wet salted cattle, 28-2-19.
- Hosiery needles, see Needles.
- Husk meal, see Cakes and Meals.

I

- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron 1-5-17, the following:—
Castings, see Armour plates.
- (A) Pig.
- (A) Scrap.
- See also Iron and Steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.

J

- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.

L

- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
- Latch needles, see Needles.
- (A) Leather, except chamois, skivers and seal, 30-8-17, 19-11-18. (See also Appendix No. 1.)
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
- Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- Locust bean meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.

M

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germ, 12-12-16.
- Maize germ meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
- Meals, see Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds (except tinned; potted and turtle meat); 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Meat meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 12-6-17, 27-11-17.
- Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
- Mill dust screenings, see Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- Molasses, see Feeding Stuffs.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.

M

- (A) Needles, hosiery, machine, latch, 23 10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
- Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
- Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

O

- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
 (A) Bran.
 (A) Middings.
 (A) Mill dust and screenings.
 (A) Pollard.
 (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
 (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C):—
 Hemp seed oil,
 Kapok seed oil,
 Maize oil,
 Morah seed oil,
 Niger seed oil,
 Olive oil,
 Poppy seed oil,
 Rape seed oil,
 Shea butter,
 Sunflower oil,
 Dripping,
 Premier jus,
 7-3-19, 28-3-19.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
 Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.

P

- Palmnut cake and meal *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas; other than split peas 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphates 'rock, namely:—Apatites
 Phosphates of lime and alumina 2-2-17
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
 Pistols, *see* Firearms.
 Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (B) Potash salts (except potassium nitrate) and mixtures containing such potash salts, not otherwise prohibited, 19-2-17.
 Potassium bicarbonate, chlorate, Cyanide, perchlorate, prussiates, *see* Potash salts.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes, 7-6-16.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
 Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Q

- (A) Quinine, sulphate.
- (A) Range, *see* their component parts.
 Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet, 4-7-16.
 Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
 Rifles, *see* Firearms.
 Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S

- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
 Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
 Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
 Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
 Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silk, raw, thrown and waste, 15-1-17, 21-3-19.
- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18.
 Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
 Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17. *See also* Iron and steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beat, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.
 Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.

T

- (A) Tea other than green tea, (28-6-16), 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France

- (A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless, and instruments and material for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
 (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
 (B) Torpedo nets.
 (B) Torpedo tubes.

U

- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 5-16-18, 7-3-19.

V

- Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
 (A) Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds, 29-9-16, 12-12-16, 15-1-17, 10-5-17, 20-12-18.
 Venison, *see* Game.
 (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.

W

- (B) Web equipment.

- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17,
 Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Whale fine, 1-5-17.
 (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
 (A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17,
 (See also Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair).
 (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
 (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
 (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.

Y

- Yarns, *see* Wool.
 (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council, dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace Lorraine; Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries. List C comprises all Goods not included in List A or B, with the following exceptions:—

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners;
- (3) Goods contained in the export free list (*see* APPENDIX 2).

Application to the Export License Department for licenses to export List C goods is only required in respect of exports to European Russia as constituted before the War (except Russian Black Sea ports).

Exports to Poland must be consigned to the Inter-Allied Relief Administration, Dantzig, for account of the actual Polish consignee, and duplicate shipping documents must be forwarded in advance to the Relief Administration.

For exports of List C goods to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, (*see* APPENDIX 1A).

Trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, List D):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea, German Austria and the parts of Austria-Hungary occupied by the Allied forces, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg).

Goods despatched to Czecho-Slovakia *via* Hamburg should be consigned to the Commission Commerciale Tchecko-Slovaque at Hamburg for account of the actual consignee. Duplicate shipping documents should be forwarded by the exporter direct to the Commission.

Goods on List C (except foodstuffs), exported to the Occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg) *via* Holland, must be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam.

LIST D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, all goods on List D† are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Beans, imported other than Soya, Lucist or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Boot polish.

Browning.

Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Coffee, the following varieties:—

Pernambuco.

West African.

Liberian.

Rio.

Ruhia.

Victorian.

Custard powder.

Dates.

Egg, liquid, preserved, not including frozen liquid egg.

Egg substitute and powder.

Egg yolk, dried.

Egg products, dried.

Floor polishes, furniture polishes and creams, and similar polishes containing wax.

Ginger beer powder.

Gloy.

Health salts.

Koffio.

† Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Leather, the following :—

All leather produced in and imported from British Dominions, possessions protectorates.
 East Indian tanned hide or kip and calf leather, rough and dressed.
 Horse hide leather, all descriptions, rough, struck and dressed.
 Harness leather, dressed including bag and case hides, and enamelled and japanned hides.
 Sheep and lamb leather, dressed, of all descriptions.
 Mineral tanned sole leather.
 Offal, i.e., bellies, shoulders, heads and tails, rough, struck, and dressed.
 Rough and waxed splits and all upper leather produced from hides and kips.
 Sole bands of English tannage of 14 lbs. and upwards.
 Sole bands of 12 lbs. and upwards produced from buffalo hides.

Lactol.

Lactogol.
 Lemonade powder.
 Lime juice cordial.
 Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
 Mapletons' nut food.
 Marmite.
 Metal polishes.
 Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
 Mohair and wools, waste and yarns thereof
 Paisley flour.
 Paint, other than gold paint.
 Phenalgin.
 "Phosto" animal food.
 Padding powder.
 Puddings.
 Scammony resin.
 Soup powders.
 Strapping, leather, for breaches.
 Vanilla custard.
 Varnishes of all kinds.

APPENDIX No. 1A.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORT OF LIST C GOODS.

An Open General Licence has been issued allowing goods on Section C of the Prohibited List, including those shown in Appendix No. 1, but not including any goods contained in Section D, to be exported freely by freight from this country to Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, on the following terms :—

Sweden.—Individual guarantees in respect of exports are not longer required, but the goods must be consigned either (1) to the appropriate Import Associations or (2) to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Stockholm, who will endorse the Bills of Lading (without any financial liability) on receipt of satisfactory guarantees from the consignee. In order that the method of consignment may be checked, an arrangement has been made whereby shippers are to forward the Customs Shipping Bills or Specifications (which ever are required under Customs regulations) to the Export Licence Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1 (in envelopes marked "Shipping Section") for approval. Should the exporter actually have received a guarantee against re-export in respect of the transaction, it should be forwarded with the Shipping Bill or Specification, and if the guarantee has previously been sent to this Department, the reference number of the relative papers should be furnished. The Shipping Bills or Specifications will be amended, if necessary, and returned to the shippers stamped "approved". Upon the production of approved Shipping Bills or Specifications, shipment will be allowed by H. M. Customs without any form of guarantee, subject to the usual Customs formalities. This procedure will not apply to any individual licences which have already been issued, or which may hereafter be issued in special cases.

Should exporters prefer, they may forward to this Department a duplicate of the usual advice sent to their shipping agents in lieu of a Shipping Bill or Specification. The advice will then be stamped and returned to them (or to their shipping agents if requested) for production to the Customs with the usual Shipping Bill or Specification. Documents addressed to the Shipping Branch of the Export Licence Department will be dealt with at once and will be despatched to exporters by return post.

Denmark.—The usual certificates from the Danish Associations must be produced to the Customs at the time of shipment, and in such cases the goods may be consigned direct to the consignee. Where goods covered by one certificate are to be shipped in instalments, special arrangements should be made with the Customs on shipment of the first instalment. Where the exporter is in a position to declare that the Association will not issue a certificate, the goods may be consigned to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Copenhagen, for account of the actual consignee. The certificates need not be produced to the Customs in any case where individual licences have been or may be issued by the Export Licence Department in special cases.

Holland.—All goods may be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust for account of the sub-consignee without the prior production of an N.O.T. certificate, though exporters who actually hold certificates should hand them to the Customs at the time of shipment. The same procedure will apply to outstanding licences.

Switzerland.—All consignable goods (except foodstuffs), a list of which is issued as a special supplement to the "List of Export Prohibited Goods," should be consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance, but the prior production of an S.S.S. certificate to the Customs will not be necessary, even in respect of licences already issued which may stipulate for the production of S.S.S. certificates. Any S.S.S. certificates actually in the possession of exporters should, however, be handed to the

Customs when the goods to which they relate are shipped. It is, however, still necessary for the actual consignee in Switzerland to obtain an S.S.S. certificate before the goods can be handed over by the Swiss Customs. It is important, therefore, that exporters should, immediately on receipt of an order from Switzerland, advise the Swiss purchaser to take the necessary steps to obtain the certificate from the S.S.S.

In cases where the S.S.S. have refused generally or specifically to accept consignment for any customer, an application for specific licence should be made to this Department. The fact that the S.S.S. have refused to accept consignment should be clearly mentioned on the application form.

Goods not consignable to the S.S.S. may be despatched direct to the purchaser.

Applications for licences for the above countries should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department (4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1) for all goods on Section A, B or D of the Prohibited List. Applications should also be made for the following goods on Section C:—

- (i) goods to be despatched by parcel post;
- (ii) goods intended for the personal use of the recipient;

Applications to export goods in reasonable quantities to private consignees in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Finland will be considered without consignment to the usual Importing Associations or production of guarantees against re-export.

It must be understood that no goods can be despatched under this scheme except such as are for the personal use of the consignee and of his family.

- (iii) isolated trade transactions not exceeding £5 in value.

Exports by parcel post to neutral countries in Europe are allowed without consignment to the usual Importing Associations, or, in the case of Denmark, guarantees against re-export, provided the value of the parcel does not exceed £5. It should, however, be distinctly understood that this procedure is intended to apply to isolated transactions only, and that exporters cannot be allowed to despatch large numbers of parcels to the same consignee without consignment to the appropriate Import Association; it will not, however, be necessary for certificates from those Associations to be produced.

In each case [except as regards (ii) and (iii) above, for which guarantees are usually waived] exporters should state whether the appropriate Importing Association is willing to accept consignment of the goods; and if the Association has refused to accept consignment, generally or specifically, that fact should be stated.

Norway.—An open general license has been issued for all goods not on List A or B, whether exported by freight or parcel post, without restriction as to method of consignment.

APPENDIX No. 1B.

Consignment to Importing Associations, &c. (or, in the case of Denmark, Guarantees against Re-Export) are not required for the following Export Prohibited Goods:—

Drugs, &c., the following:—

Betanaphthol.
Opium and its alkaloids and preparations.

Dyes and dyestuffs.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.

Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by name on List A or B (except arms and munitions, and their components and accessories).

Medicines, proprietary and patent, containing quinine, cocaine, santonin, cod liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.

Steel scrap.

FOODSTUFFS.

Foodstuffs (including raw materials for the manufacture of foodstuffs) may now be exported to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland without the intervention of official consignees. Licences for foodstuffs on Lists A and B will, therefore, where home supplies permit, be issued providing for consignment direct to the purchaser.

Foodstuffs on List C may be exported direct to the purchaser under the authority of an open general licence without application to the Export Licence Department.

The term "foodstuffs" should be regarded as including spices and beverages.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF FREE GOODS.

An open General Licence has been issued which permits the export of the following goods to all non-enemy destinations and to those enemy destinations with which trading is permitted. It is therefore unnecessary to make application to the Export Licence Department for export licences in respect of these goods:—

Adding and calculating machines.
Alabaster for statuary purposes.
Anatomical models.
Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine.

Athletic goods.
Bicycles and accessories, including tyres actually fitted to bicycles.
Bicycle pedal rubbers.
Books and printed matter.

Boot laces.
 Boot polishing pads.
 Brushes of all kinds.
 Buttons of all kinds.
 Caps (headgear).
 Cash registers.
 Celluloid wares.
 Cigar and cigarette holders.
 Cinematograph films, raw or printed.
 China.
 China clay.
 Clocks and watches, including clocks for time-checking.
 Coral.
 Corset laces.
 Cutlery; all forms.
 Dental burs.
 Dental filling materials.
 Discs and cylinders for graphophones and phonographs.
 Drugs, etc., the following :—
 Acetyl salicylic acid.
 Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Agaric.
 Althaea root.
 Amido and substitutes.
 Amido-pyrim.
 Argentamin.
 Arsenical salts for medicinal use.
 Arsenobillon.
 Arsenous acid.
 Barium sulphate.
 Bromine.
 Butylchloral hydrate.
 Cacodylate.
 Camomile.
 Chromic acid.
 Diethylbarbituric acid.
 Digitalis.
 Duboisin sulphuric.
 Eucaine.
 Ferric compounds.
 Ferrum redactum.
 Fructus fœniculi.
 Henbane (folia hyoscyami).
 Hydrobromic acid.
 Ichthyol.
 Inula root.
 Kharsavan.
 Metol.
 Nitrate of silver.
 Paraldehyde.
 Phenacetin.
 Salicylic acid.
 Saltcake.
 Sodium arsenate.
 Sodium bromide.
 Sodium nitroprusside.
 Sodium salicylate.
 Veronal sodium.
 Duplicating machinery and supplies therefor.
 Dyes, proprietary, the following :—
 Dolly dyes.
 Diamond dyes.
 Drummer dyes.
 Maypole dyes.
 Earthenware.
 Electrodes.

Electro-plated, gilded or silvered goods including nickel silver goods, and white metal goods, but not including those of solid silver or gold.
 Fans and hand screens.
 Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, amber and amberoid, marble and other stones, papier-mache, bone, horn, celluloid, cassin, plaster, ebonite, vulcanite, and xylonite.
 Fancy hand-bags for ladies' use.
 Feathers, made up.
 Films, see Cinematograph.
 Finger tips, rubber, of all kinds.
 Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.
 Flowers, artificial.
 Flowers, fresh.
 Fountain pens.
 Fruit, fresh, the following :—
 Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, and imported plums (South African).
 Furs, dressed, dyed or manufactured.
 Gauge glasses.
 Glassware.
 Hair ornaments and combs.
 Hair nets of silk or hair.
 Hardware for builders, if of iron or steel.
 Hats of all kinds.
 Household furnishings, fixtures and equipment, if manufactured of wood, iron or steel, except upholstered furniture.
 Ink, other than printers' ink.
 Iris root (orris root).
 Iron and steel, except high-speed steel, iron ore, pig iron, iron scrap and steel scrap.
 * Iron and steel manufactures, except manufactures of high-speed steel (i.e., goods made wholly or mainly of steel containing tungsten or molybdenum), arms and munitions and their components and accessories, and articles prohibited by name on List A or B. Under this definition free export is allowed of tinplates, ternplates, black plates, galvanized plates and sheets, &c.).
 Jewellery, imitation.
 Jewellery, real, mounted with precious stones, excluding articles of solid gold, silver or platinum.
 Laces and guipure, including lace curtains and curtain net, fine nets, fancy nets, mosquito nets and tulle, and all articles made wholly or mainly of lace.
 Laundry machinery.
 Leather, morocco small fancy goods of, all light leather goods, and all imitation leather goods.
 Ledgers, loose leaf and similar stationery.
 Lighting fixtures, if of iron or steel.
 Liqueurs.
 Lithographic stones.
 † Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass).
 Marble, raw and manufactured.
 Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or cane.
 Medicinal herbs.

* "Iron and steel manufactures" does not cover manufactures containing more than 10 per cent. in weight of metals other than iron or steel.

† This heading covers machinery made of any material provided it does not contain more than 80 per cent. of a copper or brass.

Medicines, proprietary and patent, except such as contain cocaine, cantharidin, cod liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.
 Mineral waters, unsweetened.
 Mosaic ware.
 Musical instruments.
 Office furniture and stationery.
 Oils, essential.
 Opera glasses for use in theatres.
 Paintings and pictures of all kinds.
 Peel of citrus fruits of blue.
 Pen nibs.
 Perambulators, complete with tyres.
 Perfumery.
 Phonographs.
 Phonographic records.
 Photographic goods but not chemicals therefor.
 Pianos.
 Plushes.
 Precious stones, real and imitation.
 Printing presses.
 Pumice stone.
 Rag books.
 Razors, safety, and blades.
 Ribbons, silk.
 Rubber erasers.
 Salt.
 Sanitary ware, plumbers' goods, if of iron or steel or earthenware, containing not more than 5 per cent. of copper or brass.
 Scales and balances, not including weights of copper or brass.

Screw spanners for cycles.
 Sensitised paper and plates.
 Sewing machines for domestic use.
 Shurbs.
 Silk braid.
 Slates, writing and drawing.
 Slate pencils.
 Spectacles and eye glasses.
 Stamps, used.
 Steel, *see* Iron.
 Stones, bricks and tiles.
 Straw plaits and chip plaits.
 Teeth, artificial.
 Theatrical properties, wigs and cosmetics, excluding costumes and footwear.
 Tobacco pipes.
 Toilet preparations and requisites, excluding soap.
 Toys, dolls and games of all kinds, including rubber toys.
 Trimmings of silk.
 Truffles, fresh or preserved.
 Turners' work of wood.
 Type-setting and type-casting machinery, including galleys.
 Typewriters and spare parts.
 Umbrellas.
 Velvets of silk or silk mixture.
 Walking sticks.
 Wall papers.
 Whips.
 Wines of all kinds.
 Works of art.

APPENDIX No. 3.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

APPENDIX No. 4.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORT OF CARTRIDGES, CHARGES, ETC., DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, AND SPORTING RIFLES, TO CERTAIN DESTINATIONS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made, subject to the usual Customs formalities, without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
 French Possessions and Protectorates.
 United States of America.
 South America.
 Africa.
 Japan and Korea.
 Asiatic Russia.
 France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Bonrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bz. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjole, Mühlheim (Rhein), Münster-Eifel, Nideggen, Obilg, Okovan, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Seiburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Obbenta, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Attendhr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Eichterscherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Neideibreisig, Polch, Prüm, Ramagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siersböhn, Sinzig, Stadthagen, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Uman, Waxweiler, Winnigen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Birmen, Castellnan Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Ekenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Gernersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastatten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Harrdt), Niederlahnstein, Neider Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Sarrlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Alderik, Aldenhoven, Bochem, Ofeve, Cornelimunster, Crefeld, Dahlen, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Gräfrath (b. Crefeld), Gaevenroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Julich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mors, München-Gladbach, Nasse, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheylt, Stelastrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The territory comprised in German-Austria consists of the following provinces of Austria:—

Upper Austria.	Styria.	Tyrol (the northern or Innsbruck portion).
Lower Austria.	Carinthia.	
Salzburg.		Vorarlberg.

The principality of Liechtenstein, lying between Vorarlberg and Switzerland, is also included. The remaining Austrian provinces, south of those mentioned above, and portions of territory in the south and east of Hungary, are in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments.

To the provinces of German-Austria as defined above, and to the occupied territories in both Austria and Hungary, goods on prohibited List C (except such as may be on List D) and free goods may be exported without licence; goods on Lists A and B require export licences.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has

been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee, if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s. 8d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 3.

No. 5333.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 12th June 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE:

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) announces that it has been found necessary to exclude from the terms of the notice which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 15th ultimo, the following commodities, viz:—

Bacon, Ham and Lard of all kinds.

Butter.

Cheese.

Cereals on List A of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on List A of prohibited exports.

Provisional approval should therefore be obtained before bringing any of these commodities to this country for transhipment.

Foodstuffs from European destinations are no longer excepted from the terms of the notice.

LIST OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The following alterations should be made in the Consolidated List of Import Restrictions which was published on 5th June:—

To be added to Part II (articles which may not be imported without licence):—

Electric hand lamps and torches.

Motor spirit.

Spectacles and eyeglasses, complete.

Stereoscopes.

Stones and slates, dressed.

To be deleted from Part II:

"Silk," where first occurring.

"Licenced freely on application," after "Lumps, blow."

Correction:—

The notation against "Hooks and eyes" should have appeared against "Hoists, Yale triplex electric" in the previous line.

No. 5372, dated Simla, the 17th July 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 7153 dated the 26th July 1918, intimation has been received that the prohibition issued by the Government of Canada against the landing of skilled or unskilled labourers at the ports of entry in British Columbia has been renewed from the 9th June 1919 until further notice.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to all Local Governments and Administrations, and for information to the Home and the Foreign and Political Departments.

ORDERED also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

GENERAL

Simla, the 18th July 1919.

No. 818.—Rai Jamini Mohan Mitra Bahadur, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 10th July 1919.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 18th July 1919.

No. E-34.—The services of Mr. J. A. Pilgrim, Tannin Expert to the Government of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 30th May 1919.

F. R. R. REDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PCBERO.

The 1st May 1919.

No. 406.—It is hereby notified for general information that the under-mentioned officers will take rank in the articles, indicated against them, of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899:—

- (i) Superior officers of the Telegraph Department of 19 years' standing graded as Superintendents or with equivalent rank, in article 73.
- (ii) Superior officers of the Telegraph Department of 12 years' standing graded as Superintendents or with equivalent rank, in article 78.

2. It is further notified that the word "Telegraph" occurring in item (16) of the Home Department notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913, and the words "and Telegraph" occurring in paragraph 1 of the Home Department notification No. 143-C, dated the 9th November 1914, are deleted.

W. F. RICE,

Adml. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 26th July 1919.

No. 5377.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1911, and in supersession of the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2251, dated the 16th August 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea or land into or out of British India of all arms, ammunition, or military stores, as defined in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1901, except in accordance with the provisions of that Act and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 26th July 1919.

No. 5375.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 553-D, dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended:

Delete the following entries:—

- (A) Ammunition.
- (B) Arms and their component parts.

No. 5507.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal* dated the 19th June 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

General Licences.

Since the last issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* the following general licences have been issued:—

Upper leather.

Fibre flax seed for sewing.

No. 5509.—The following Supplement to the Board of Trade list, dated the 13th June 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE.

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT.

Westminster, S.W.1.

Supplement to the LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS of the 13th June 1919.

LISTS "A" & "B."

Delete the following headings:—

- (B) Potash salts (except potassium nitrate and mixtures containing such potash salts not otherwise prohibited).
- (A) Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds.

Add the following headings:—

- (A) Onions, fresh.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh.
- (Vegetables, fresh, except onions and tomatoes, now come under List "C".)

APPENDIX No. 1.

Add the following:—

Chocolate and milk, cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

APPENDIX No. 1A.

Denmark.—All restrictions on exports of List "C" goods to Denmark, whether by freight or by parcel post, have been removed.

Application for licences to export goods on List "A" or "B" should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department, but no certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued permitting the export of all foodstuffs except those included in Section "A" or "B" of the List of Export Prohibited Goods to the following destinations:—

Unoccupied Germany, Finland, Estonia, Poland, Lettland (Latvia), and Lithuania.

Import licences from the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Helsingfors need no longer be obtained in respect of foodstuffs exported to Finland. Goods exported to Poland must be consigned to the Relief Commission at Dantzig for account of the ultimate consignee. Trading with Lettland and Lithuania is at present limited to foodstuffs and goods on the "free" list.

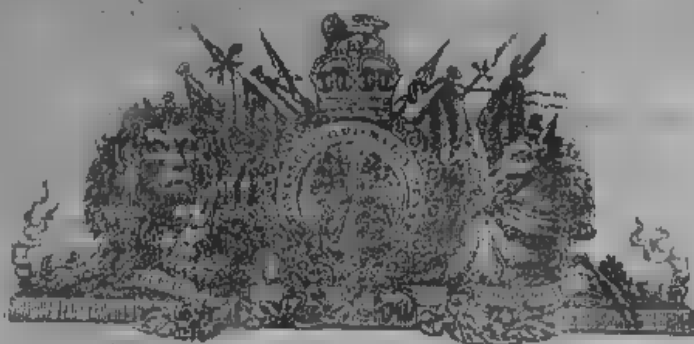
Foodstuffs other than those on List "A" or "B" can now, therefore, be exported without application to the Export Licence Department to all destinations except Bolshevist Russia and unoccupied Hungary, without any other formalities than those required by the ordinary regulations of H. M. Customs and Excise.

No. 5578.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following notifications in this department shall be cancelled:—

- (1) No. 6167-158-W.-II, dated the 22nd July 1916, as subsequently amended;
- (2) No. 6168-158-W.-II, dated the 22nd July 1916, as subsequently amended; and
- (3) No. 1223-D., dated the 8th December 1917, as subsequently amended.

A. D. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary* dated the 29th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 29th July 1919.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 2509.—The following despatch by His Excellency General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, on the part played by India, including the Indian States, in the prosecution of the war, which appeared in the *London Gazette* dated the 28th July 1919, is published for general information:—

Dated Delhi, the 19th March 1919.

From—GENERAL SIR CHARLES C. MONRO, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

In continuation of my despatch dated 20th August 1918, I have the honour to submit the following brief review of the part played by India, including the Native States, in the prosecution of the war:—

INTRODUCTORY.

2. The strength of the Army in India at the outbreak of war was approximately 77,000 British and 159,000 Indian ranks, exclusive of 38,000 Volunteers and 35,000 Indian reservists. Judged by pre-war standards, these numbers are large; but, if the services rendered by India in the early stages of the war are to be assessed at their full value, it is important to emphasise that this force was in no sense a potential reserve to the armed forces of the British Empire. As the Government of India are aware, the primary functions of the pre-war Army in India were two-fold, namely, the maintenance of order within and on the borders of British India, and, secondly, the provision of a field army capable, should the necessity arise, of undertaking a campaign beyond the border for purposes of defence against external aggression. The Army in India was in no sense maintained for meeting external obligations of an Imperial character.

3. It is true that there have been many precedents for the employment of small contingents from India in support of Imperial interests in other parts of the world, but it has never been the policy to maintain troops in India in excess of those actually required for the protection of her own interests; and as the strength of the Army in India has hitherto been governed by these considerations alone, no appreciable contingent could be furnished for employment overseas without involving considerable risk. At the same time it was recognised that in the event of an emergency threatening the integrity of the Empire, the Government of India might be called upon to accept this risk with the object of adding to our strength at the decisive point: the Army was therefore organised and equipped, as far as was compatible with its main rôle, so as to be capable of affording ready co-operation in such direction as His Majesty's Government might indicate. Only a few days before the outbreak of war, the conclusion had been arrived at and communicated in a despatch to the Secretary of State that, provided conditions were normal in India and on her frontiers, the Army Council could usually rely on India to provide a force of two divisions and one cavalry brigade, and that, in circumstances of special urgency, it might be possible, though at some risk, to provide an additional division.

1914.

4. The outbreak of war occurred at an inconvenient juncture for purposes of mobilisation and the despatch of forces overseas. A large proportion of the British troops were located in summer quarters in the hills, in many cases at long distances from the railway; the Indian troops were largely on leave; and a large number of British officers were at home on furlough, 530 of whom were detained on the outbreak of war for employment under the War Office. Moreover, the incidence of the monsoon season was a severe handicap to Indian troops, the bulk of whom had never before crossed the ocean. In spite of these difficulties no time was lost in mobilising the required forces and requisitioning the necessary sea transport.

5. The first request for troops received from His Majesty's Government was for two infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade for garrison duty in Egypt and the Soudan. The 3rd and 7th Divisions and 9th Cavalry Brigade were accordingly mobilised and made ready for despatch overseas; but, in informing the Secretary of State of these arrangements, it was urged that the relegation of these troops to garrison duty would be keenly felt by the men themselves, and that it was most desirable from every point of view that India should be represented on the European front. The destination of the contingent was accordingly changed to Marseilles. At the same time a request was received for a complete cavalry division, and subsequently for a second cavalry division, instead of the one cavalry brigade originally asked for; these were at once placed under orders, and the first convoy transporting the contingent to France sailed from Bombay on the 25th August, i.e., within three weeks of the declaration of war. The bulk of the force had disembarked at Marseilles before the end of September, and less than a month later were action in Flanders. The total strength of the original contingent despatched to France amounted approximately to 16,000 British and 28,500 Indian ranks.

6. A request was also received within the first few days of the war for the preparation of a mixed force, including six battalions, to deal with German East Africa, and for three additional battalions for the protection of Zanzibar and the Mombasa-Nairobi railway, the operation of the latter being controlled by the Colonial Office. The despatch of the former was somewhat delayed by shortage of shipping and the difficulty of providing naval escort,—(the German cruisers *Emden* and *Königsberg* were at this period at large and the former had appeared off Madras on the night of the 22nd-23rd September)—but the force eventually arrived at Mombasa on the 31st October, and sailed for Tanga next day. One of the three battalions for British East Africa sailed on 19th August, and was in action at Tsavo on 6th September. With the arrival of the remaining two battalions the two forces were amalgamated under one command. The strength of these two contingents, which contained a large proportion of Imperial Service Troops, amounted approximately to 1,500 British and 10,250 Indian ranks.

7. In the meantime, the threatening attitude of Turkey had made it necessary to take steps for the protection of the Abadan pipe-line, and it was

decided to despatch a brigade of the 6th Division (which had been mobilised in anticipation of further demands) to demonstrate at the head of the Persian Gulf, without, however, taking hostile action. This brigade embarked on the 16th October, and arrived at Bahrein on the 23rd. With the declaration of war against Turkey a week later, the brigade was ordered to take Fao, and a second brigade was placed under orders to support it. The remainder of the 6th Division sailed for the Shatt-al-Arab on the 20th November. The strength of this advanced guard of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force amounted approximately to 4,500 British and 12,000 Indian ranks.

8. A further commitment was accepted by the Government of India in despatching to Egypt, at the request of His Majesty's Government, a force of six infantry brigades (including one composed of Imperial Service troops) and one Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade. While *en route* to Suez one of these infantry brigades took part in the action at Sheikh Saad on 19th November. These troops, numbering approximately 1,500 British and 27,250 Indian ranks, disembarked in Egypt during November and December. A small Indian contingent also co-operated with the Japanese in the attack on the German naval base at Tsing-tao in North China.

9. In addition to the organised forces despatched at France, East Africa, Mesopotamia and Egypt, 32 British Infantry battalions and 20 batteries of artillery, aggregating 35,500 British ranks, were sent independently to England to facilitate the expansion of the army at home, and were gradually replaced by 35 Territorial battalions and 29 Territorial field batteries. The small residue of the pre-war British regular garrison was concentrated in formations on the North-West Frontier, while the Territorial units underwent a course of intensive training. These latter fully proved their fighting value during the later stages of the war; but for the time being they had much to learn as regards warfare under the novel conditions of a country like India. Thus, by the close of 1914, India was maintaining four overseas forces amounting in the aggregate to over 160,000 men of all ranks, and had in addition exchanged 35,500 of her best British regular troops for an equivalent number of semi-trained Territorials with inferior armament and equipment. Moreover, the stock of rifles in India had been reduced to a very low figure by demands from the field and by the transfer to the War Office of a large number which were under manufacture in England. The number of mobile guns had similarly been reduced from 474 to 270, and necessitated the reorganization of batteries on a 4-gun basis.

10. This situation was rendered possible in a large measure by the absence of serious disorder on the frontiers. His late Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan maintained an attitude of strict neutrality, which was reflected in the attitude of the frontier tribes generally. Sporadic attempts to stir up fanatical feeling were, however, reported towards the close of 1914 from the Tochi Valley and the Mohmand country (involving the employment of a part of the 2nd Division); some minor punitive operations were also rendered necessary on the North-East Frontier to deal with some long-standing unrest among the Kachins. In spite of the entry of Turkey into the war occasioning grave concern among the Muhammadans of India, the internal situation remained calm, and though a few isolated signs of unrest manifested themselves in different parts of the country, these were for the most part traceable to German influence and propaganda, and were promptly dealt with. Viewed as a whole, the general situation within and on the borders of India appeared to justify the risk which had been taken in depleting the country of so important a part of its armed strength and in introducing so large an untrained element into the British garrison.

11. As the Government of India are aware, the outbreak of war had been the signal for a remarkable and spontaneous demonstration of enthusiasm throughout the country, accompanied by practical expressions of loyalty in the shape of offers of assistance of every kind. Ruling Chiefs placed their troops and treasure unreservedly at the disposal of the Government and a constant stream of gifts in money and kind flowed in from every section of the community. There was, in fact, a general rally of every grade of European and Indian society. The ladies of India found an outlet for their energies in the various associations which were formed for the relief of distress, the care of the sick and wounded, and the provision of comforts for the troops in the field. A number of Indian gentlemen came forward to offer their assistance in safeguarding the interests of the Indian soldier on

service by enquiring into petitions received from the field, attending to the needs of his family, and in various other ways; and a number of others offered their services in the task of explaining the issues of the war to the more ignorant classes, steadying public opinion, and combating hostile intrigue and propaganda. These and various other activities, in which much unobtrusive but valuable service was rendered by individual workers, continued to develop in scope, volume and effect throughout the whole period of the war.

1915.

12. In many respects 1915 was the most critical period of the war as far as India was concerned. The outstanding feature of the year was the growing importance of the campaign in Mesopotamia, involving a steadily increasing demand for men and material at a time when the armed forces of the country had been reduced to a dangerously low level. The year was, in fact, one of strenuous endeavour to comply with demands which constantly threatened to outpace the ability of the country to meet them. During the year contingents from India were engaged in France and Belgium, in Egypt, in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, in South and East Persia, in East Africa, in the Cameroons, in the Aden Hinterland, in Somaliland and on the North-West and North-East Frontiers of India, besides garrisons at several colonial stations. The mere enumeration of these theatres will convey some idea of the complex nature of the problem which confronted those responsible for the provision of the necessary men and material.

13. The rapid expansion of the British Army at home made it possible towards the close of the year to release the Indian Army Corps from France. The Corps had helped to tide over an anxious period and had fought at Festubert, Neuve Chapelle, Loos and the Second Battle of Ypres; but now that British troops were available to take their place, it was felt that they could be used to better advantage under more congenial climatic conditions. Their employment in a theatre nearer India would, moreover, effect an appreciable saving in sea transport and generally ease the administrative difficulties inseparable from the maintenance of a force so far from its base of supply. The Corps accordingly embarked in November and December for Mesopotamia. The two cavalry divisions were, however, retained in France.

14. From the small beginnings narrated in paragraph 7, the 1915 campaign in Mesopotamia assumed a character of the greatest importance to India, since its reaction was felt all over Persia and, indeed, throughout the East. Moreover, it was in this direction that India, by reason of her geographical position, could contribute most effectually. It is outside the scope of this brief review to trace the sequence of events which led up to the gradual development of the operations; these are already well known to the Government of India. Suffice it to say that early in the year urgent representations from His Majesty's Government led to the increase of the force from one division to the strength of two divisions and one cavalry brigade; one infantry brigade was obtained from Egypt, but the remainder of these additional troops were provided from India, and had reached Basrah by the end of March. In the autumn, two more brigades were sent from India, and towards the close of the year the leading units of the Indian Army Corps from France began to arrive in the country. The provision of these additional formations from the depleted garrison of India was a matter of grave concern, and was only made possible by the promise of His Majesty's Government to send a number of British Garrison Battalions from home for second line duty in India. By the close of the year the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force had grown from the strength of a single division to over 50,000 fighting men.

15. It was soon apparent that the Expeditionary Force in German East Africa would continue to draw largely upon India for men and material. Some of the units which had suffered severely in the early stages of the campaign were withdrawn to India and replaced by fresh units, and four additional battalions were despatched during the year. But the chief burden imposed by the East African campaign at this period, and, indeed throughout the war, was the replacement of wastage rather than the provision of complete units; in certain cases demands were received for draft reinforcements amounting to over fifty per cent. of establishment before the unit had been three months in the country. The Government of India will

appreciate the difficulty with which such demands were met at a time when the recruiting organization was still undeveloped, and when France, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia were making constant and heavy calls on the trained manhood of the country.

16. No additional troops, other than draft reinforcements, were sent to Egypt during the year. The force was, in reduced by the transfer of six battalions to Gallipoli, and two brigades to Mesopotamia, one of which was also employed for a few months to reinforce the garrison at Aden. Three battalions were also sent independently from Egypt to France.

17. In minor theatres, the year brought several lesser commitments. In theatres outside the Indian sphere small contingents were employed in the Cameroons and Somaliland; within the Indian sphere, the incursion of a Turkish force into the Aden Protectorate involved the organization of a small force for the protection of the Fortress; and in the Gulf of Oman, minor operations were rendered necessary at Muscat, Jask, and Chahbar. Early in the year German agents began to shew great activity in Persia, and missions under leadership of Noidermeyer and Seiler were despatched from Berlin *via* Baghdad. To counteract the activities of these missions, which reached Persia in May, a cordon of troops was established, in conjunction with the Russians, in East Persia.

18. Throughout the year the situation on the North-West Frontier of India was somewhat unsettled as the result of hostile activities among the tribesmen, the Haji of Turangzai and the Hindustani Fanatics being particularly troublesome centres of intrigue. Operations became necessary in Baluchistan, the Tochi Valley, the Mohmand Border, Swat, Buner and the Black Mountain, on a scale which involved the employment of the whole of the 1st and part of the 2nd Divisions. Throughout the year, also, a coterie of disaffected Indians, acting as hostile agents and directing their operations from overseas, endeavoured with small success to sow disaffection among the troops and to create internal disorder. A disquieting feature was a wave of unrest in the Punjab; this, however, was firmly suppressed and has in no way tarnished the record of the Province as the most productive recruiting area in the country. Repeated efforts were made under German guidance to ship arms to India *via* Batavia and Siam, but were frustrated by the vigilance of the police, not only in India itself, but at Shanghai, Singapore and Bangkok. In this and many other connections relating to India's military activities, I have always been able to rely on the civil, naval, and military authorities at Singapore, and particularly on Major-General D. H. Ridout, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding the Troops, for the most cordial co-operation and unceasing vigilance on our behalf. The mutiny at Singapore was an ugly incident which, though occurring outside India, had an unsettling effect. The year was thus one of anxiety both within and on the borders of India, more especially as the constant demand for reinforcements overseas reduced the proportion of internal security troops to what, according to pre-war standards, was dangerously below the safety level.

19. By the spring of 1915, the whole of the Territorial contingent from home had reached India; but the intervention of the hot weather makes training a slower process in India than elsewhere, and it was not till towards the close of the year that they could be regarded as in any sense a substitute for the troops they had replaced. Their steady improvement was, however, a reassuring element in the situation. The Army also received a valuable acquisition of strength in the shape of six Nepalese battalions—increased nine months later to ten—which the Nepal Durbar generously placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the period of the war. But the backbone of the Army in India at the period was the small contingent of British and Indian Regular troops, who, though precluded from sharing in the honours won by their comrades overseas, played a no less efficient and important part in the attainment of the common end by guarding the frontiers of India with a vigilance and devotion to duty which enabled the training of the Territorial units to proceed without interruption and the Indian Army to expand in a measure never before contemplated. It is due to these units that I should mention them by name, and I therefore append a list of those which were retained in India throughout the whole period of the war:—

British—

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers,
M. Battery, R. H. A.

4th, 38th, 74th, 77th, 79th, 89th, 90th, 101st and 102nd Batteries,
R. F. A.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9 British Mountain Batteries, R. G. A.
Nos. 51, 52, 60, 62, 64, 68, 73, 74, 75, 82, 94 and 101 Companies,
R. G. A.
2nd Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).
2nd Battalion, Prince Albert's Somerset Light Infantry.
1st Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
1st Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).
1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.
1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
2nd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).
1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

Indian—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
8th Cavalry.
17th Cavalry.
31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
35th Scinde Horse.
37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.
1st Battalion, 86th Carnatic Infantry.
2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.
No. 11 Company, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

20. Meanwhile, it was fully appreciated that the war would be a long and tedious one. It is important to emphasise here that whereas the pre-war policy of His Majesty's Government required of India that she should be prepared merely for a hill campaign beyond her frontiers, the general policy of the Empire on the outbreak of war dictated a concentration of effort towards the strengthening of our position in Europe and the North Sea. The energies of India had therefore been directed towards this common object, expenditure on subsidiary projects being reduced to the lowest possible limits; hence, the decision of His Majesty's Government to develop the campaign in Mesopotamia far beyond the limits originally assigned to it presented a problem of great difficulty and involved a re-adjustment of the financial, commercial, manufacturing and military resources of India. It must be remembered also that at this period the resources of the United Kingdom were required almost exclusively to meet demands of the British forces in Europe, and the various Indian contingents enumerated in paragraph 12 were therefore dependent chiefly on India as their base of supply. The wide variety of climatic and other conditions under which these contingents were serving was in itself a source of extreme difficulty and taxed the resources of India to the utmost. In July 1915 the munition-making resources of the country were first co-ordinated by the Railway Board, which employed a special staff to supervise and develop the output. Much use was made in this way of the capacity of the railway workshops, in which considerable quantities of shell cases were manufactured, as well as a great variety of miscellaneous articles which could not be produced by the Ordnance and other Government factories.

1916.

21. Except in Mesopotamia, where the campaign continued to grow in scope and importance and called for a determined redoubling of effort, the year brought no outstanding developments as far as the Army in India was concerned. The Indian contingent in France, already reduced by the withdrawal of the Indian Army Corps at the end of 1916, was further reduced in June 1916 by the transfer of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade to Mesopotamia; but at the request of His Majesty's Government, India undertook two additional responsibilities in France with the object of conserving British manpower in that theatre, viz., the provision of a monthly draft of artillery drivers

and the raising of a large number of labour corps for work behind the line. These latter, aggregating some 28,000 men, were formed with great rapidity by Local Governments. They represented a wide variety of race, creed and language, including numbers from the remotest confines of India, such for example as Kukis, Manipuries, Khasis and Garos from the borders of Assam, Chins from the hills of Burma, and Santalis and aborigines from Chota Nagpur. The rapidity with which these men were enlisted and organized under specially selected officers who knew and understood them reflects the greatest credit on the Local Governments concerned. To provide reinforcements for Mesopotamia, the Indian contingent in Egypt was reduced to the strength of one cavalry and two infantry brigades, and the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign also set free the Indian units in that theatre for the same purpose. In East Africa no important developments occurred, but the rate of wastage continued to run high and was a constant source of anxiety.

22. Throughout the year, the chief responsibilities of India were centred in the Mesopotamian campaign. In addition to the 3rd (Lahore) and 7th (Meerut) Divisions, which reached Basrah early in the year, a reinforcement of five additional battalions was sent from India and three infantry brigades were mobilised in readiness to proceed if and when troops were received from England or Egypt to replace them. At the same time the 13th British Division in Egypt was placed under orders by the War Office to proceed to Mesopotamia. As the Government of India are aware, only a portion of these troops arrived in time to take part in the operations for the relief of Kut-el-Amrah. The loss of prestige associated with the failure of these operations was much less than might have been expected, a circumstance which can be attributed to the stubborn defence offered by the besieged garrison, and to the gallantry, self-sacrifice and endurance of the troops who had endeavoured to relieve them.

23. The fall of Kut was followed by a period of reorganisation preparatory to the resumption of operations by more deliberate methods. The force was reorganised into two Army Corps and a cavalry division, the latter being completed by the Meerut Cavalry Brigade, which sailed from France at the end of June. Immediate steps were taken to reconstitute the fourteen Indian battalions which had been lost in Kut; six of the were raised in Mesopotamia by means of drafts, and the remainder in India. Steps were also taken to relieve with fresh troops from India some of the units which had been continuously on service since the beginning of the war and which had suffered severely in the relief operations; three additional battalions were also sent from India for garrison duty on the Lines of Communication.

24. An important change also took place in the system under which the force was controlled and administered. It had been decided in February that the control of operations in Mesopotamia should be exercised by the War Office through the Commander-in-Chief in India, the chief provisions of this arrangement being:—

- (a) that the Commander-in-Chief would receive his instructions with regard to military operations from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff under the authority of the Secretary of State for War in exactly the same manner as Commanders-in-Chief in other theatres;
- (b) that India would remain the main base of the force which would continue to be administered by the Commander-in-Chief in India, such requirements of the force as India could not meet being supplied by the War Office from other parts of the Empire, subject to the general policy at the time being decided upon by the War Committee; and
- (c) that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Commander-in-Chief in India would correspond direct in regard to the requirements of the force in Mesopotamia, but all questions of principle or policy likely to affect the military or internal security of India or the political situation in Persia or the Gulf would continue to be referred by the Commander-in-Chief to His Excellency the Viceroy.

In July this control was extended also to the administration of the force i.e., that India continued to be its main base of supply, but that the Com-

mander-in-Chief became responsible to the Army Council, instead of to the Government of India, for the provision of the necessary personnel, supplies and material.

25. In minor theatres within the Indian sphere, the chief event was the despatch of a mission to South Persia at the request of the then Persian Government with the object of restoring and maintaining order, and of creating the force known as the South Persia Rifles. In conjunction with the Russians a small force was also maintained throughout the year in East Persia, to frustrate the activities of hostile agents in the direction of Afghanistan and India. At Aden, no events of importance occurred, though the Turkish column remained in the vicinity of the fortress.

26. In spite of the Arab revolt and the fall of Kut, both of which events might have been expected to produce an unsettling effect on the border tribesmen, the situation on the North-West Frontier of India gave less anxiety than in the previous year. A small column from the 4th Division suppressed without difficulty some local disturbance in Baluchistan and it became necessary in October to institute a strict blockade against the Mohmand tribes whose uncompromising attitude continued to be a source of annoyance. Elsewhere the frontier remained quiet. Though there was some recrudescence of anarchy in Bengal the internal situation also showed a general improvement.

27. The sixteen garrison battalions which arrived from home during the year brought a valuable acquisition of strength to the Army in India, for not only did they set free sufficient Territorial and Indian battalions to add a much needed division to the Field Army, but they greatly facilitated the task of reinforcing British units overseas. The territorial battalions had by this time acquired a high standard of efficiency, and though there had as yet been no occasion to employ them in operations on the Indian frontier, the seven battalions which had been sent to Mesopotamia soon proved their quality.

28. Great strides were made in India during the year in the development and co-ordination of military effort. The rapid expansion of the force in Mesopotamia had emphasised the difficulty of maintaining a modern army in a tropical country, devoid of supplies, with undeveloped means of communication, and with no proper port of entry. The energies of the Railway Board which still controlled the manufacturing war industries, were concentrated on the betterment of these conditions; and before the end of the year the port of Basrah had grown from an undeveloped riverside into an efficient base; Basrah and Nasariyeh had been linked up by metre-gauge, and Qurnah and Amarah by narrow gauge, track; and 24 miles of light railway had been constructed close to the fighting front. The large bulk of the river craft sent to Mesopotamia during the year was provided by India, and the whole of the railway material and personnel.

29. In October, a very considerable expansion was effected in our recruiting arrangements, which henceforward were organised on a territorial, instead of a class, basis and from the beginning yielded good results. For the first two years of the war recruitment had been conducted on pre-war lines, through the agency of Recruiting Officers appointed for each class, irrespective of the civil administrative divisions. Non-combatants were obtained by the Branch or Department concerned, with the result that each was in competition with others, and varied terms were prescribed, even for men of the same class similarly employed. In October 1916 the entire control of recruitment for all services was vested in the Adjutant-General and radical changes were introduced without delay. Henceforward all recruitment was conducted on a strictly territorial basis; the local recruiting staff was organised; and recruitment of all classes, both combatant, and non-combatant, was brought into close relation. The result was immediate. The strength of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force alone had risen to over 120,000, at the close of the year, and that of the Army in India to 79,000 British and 177,500 Indian ranks. The permanent wastage in Mesopotamia at this period was 2,300 a month, and in India, 3,500 a month; and it was calculated that a total monthly increase to the army of 11,750 fighting men and 8,250 followers was necessary in order to meet our various commitments overseas. The enlistment of labourers on a large scale was also inaugurated in 1916, especially for France and Mesopotamia, and was extended to a number of classes which had hitherto never been tapped for military purposes.

1917.

30. During 1917, the chief events of the year were still centred in Mesopotamia; elsewhere no important developments occurred as far as Indian Expeditionary Forces were concerned. In France, the non-combatant strength of the Indian contingent was increased by over 200 per cent by the despatch of the 54 Labour Corps from India referred to in paragraph 21. Notwithstanding the strange surroundings into which they were suddenly transported and the trying climatic conditions to which they were subjected, these men rendered a good account of themselves and some of the corps especially distinguished themselves under fire during the German offensive the following year.

31. The strength of the contingent in Egypt was increased by four Indian battalions during the year, three of which were raised locally by the despatch of drafts; and, at the request of His Majesty's Government, nine Territorial battalions were also sent to Egypt. East Africa continued to make heavy demands for draft reinforcements in proportion to the number of units employed, but an important advance was made during the year towards the successful conclusion of the campaign. Three Imperial Service Battalions, which had been serving in the country continuously for three years, were withdrawn to India to rest and refit. In addition to drafts, one cavalry regiment, one battery of mountain guns and three battalions were sent as complete units during the year.

32. In Mesopotamia, the series of operations which culminated in the capture of Baghdad completely transformed the military situation, and produced political effects of far-reaching importance. India's share in the achievement of this important success consisted in the provision of over three-quarters of the force employed, over three-quarters of the rivercraft, and the whole of the railway material and personnel, without which the operations would have been impossible. Of the 86 battalions included in the force at the date of the capture of Baghdad, India had contributed 73, and all but 2 of the 43 squadrons of cavalry.

33. Before the end of the year, a further important contribution had been made. The disintegration of Russia had impaired the fighting efficiency of the Russian troops, and, in the absence of any co-operation from that quarter, it became necessary to provide some substantial reinforcement for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. Steps were accordingly taken to form two additional infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade. Certain of the technical units for these formations were obtained from home or by redistribution within the force, but the whole of the infantry and cavalry, and the personnel and horses for two brigades of field artillery were provided by India; in addition, one cavalry regiment and ten infantry battalions were sent to Mesopotamia as unallotted units. At the close of the year the force had reached its maximum strength of over 420,000, including followers.

34. Except on the North-West Frontier of India, no important events occurred in the minor theatres. An active defence was maintained at Aden throughout the year; and in South and East Persia several minor operations were undertaken against raiders, robber bands and gun-runners. In March the force at Bushire, which had hitherto been part of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, passed, under the orders of His Majesty's Government, to the direct control of the Government of India. On the North-West Frontier of India, important and successful operations were undertaken against the Mahsuds in Waziristan, lasting from March to August; these operations, have been dealt with separately in my despatch dated 20th December 1917, involved the employment of part of the 2nd and 16th Divisions, as well as the troops of the Derajat and Bannu Brigades. In July the Mohmands came to terms, and the blockade was raised. Elsewhere activity on the frontier was confined to dealing with trans-border raids. The internal situation remained calm throughout the year.

35. Meanwhile, important strides were made in the provision of facilities for rapid training and in the expansion of the army. Five garrison battalions were received from home during the year, and 55 new battalions were raised in India, besides a large number of technical and administrative units. The receipt during the spring of 159,000 rifles greatly facilitated the training of these new troops. Other notable features were the increasing and successful enrolment of labour, both skilled and unskilled; the enlistment of companies of ex-sepoys for garrison duty in India; the rapid expansion of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, the establishment of Followers'

Depôts; and the creation of Technical Training Schools, such, for example, as those for railway signallers, marine engine drivers, mechanical transport drivers, ice mechanics, clerks, etc., etc.

36. The experience of previous years led to some important developments, also, in the organization of our civil resources. The Indian Defence Force came into being early in the war year and by reason of its wider constitution was able to replace and extend the duties hitherto partially performed by the Volunteer Force. In particular, it took a more effective share in the prosecution of the war by undertaking certain garrison duties in India with the object of releasing regular troops for service overseas. The Munitions Board was created in March as a temporary department of the Government of India, taking over the war work of the Railway Board and the Department of Commerce and Industry. Its chief functions were the co-ordination of demands for articles not manufactured or produced in India; the application of the manufacturing resources of India to war purposes; the collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence; and the disposal of Government indents and priority applications. Controllers of Munitions were also appointed in each of the chief provincial centres of India and steps taken to establish similar agencies in the principal Native States. Another important development of the year was the creation of the Central Recruiting Board, a combined civil and military organisation at the Headquarters of Government whose principal functions consisted in the guidance and control of the Provincial Boards established simultaneously in each in each Province and Administration. The required monthly and yearly quota of recruits were allotted by this body to the various Provinces on the basis of martial population and the needs of the Army, and in each Province the organisation was extended to each civil district, so that the rate of recruitment and the degree of exploitation in every part of India could be kept under constant supervision.

1918.

37. In their effect on India, the German offensive in France and the Turco-German attempt to move eastward across the Caspian were the outstanding features of the closing year of the war. Broadly speaking, their effect was twofold. In the first place, due to the defection of Russia, the move eastward opened up the prospect of the war spreading in the direction of the Indian frontier and introducing complications with Afghanistan—a danger which necessitated a further searching examination of our military position and a careful stocktaking of our resources, in order to enable us to meet the menace at as great a distance as possible from our frontier. In the second place, it involved a further and larger demand for men than had hitherto been contemplated, for not only did it become necessary to increase the Armies in India and overseas, but the extreme urgency of concentrating British manpower on the Western Front threw upon India the additional obligation of replacing the British soldier wherever he could be spared. This involved a general reshuffling of Indian units and formations, and the shifting of the centre of gravity, with the course of events, from Mesopotamia to Palestine.

38. As part of the general scheme for conserving British manpower, the two Indian Cavalry Divisions in France were broken up as such early in the year and transferred to Egypt. The bulk of the Labour Corps having also left France during the year on expiration of their contract, the Indian contingent in that theatre at the signing of the armistice had been reduced to about 12,500 fighting men,—mainly artillery drivers,—and 6,500 followers. This, however, represents only a small fraction of the numbers which had been sent to France during the course of the war, viz., 151,430 of all ranks and categories, British and Indian, excluding 42,430 British ranks who were sent independently to England early in the war.

39. In addition to the eleven Indian Cavalry Regiments received from France (which included the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers), the Egyptian Expeditionary Force was increased by the 7th (Meerut) and 3rd (Lahore) Divisions from Mesopotamia during the first half of the year. In addition to these two complete divisions, 22 battalions (including two Imperial Service units) were sent from India; and these, together with the eleven Indian battalions already in the force and six others which were formed in Mesopotamia and sent to Egypt separately, were used to convert the 10th, 53rd, 60th and 75th British Divisions to Indian establishment. A number of ancillary units, including four Mountain Batteries, were also sent from India, and six

new Field Companies, Sappers and Miners, were raised locally from existing companies, the personnel so withdrawn being replaced by drafts from India. Administrative units also received proportionate reinforcements, especially in medical personnel and equipment. At the signing of the armistice, the Indian element in the force stood at nearly 103,000 fighting men and 15,000 followers. I do not need to remind the Government of India of the exploits of these troops, many of them young and untried, during the closing stages of the campaign; they have received full recognition in General Sir Edmund Allenby's despatch on the operations, and have been rewarded by an encouraging message of appreciation from His Majesty the King.

40. While the possibility of a Turkish attack in Mesopotamia grew less during the year, an additional responsibility was thrown on the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force by the conclusion of the armistice, in December 1917, between revolutionary Russia and the Central Powers. For some time past the defection of Russia had removed any serious obstacle from the path of German penetration towards the Caspian; but the conclusion of the armistice and the consequent withdrawal of the last remnants of the Russian Army would have left an open road, not only into Persia, but through Persia and Trans-Caspia towards Afghanistan and India, had not counter-measures been promptly taken. The maintenance of our troops on the Caspian necessitated road construction and the provision of mechanical transport on a large scale in North-West Persia, involving large demands on India for mechanical transport drivers and road-making personnel and equipment. The extension of the railway system towards Khanikin was also a serious drain on India's resources in railway material.

41. During the year, 15 new battalions were raised in Mesopotamia by withdrawing a company from each of 60 battalions already serving with the force, the latter being brought up to establishment again by drafts of young soldiers from India. Six of these new battalions were sent to Egypt, the remainder to India. Three companies of Sappers and Miners were raised in the same way and personnel sent from India to convert two British Mountain Batteries to an all-Indian basis. At the close of the campaign, the Indian personnel in Mesopotamia amounted to approximately 113,000 fighting men and 183,000 followers, the latter figure including 26 Labour and Porter Corps and a very large number of Railway and Inland Water Transport categories.

42. Another measure in connection with the release of British troops for service in France was the despatch of 12 Indian battalions from Mesopotamia to Salonika. These battalions left Basrah during September and October, and on arrival at Salonika were incorporated in the 22nd, 27th and 28th British Divisions, some of which were subsequently employed in the Caucasus and on the Black Sea Coast. They were to have been replaced in Mesopotamia by 12 newly raised battalions from India, but only two of the latter had left India when the armistice with Turkey was signed. Two Agricultural Labour Corps and the personnel of four Indian General Hospitals were also sent to Salonika from India during the closing stages of the war. The strength of the Indian contingent in that theatre on the signing of the armistice with Germany was approximately 15,000 fighting men and 3,000 followers.

43. Early in the year the situation in East Africa was such that General Vandeventer was able to release the greater part of his force; and with the exception of 4,500 men of all ranks (mostly railway personnel), the whole of the Indian contingent had been withdrawn to India when the armistice was concluded. The campaign had been a long and trying one, and disease had throughout taken a heavier toll than the enemy's bullets. Although the strength of the Indian contingent had never reached 15,000 and casualties in action had been comparatively few, over three times that number were sent from India during the course of the campaign.

44. The cessation of hostilities found the situation at Aden unchanged, no increase or decrease having taken place in the size of the force employed; but, to enforce the terms of the armistice on the Red Sea littoral, an additional battalion had to be obtained from Egypt, bringing the strength of the force to about 7,500 fighting men. It is inevitable that an inactive campaign of this nature, carried out under trying conditions of climate and terrain, should involve considerable hardship on the troops employed; these hardships have been cheerfully borne, and resulted in no loss of efficiency or morale.

45. The continued hostility of the Khans of the Bushire Hinterland, combined with an unprovoked attack by the Kashgais upon Sir P. Sykes' mission at Shiraz, made deliberate operations in that theatre inevitable. This additional commitment, coming at a time when troops were sorely needed in other theatres and involving the employment of over 20,000 fighting men and followers and the laying down of 50 miles of light railway, was a serious embarrassment. The operations were still in progress when the armistice was signed and will form the subject of a separate despatch.

46. The withdrawal of the Russians made it necessary early in the year to recast the whole of the arrangements in East Persia for frustrating the activities of hostile emissaries in the direction of Afghanistan and India. The cordon of troops was accordingly extended as far northward as Meshed, where a military mission under Major-General W. Malleson, C.B., C.I.E., had previously been established. Later, with the object of preventing interference in North-East Persia by the Soviet forces in Turkestan, it was reorganised as a Field Force and extended to the Trans-Caspian railway at Askabad, where it came into touch with the detachment from the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force located at Krasnovodsk. The troops provided from India for the East Persia Cordon amounted to about 4,000 fighting men, and included six squadrons of cavalry and 3½ battalions of infantry. These operations are still in progress and will be dealt with in my next despatch on minor operations.

47. On the North-West Frontier of India, important operations (which I have already described in my despatch dated 13th September 1918) were undertaken in February, March and April, against the Marri tribes, and involved the employment of troops from the 2nd, 4th and 16th Divisions; on the North-East Frontier, also unrest among the Kukis necessitated minor operations which are still in progress. Elsewhere the frontier remained quiet throughout the year. The internal situation also gave no cause for anxiety.

48. In September, His Majesty's Government asked for the services of a British battalion from India to join the Allied Expeditionary Force assembling at Vladivostok. The 1-9th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, was selected for this duty and sailed the following month. This was the first unit of the Territorial Brigade which arrived in 1916 to go overseas. Of the units which formed the three Territorial Divisions sent to India in 1914-15, all but nine battalions and nine field batteries had served or were still serving in overseas theatres. These units had been among the first to volunteer for general service in August 1914, and I fully appreciate their regret that circumstances have found no wider outlet for their enthusiasm than is afforded by a long period of garrison duty in India. Nevertheless, this duty has been one of first rate importance. Coming to India only partially trained and wholly new to the customs and conditions of the East, these units applied themselves wholeheartedly to the task before them, and have proved themselves worthy representatives of the famous names they bear. Few opportunities of earning distinction have fallen to their lot, but the part they have played in the prosecution of the war is to be measured not merely by the record of their own achievements in India, but by the achievements of those regular units which they released for service overseas. This is the true measure of their service to the Empire. They will leave India with a reputation for soldierly qualities fully in accord with the highest traditions of the British Army. I append a list of these eighteen units:-

1091st, 1093rd, 1094th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1103rd, 1104th and 1107th Batteries, R. F. A.

1-4th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

2-5th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

1-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment.

2-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment.

1-5th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment.

1-4th Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

1-10th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

49. In India, the year was one of exceptional activity. A conference was held at Delhi towards the end of April to consider what measures should be taken in response to the Prime Minister's appeal for a rallying of India's resources to the assistance of the Empire. As a result of resolutions passed at this conference, the offer was made to raise and train an additional 500,000 combatants within a year. No time was lost in translating this offer from words to deeds, and it is safe to say that the figure would have been reached without difficulty, had not the armistice intervened and made further recruitment unnecessary. Princes, Local Governments and people co-operated wholeheartedly with Provincial Recruiting Boards in obtaining the required number of men, and the rate of recruitment rose rapidly throughout the year. The effect of local efforts was particularly conspicuous in the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and United Provinces, which throughout the war have taken the lead in the provision of recruits. To stimulate the movement, a gratuity was granted to every man who completed the recruit's course, and, in addition, a war bonus, payable every six months, to every Indian officer and soldier. The monthly intake of combatant recruits rose from 16,000 in May to over 37,500 in September.

50. It would be impossible within the limits of this brief review to specify the various channels into which the military activities of the country were directed during the closing stages of the war; but I do not need to remind the Government of India that the enlistment of the men themselves was only one, and by no means the most complex, problem associated with so large an increase to the Indian Army. The housing, clothing, equipping, feeding, and training of these additional recruits each presented problems requiring most careful foresight and the closest attention to detail. It reflects great credit on the various departments concerned that the work was carried through without serious hitch or dislocation to the normal life of the country.

51. As regards the disposal of the 500,000 combatants, it was calculated that after providing for the normal draft requirements of the forces overseas and the replacement of wastage in India, the balance would provide for the raising of seven new divisions. At the request of the Army Council, however, it was decided to use them almost entirely for the replacement or dilution of British units in existing divisions overseas; and the only new Indian formations raised during the year were two mounted brigades and three infantry brigades, which were sanctioned in July as a temporary addition to the field army in India. The latter measure was taken in view of the altered strategical situation, as also was the complete mobilisation of the 1st and 4th Divisions, the 1st Cavalry Brigade, and the three Frontier Brigades in July. Steps were taken at the same time for a minute examination into the readiness of the Army in India to take the field; mobilisation procedure was overhauled; the condition of frontier roads improved; reserve stocks of foodstuffs accumulated; base supply establishments reorganised; and arsenals expanded. Steps were also taken in conjunction with Local Governments to register the available transport resources of the country.

52. In connection with the raising of new units, mention should be made of the formation of five battalions from the civil police of the Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa,—a measure which proved an unqualified success and which was only made possible by the ready co-operation of the Local Governments concerned. Another new departure, undertaken with the concurrence of certain of the Ruling Chiefs, was the conversion of certain Imperial Service battalions into temporary regular units of the Indian Army; battalions were raised in this way in Patiala, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Bikanir, Dholpur, and Kolhapur. In all, 85½ new battalions of infantry were raised during the year.

53. Concurrently with the increase of the army, the operations of the Indian Munitions Board continued to expand in all directions, increasing the output of its factories, stimulating local manufacture, and conserving to the best advantage the small residue of imported stocks which remained available in India after three and a half years of war. During the year the average monthly output of the Army Clothing Factories rose to three times the normal yearly output before the war, and in one month reached its maximum figure of two million garments. Over a million and a half pairs of boots were supplied against Army demands in the 12 months preceding the armistice. The output of the ordnance factories also showed a steady increase. With the object of setting free the plant of Government factories to meet immediate

and specialised demands as they arose, the outside manufacture of war stores was encouraged as much as possible by instruction in methods of manufacture, and by the provision of raw material, patterns and specifications. The inauguration of extensive schemes of irrigation and agricultural development in Mesopotamia made heavy additional demands on India during the year; and the extension of the railway system in the same theatre continued to make serious inroads on available rolling stock and material. During the war, 1,855 miles of railway track, 229 locomotives and 5,989 vehicles have been sent out of the country. The programme of rivercraft construction allotted to India was completed before the armistice was signed, by which date 940 craft of various descriptions had been purchased, constructed or re-erected in India for service overseas, mostly in Mesopotamia. In this connection much assistance was rendered by the Indian Rivercraft Board, a voluntary organisation developed under the direction of the Railway Board, and which consisted of representatives of the principal engineering firms at Calcutta, with affiliated committees at Karachi, Bombay, and other ports. Improvements to the port of Basrah have continued uninterruptedly, and it has now been converted into a base capable of handling 180,000 tons of stores a month.

54. In the foregoing narrative I have endeavoured to convey some idea of the part played by India during the war, of the wide variety of obligations which were thrown upon her as the scope of the war developed, and of her endeavour to meet those obligations, often in circumstances of extreme difficulty. It may perhaps serve to illustrate her effort more graphically if I append a few figures showing the extent of her contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 191,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war; and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000. No department has been more closely connected with the war, or has rendered heartier co-operation, than the Railway Department. The great increase of military traffic produced by the war synchronised with a serious shortage of shipping, and this threw upon the Indian railways a volume of traffic, normally sea borne, which they were never designed to carry. Nevertheless, by the exercise of the utmost resource, foresight and initiative, serious dislocation to traffic has been successfully avoided, and even in circumstances of extreme difficulty railway administrations have freely surrendered personnel and material for service overseas. The resources of the Royal Indian Marine have similarly been taxed to the utmost. Not only has this service been responsible for the transportation overseas of nearly 950,000 men and 175,000 animals, but it has also been charged with a variety of other duties. Throughout the war, the work of the Royal Indian Marine has been accomplished with commendable efficiency and despatch.

55. In previous despatches I have expressed my gratitude, in the name of the Army in India, to the thousands of loyal and devoted workers who have contributed in various spheres of activity to the prosecution of the war; and now that the war has been brought to a successful conclusion, I cannot do more than reiterate that expression of my thanks. The various departments of the Government of India, the heads and members of Provincial Governments, the Ruling Chiefs, Railway Administrations, Chambers of Commerce, Port Trusts and Municipalities, the Mercantile Marine, the numerous associations for the relief of distress and the care of the sick and wounded,—work in which the ladies of India have played a leading part,—the great non-official and commercial communities, and a host of individual workers,—one and all have laboured with conspicuous devotion. Last and perhaps most important of all, I desire to express the great debt which the Empire owes to the troops themselves, British and Indian, combatant and non-combatant, who have contributed so largely, often with their lives, to the attainment of the common end. A list of those whose services have been of particular value and whose assistance and work I desire to bring specially to notice forms the subject of Appendix I of this despatch.

APPENDIX I.

- Abul Lais Saaduddin Muhammad, Maulvi, Superintendent, Madrasa, Sylhet.
- Ain-ud-din Khan, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Quetta.
- Allum, Mr. F. W., C.B.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Allwright, Major S. R., Indian Ordnance Department.
- Altham, Lieutenant-General Sir E. A., K.C.B., C.M.G., British Service, Quartermaster, General in India.
- Atkins, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R., 1-4th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).
- Azizuddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Kazi, I.S.O., Judicial Secretary, Dholpur State.
- Badri Nath, Diwan, Secretary, Central Recruiting Board, Jammu and Kashmir.
- Baily, Major, E. M., 1-4th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
- Baker, Captain (acting Major) H. N., 75th Carabtic Infantry.
- Balarampur, the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., Maharaja of,—Taluqdar, Gonda District, United Provinces.
- Beardsell, Sir W. A., of Messrs. W. A. Beardsell & Co., Madras.
- Beatty, Lieutenant H. P., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Bennett, Captain (acting Major) A.D., M.C., 19th Punjabis.
- Bingham, Captain C. D'A., 109th Infantry.
- Bingley, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir A. H., K.C.I.E., C.B., Indian Army, Secretary, Government of India, Army Department.
- Boutflower, Major E. C., 1st Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).
- Bray, Mr. D. de S., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.
- Browne, Major H. F. M., Burma Commission.
- Bruce, Brigadier-General the Hon'ble C. G., C.B., M.V.O., Indian Army.
- Buist, Captain C. N., 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Burdon, Mr. E., Indian Civil Service, lately Additional Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance Branch.
- Burke, Major R. J. C., Political Department.
- Butcher, Captain A. O. S., 1st Brecknockshire Battalion, The South Wales Borderers.
- Cadell, Brigadier-General A., Indian Army.
- Carr, Lieutenant (temporary Major) C. T., 2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).
- Carr-Hall, Colonel R. E., C.I.E., Field Controller of Military Accounts.
- Carter, the Hon'ble Mr. F. W., C.I.E., C.B.E., of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.
- Casson, Mr. H. A., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Ambala Division.
- Chaplin, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E., 8th Cavalry.
- Clark, Mr. A. M., Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
- Clarke, Major F. A. H., Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Clifford, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R., 22nd Punjabis.
- Close, Mr. H. A., C.I.E., C.B.E., Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province.
- Conko, Mr. H. M. A., Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board.
- Cowie, Major H. McC., Royal Engineers, Survey of India.
- Cross, Captain F. G., Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Crosthwaite, Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. R., C.I.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Darell, Captain R. D. E., 76th Punjabis, attached 49th Bengalis.
- Davies, Major A. L., Honorary Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, Bombay.
- Davidson, Major A., 1-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment.
- Dawson, Lieutenant W. C., Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- Dobell, Major-General Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.A.O., British Service.
- Duba, Major Ram Prasad, Rai Bahadur, Chief Minister, Indore State.
- Dundas, Captain R. H., 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).
- Dwyer, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) P., M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps.

- Ellis, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. C. S. B., 121st Pioneers.
 English, Mr. A. E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Burma.
 Fell Sir G. B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Financial Adviser,
 Military Finance Branch.
 Fenton, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) G. O. V., Royal Engineers.
 Ferguson, Sister A. H. M., Australian Army Nursing Service.
 Finlay, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) R. F., D.S.O., 58th
 Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Ford, Major G. N., 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Fraser, The Hon'ble Sir G., of Messrs. Best & Co., Madras.
 Fraser, Colonel H. A. D., Royal Engineers.
 French, The Hon'ble Mr. L., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Additional
 Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
 Gales, Sir R., K.T. Agent, North-Western Railway.
 Gall, Major L., M.C., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 Gall, Mr. R. L. B., Deputy Chairman, Central Employment and Labour
 Board.
 Green, Captain E. C., 1-4th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).
 Guinness, Major W. E., 4th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
 Gwyer, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. E., 10th Jats.
 Hadow, Mr. F. A., Secretary, Railway Board.
 Haigh, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) P. B., Indian Army Reserve of
 Officers.
 Hakear, Lieutenant-Colonel Kailas Narain, C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur,
 Member of the Majlis-i-Khas, Gwalior State.
 Halford-Watkins, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) J. F., Indian Army
 Reserve of Officers.
 Hamidulla Khan, Nawabzada, Chief Secretary, Bhopal Durbar.
 Hammond, Mr. E. L. L., Indian Civil Service, Secretary, Bihar and Orissa.
 Provincial Recruiting Board.
 Hannay, Mr. H. A. M., Coal Manager, East Indian Railway.
 Harbord, Captain (temporary Major) L. B., M.C., 44th Merwara Infantry.
 Harvey, Major W. F., Indian Medical Service, Director, Central Research
 Institute, Kasauli.
 Hohir Major-General P., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service.
 Hepper, Sir H. A. L., K.T., Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
 Hignell, Mr. S. R., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary, Govern-
 ment of India, Home Department.
 Hind, Captain N. G., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sir-
 moor Rifles).
 Holderness, Captain W., 1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.
 Holland, Mr. R. E., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary, Govern-
 ment of India, Foreign and Political Department.
 Hope, Mr. A. J. R., Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Public
 Works Department.
 Huddleston, Captain E. W., C.I.E., Royal Indian Marine, Principal Marine
 Transport Officer, Bombay and Karachi.
 Hudson, Lieutenant-General Sir H., K.C.B., C.I.E., Indian Army, Adjutant
 General in India.
 Hunter, Sir W. B., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.
 Ironside, The Hon'ble Mr. W. A., of Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta.
 Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. F., D.S.O., 2-6th Battalion, The Royal
 Sussex Regiment.
 Johnston, Major R., D.S.O., 4th Cavalry.
 Kent, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H., 2nd Garrison Battalion, Northumberland
 Fusiliers.
 Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-General Sir G. M., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., British Service,
 Chief of the General Staff.
 Kukday, Lieutenant-Colonel K. V., Indian Medical Service.
 Lane, Brigadier-General H. A., Indian Army.
 Lindsay, Mr. H. A. F., Indian Civil Service, Director-General of Commer-
 cial Intelligence.
 Lumby, Captain A. F. R., 69th Punjabis.
 Lyle, Captain P., 1-6th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.
 Mackenzie, Captain R. H. T., 1-10th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's
 Own (Middlesex Regiment).
 Martin, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) W. H., Machine Gun Corps.

- Maxwell, Brevet Colonel L. L., C.M.G., Indian Army.
 McDonald, Mr. A. Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 McKerrow, Major H. B., 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
 Moade, Captain M. E. M., 125th Napier's Rifles.
 Mitra, Mr. Bhupendra Nath; C.I.E., C.B.E., Controller of War Accounts.
 Moberly, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B.R., D.S.O., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Money, Brigadier-General E. D., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army.
 Moody, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. G., 13th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).
 Moss, Captain T., 80th Punjabis.
 Moti Chaud, The Hon'ble Raja, C.I.E., of Benares.
 Mountford, Mr. L. J., O.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay.
 Mulliek, Dr. Sarat Kumar, M.S., M.D., C.B.E., of Calcutta.
 Murray, Mr. A. R., C.B.E., Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta.
 Murray, Major the Hon'ble R. G., 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).
 Newnham, Mr. E. P., Chief Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
 Nizam-ud-Daulah Jang Bahadur, Nawab, Political Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.
 Niven, Major D. S., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 Norman, Brigadier-General C. L., D.S.O., M.V.O., A.D.C., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force).
 O'Donnell, Lieutenant-General Sir T. J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., Army Medical Service, Director of Medical Services in India.
 O'Hara, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. H., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C., Royal Artillery.
 Pearson, Captain (acting Major) H. G. A., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Peebles, Brigadier-General E. O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., British Service.
 Phythian-Adams, Major E. G. P., 80th Carnatic Infantry, attached 156th Indian Infantry.
 Renny, Major-General S. M., C.I.E., British Service, Director General of Ordnance in India.
 Reynolds, Mr. L. W., C.I.E., M.C., Indian Civil Service, Resident, Jodhpur.
 Rice, The Hon'ble Mr. W. F., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.
 Richardson, Major-General C. W. G., C.S.I., Indian Army.
 Rigg, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. M., 92nd Punjabis, attached 70th Burma Rifles.
 Rivet-Carnac, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. S., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
 Roberts, Brigadier-General H. L., C.B., M.V.O., Indian Army.
 Ryan, Mr. T., C.I.E., Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.
 Sa, Maung Po, I.S.O., K.S.M., Retired Judicial, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Meiktila Division, Burma.
 Sarbadhikari, Dr. Sures Prasad, C.I.E., of Calcutta.
 Scott, Major A. N. de V., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
 Scott, Major-General T. E., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
 Sellers, Captain (temporary Major) W. L., 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.
 Sethna, Mr. Phiroze Kharshedji, O.B.E., of Bombay.
 Shaw, Captain N., 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
 Shea, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. G., D.S.O., 51st Sikhs, (Frontier Force).
 Singh, Maharaja Bahadur Keshava Prasad, of Dumraon, Bihar and Orissa.
 Singh, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwara, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Darbhanga, Bihar and Orissa.
 Stagg, Captain (temporary Major) M., Royal Engineers.

Mathers, The Reverend J., O.B.E., Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Southern India.
 Street, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. R., 2nd Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
 Strover, Captain W. G., 5th Light Infantry.
 Stuart, Major-General Sir R. C. O., K.C.S.I., British Service.
 Thorne, Major and Commissary T., M.B.E., Indian Ordnance Department.
 Thornhill, Captain (acting Major) C. M., D.S.O., M.C., 24th Punjabis.
 Tomkins, Mr. E. W., Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.
 Tressider, Captain A. G., Indian Medical Service.
 Trought, Captain T., 1-4th Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).
 Tucker, Major H. B., 98th Infantry.
 Turner, Lieutenant C. W. A., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Tyndale-Biscoe, Major E. C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Vandyke Mr. E. R., Manager, Photo-Lithographic Office, Survey of India.
 Vaughan, Brigadier-General R. E., C.B., Director of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters.
 Villiers-Stuart, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. P., D.S.O., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S., Supernumerary List, Indian Army.
 Wallace, Major G. S., Royal Army Medical Corps.
 Webb, Mr. M. de P., C.I.E., C.B.E., Manager, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Karachi.
 Whitehorn, Lieutenant R. D., M.B.E., Indian Defence Force, National Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association Army Work in India.
 Whitworth, Major T. S., 72nd Punjabis.
 Williams, Major-General Sir G., K.C.I.E., C.B., British Service, Director General of Military Works.
 Wilson, Captain N. F. J., C.M.G., C.B.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
 Wilson, Major, T. A. A., 4th Cavalry.
 Winter, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E., Royal Army Medical Corps.
 Wolley-Dod, Brigadier-General O. C., C.B., D.S.O., British Service.
 Young, Mr. G. M., Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.
 Young, Mr. R. B., Senior Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association Army Work, Bombay.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war up to the 31st December 1918.

Abe Govind Sawant, Head Clerk, Karachi Engineering Division, Public and Telegraph Department.
 Abbay, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. N., 27th Light Cavalry.
 Abbott, Captain (acting Major) F. R., D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
 Abbott, Mrs., wife of Commander E. R. Abbott, Royal Indian Marine.
 Abbott, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. H. Abbott, O.B.E., Jhansi.
 Abdul Aziz, Assistant Carriage Examiner, Nushki Extension Railway.
 Abdul Gaffoor, Ammunition Storey, Dum Dum.
 Abdul Ghafoor Butt, Assistant, Military Works Branch, Army Headquarters.
 Abdul Hakim Khan, Munshi, Zemindar, Kanauj.
 Abdul Hamid, Sub-Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province.

Abdul Majid, Mr., O.B.E., Officiating Assistant Director, Central Intelligence.
 Abdul Wahid, Assistant Station Master, Nushki Extension Railway.
 Abraham, Captain A. C., The Devonshire Regiment.
 Abdul Hasan Zaidi, Sayid, Overseas Military Works Services, Banau District.
 Adams, Mr. G. F., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Inspector of Mines in India.
 Adams, Mrs., wife of Mr. E. Adams, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Mint, Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Adamaon, Colonel H. M., C.B., M.B., Army Medical Service.
 Addie, Mr., F. H., O.B.E., V.D., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
 Adhakari, Pandurang Bhikoba, Mistri, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

- Adolphus, Mrs., wife of Mr. R. C. Adolphus, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Education Department, Saifabad.
- Ahmad Hussain Khan, Nawab, Khan Bahadur, Proprietor of the Priyawan Estate.
- Ahmed Sait, Haji Sahib, Merchant, Bangalore.
- Ahmed Sait, wife of Haji Sahib Ahmed Sait, Merchant, Bangalore.
- Aiyar, Mr. A. V. V., C.I.E., Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India.
- Aiyar, Rao Sahib C. P. A., Assistant Controller of War Accounts.
- Aiyar, Mr. C. R., M.B.E., Assistant Controller of War Accounts.
- Aiyar, Rao Bahadur P. R. V., Military Accounts Department.
- Aiyar, Mr. S. V., Superintendent, Finance Department, Government of India.
- Aiyer, Mr. R. N., Military Accounts Department.
- Aiyer, Mr. T. K. R., Military Accounts Department.
- Akbar Ali, Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Medical School, Agra.
- Albert, Mr. R. C., Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Alexander, Mrs., wife of Mr. C. L. Alexander, Indian Civil Service, Collector, Meerut.
- Alexander, Mr. A., M.B.E., Manager, Buckingham Mills, Madras.
- Alexander, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Mr. J. G. Alexander, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Patna.
- Ali, Mrs., wife of Mr. Ali, Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
- Ali Morad, Khan Sahib, Superintendent, Government Gardens, Karachi.
- Ali Sajjad Hussain, Mirza, Deputy Collector, Pilibhit.
- Ali, The Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Khan, C.S.I., Jagirdar, Muler Kotla.
- Allah Ditta, Contractor, Nizamabad, District Gujranwala.
- Allen, Mrs., wife of Mr. O. T. Allen, Messrs. Cooper Allen and Company, Cawnpore.
- Allen, Mrs., wife of the Reverend J. H. Allen, Missionary, Azamgarh.
- Amblor, Mr. T., Assistant Foreman, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.
- Amor, Mr. W., M.I.M.E., Manager, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
- Anderson, Sir A., K.T., C.I.E., C.B.E., Member, Indian Munitions Board.
- Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S., V.D., Indian Defence Force.
- Anderson, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Anderson, V.D., Indian Defence Force.
- Anderson, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Anderson, Assistant Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar.
- Anderson, Miss E. F., M.B.E., Honorary Secretary, Mouro Soldiers' Canteen.
- Andrew, Mr. J. J., Accountant, Office of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona.
- Anstead, Mrs., wife of Mr. R. Anstead, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bangalore.
- Apcar, Mrs., wife of Mr. A. Apcar, Bangalore.
- Apostolides, Miss, daughter of Mr. Apostolides, Merchant, Karachi.
- Apostolides, Mrs., wife of Mr. Apostolides, Merchant, Karachi.
- Appleford, Mrs., wife of Mr. A. Appleford, Executive Engineer, Bara Mulla, Kashmir.
- Apthorpe, Major S. H., D.S.O., 96th Berar Infantry.
- Arber, Mr., W. C., Yard Master, Onda Station, East Indian Railway.
- Armistead, Mr. H., M.B.E., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway.
- Arthur, Major L. E., D.S.O., 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
- Ashfield, Mr. A., Driver, Locomotive Department, North Western Railway.
- Ashfield, Major P., Military Accounts Department.
- Ashgar Ali, Sheikh, Secretary, Local Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ludhiana.
- Ashworth, Mr., Weaving Master, Carnatic Mills, Madras.
- Aston, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. W., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Babington, Miss, daughter of Mr. J. Babington, Bangalore.
- Babington, Colonel D. M., C.I.E., Royal Artillery.
- Badan Singh, Mr., Clerk, Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.
- Bahadur Ali Khan, Lineman, Posts and Telegraphs Department.
- Bailey, Mr. T. G., Additional Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore.
- Bailoor, Mr. P. R., Clerk, Embarkation Staff, Bombay.
- Baird, Mr. D. D., Assistant, Legislative Department, Government of India.
- Baker, Mr. A., M.B.E., Engineer, Bombay Mint.
- Baker, Mr. E., Chief Ordnance Examiner.
- Baker, Mr. H. J., Assistant Melter, Calcutta Mint.
- Bakewell, Lieutenant (acting Captain), W. B., Machine Gun Corps.
- Balaji, Mukund, Clerk, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Ball, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. Ball, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.
- Balthazar, Mrs., M. B. E., wife of Mr. B. C. Balthazar, Rangoon.
- Banerjee, Rai Bahadur B. K., Superintendent, Home Department, Government of India.
- Banerji, Babu N. N., Head Clerk, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.
- Banerji, Mr. E. C., O.B.E., Deputy Superintendent of Police, employed under the Director, Central Intelligence.
- Banerji, Babu S. K., Superintendent, Indian Munitions Board.

- Banerji, Rai Sahib S. N., Superintendent, Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- Bannerman, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. A. G., C.V.O., Indian Army, the Resident in Kashmir.
- Barber, Lieutenant H. C. L., Indian Defence Force.
- Barnard, Mr. A. A., O.B.E., Inspector of Munitions, Parel, Bombay.
- Barne, Mrs., wife of the Reverend G. D. Barne, O.B.E., Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.
- Barnes, Miss L., Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Barnes, Lady, wife of the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, K.C.B.
- Barnes, Mrs., wife of Mr. H. Barnes, Alliance Bank of Simla, Quetta.
- Barnett, Miss, Lady Superintendent, Pass Postal Deptt, Bombay.
- Barnett, Mr. W. G., District Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Poona.
- Barnum, Mrs., widow of the late Mr. Barnum, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- Barratt, Colonel A., Indian Medical Service, Assistant Director Medical Services, Meerut Division, Member of the Committee, Mouro Soldiers' Canteen.
- Barreto, Mr. M., Head Accountant, Customs, Karachi.
- Barstow, Captain A. E. M. C., 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
- Barstow, Mrs., wife of Brigadier-General H. Barstow, Indian Army.
- Bartley, Mr. J., Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Agartala, Hill Tippera.
- Parton, Mrs. O. B. E. wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Barton, Royal Engineers.
- Barton, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Barton, V.D., 6th Bangalore, Coorg and Mysore Battalion, Indian Defence Force.
- Basant Singh Kallah, Rai Bahadur, Assistant Contoller, Timber Supplies, Punjab.
- Bashir Ahmed Mohammed, Munshi, Tahsildar, Bijoor.
- Bates, Mrs., wife of Mr. R. G. Bates, Calcutta.
- Batra, Attar Chand, Assistant Engineer, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Bayley, Mrs. wife of Mr. H. S. Bayley, Indian Finance Department, Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab.
- Bayliss, Mr. C. V., Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
- Beadon, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., Indian Army, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
- Beal, Mrs. Bangalore.
- Beaton-Bell, Lieutenant-Colonel J., Indian Army.
- Beck, temporary Lieutenant J., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Karachi.
- Beek, Mr. J. W., Locomotive Foreman, Moradabad, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- Beet, Mrs., wife of Mr. A. C. Beet, Indian Civil Service, Raipur, Central Provinces.
- Beggs, Engineer Lieutenant J., Royal Indian Marine.
- Belcher, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. E. G. Belcher, Superintending Engineer, Meerut.
- Bell, Mr. A. M., O.B.E., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Matunga.
- Bell, Mr. E. A. S., C.I.E., Agent, North Western Railway.
- Bell, Mrs. wife of Captain R. S. Bell, United Provinces Police Battalion.
- Bell, Mrs. E. M., O.B.E., Red Cross Bureau, Simla, Punjab.
- Bell, Mr. R. D., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Indian Munitions Board.
- Bell, Miss R. E., daughter of the late Mr. Bell, Police Department, United Provinces.
- Bell, Mr. R. E., Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
- Bell, Lieutenant W. J., Royal Field Artillery.
- Benarsidas, Mr., Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
- Bennett, Mr. A. R., Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.
- Bennett, Mr. H., Engineer, Calcutta Mint.
- Bonode Behari Bose, Babu, Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Deolali.
- Benson, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. P. Benson, Commanding No. 4 Reserve Battalion (India).
- Bentley, Mr. W. E., Mill Assistant, Messrs. Binny and Company, Madras.
- Betnon, Captain H. G., 4th Cavalry.
- Beys, Mrs. wife of Mr. C. A. Beys, O.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Collector, Ahmednagar.
- Bhagwan Das, Deputy Superintendent of Police, employed under the Director, Central Intelligence.
- Bharet, Jeodeo, Rani of Kachhwai, widow of Raja Kehri Singh of Bharet (Thakur landowner).
- Bharucha, Mr. D. S., St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.
- Bhattacharjee, Rai Sahib, D., B.A., Deputy Superintendent, Department of Statistics, India.
- Bhattacharjee, Rai Sahib D. N., attached Military Accounts Department.
- Bhattacharyya, Babu A., Assistant, Finance Department, Government of India.
- Bhorupker, Aaron Elijah, Bombay Mint.
- Bhupathi Pillai, Vellore Appasawmy, Pay Clerk, Rangoon Arsenal.
- Bhattacharjee, Babu B., Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Director, Dairy Farms, Ambala.
- Bhattacharjee, Babu D. N., Clerk, Office of the Captain Superintendent, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore.
- Rice, Mr. A. E., acting General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway.
- Bhol, Sub-Inspector, Rawalpindi Engineering Division, Posts and Telegraph Department.
- Billimoria, Mrs., Kiamari, Karachi.
- Binnay, Krishna De, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Medical School, Agra.
- Bingham, Mr. F. H., General Manager, Ordnance Shell Factory Extensions, Calcutta.

Bingley, Lady, O.B.E., wife of Major-General Sir A. H. Bingley, K.O.I.S., C.B., Indian Army.

Binns, Mrs., wife of Mr. H. H. Binns, Manager, Messrs. Spencer and Company, Secunderabad.

Birch, Miss M. I., Lady Principal, Girls' School, Balrampur.

Birch, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) V. K., 29th Lancers.

Bird, Brevet-Major C. A., D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Birtles, Lieutenant (acting Captain) H., Royal Artillery.

Bishan, temporary Captain G., Indian Medical Service.

Biswas, Mr. A. K., Military Accounts Department.

Biswas, Mr. S. C., Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.

Black, Mr. A. A., Victoria Mills, Cawnpore.

Black, Gunner, A. J., Royal Indian Marine, Master Rigger, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.

Black, Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.

Blake, Mrs., wife of Major Blake, retired, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Artillery, Saifabad.

Blake, Captain (acting Major) G. R., 2-4th Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment.

Blanchfield, Miss V. T., Clerk, Adjutant General's Branch Army Head-quarters.

Bliss, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bliss, D.S.O., M.V.O., 64th King George's Own Pioneers.

Bloxham, Mrs., widow of the late Sergeant-Major Bloxham, 2nd Hampshire Regiment.

Blunt, Mrs., wife of Mr. E. A. H. Blunt, Indian Civil Service.

Boag, Mr. G. T., Indian Civil Service, Controller (Tanning Materials), Madras.

Boalth, Miss, Bangalore.

Boalth, Miss M., Bangalore.

Bolster, Mrs., wife Mr. R. O. Bolster, Indian Civil Service.

Bomford, Mrs., wife of Mr. H. Bomford, Indian Civil Service.

Bonner, Mr. T. W., O.B.E., Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

Bonny, Engineer Commander A., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Karachi.

Booker, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Mr. Booker, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

Borlase, the Reverend J. J. D., B.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B.E., Chaplain, St. Marks Church, Bangalore.

Bose, Mrs., S., M.B.E., Dacca Branch of the Lady Carmichael Bengal Women's War Fund, Bengal.

Bosser, Mr. A., Madras Arsenal.

Bourgabhai, Bhai, widow.

Bourne, Mr. H. H. V., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Personal Assistant to the Agent, Assam-Bengal Railway.

Bourquin, Miss Q., niece of Major A. H. Williams, 4th Indian Convalescent Section, Bolaram.

Bowack, Mr. H. H., Director, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.

Bowden, Mr. A. C., Mechanical Draftsman, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.

Bowden, Miss E. R., Missionary, Bangalore.

Bowen, Miss D., daughter of Mr. A. Bowen, Chuddergat, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Boyagis, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. Boyagis, Messrs. Balli Brothers, Bombay.

Boyce, Mrs., wife of Mr. Boyce, Health Officer, Hyderabad, Sind.

Boyd, Mrs., wife of Mr. C. Boyd, Indian Civil Service (retired).

Boylan, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. D. Boylan, Superintendent of Police, Ranchi.

Bradbury, Mr. A. E., Telegraph Master.

Bradney, Brevet-Major E., Royal Engineers.

Brady, Mr. W. H., J.P., Managing Director, Messrs. W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, Bombay.

Brae, Miss M., Rao Bareilly.

Brandon, Mr. E. H., Superintendent, Legislative Department, Government of India.

Bray, Lady, wife of Brigadier-General Sir H. Bray, Controller of Contracts in India.

Brayshaw, Mr. M. W., Assistant Secretary, Railway Department (Railway Board), Government of India.

Breithaupt, Mrs., wife of Captain G. W. Breithaupt, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Brennan, Mr. J. M., acting Assistant Collector of Customs, Karachi.

Brewer, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. L., 1-4th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Bridge, Lieutenant J., Local Member and Honorary Treasurer, Mento Soldiers' Canteen, Muttra.

Brij Ballab Kishor, Sadiq, Munshi, Sub-Registrar, Fyzabad.

Briscoe, Mrs., wife of Mr. B. R. Briscoe, General Manager, Cawnpore Cotton Mills.

Brodribb, Mrs., wife of Major C. H. Brodribb, Indian Medical Service, Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.

Broke-Smith, Major P. W. L., D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Brookes, Mr. J. B., Assistant, Messrs. Parry and Company, Madras.

Brown, Honorary Lieutenant A. G., Indian Medical Department, Medical Store Depot, Calcutta.

Brown Mr. R. W., Station Master, Bareilly Junction, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Buchanan, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. Buchanan, Messrs. Finlay, Fleming and Company, Rangoon.

Buck, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H., 1-5th Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment.

Buckel, Mrs., Bangalore.

Buckley, Major H. C., Indian Medical Service.

Buckner, Mr. F. P., M.B.E., Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.

- Burkinshaw, Mr. H., Indian Munitions Board.
- Burke, Miss A., daughter of Mr. J. Burke, Engineer, Bangalore.
- Burlingham, Mr. G., Superintendent, Railway Telegraphs, North Western Railway.
- Burton, Mrs., wife of Mr. G. P. Burton, Indian Civil Service.
- Burton, Brigadier-General R. G. Indian Army.
- Bush, Mrs. wife of Mr. H. F. Bush, Assistant, The Bombay Company, Bombay.
- Bushby, Miss, Bangalore.
- Butterfield, Mr. A., Preventive Officer, Customs, Bombay.
- Butterworth, Mr. G. S., Deputy Conservator, Forest Department, Bombay.
- Byrne, Mrs. K. O., M.B.E., Lady Manager, Menro Soldiers' Canteen, Dehra Dun.
- Byron, Mr. R. R., Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore.
- Cama, Mr. D. S., Sub-Divisional Officer in charge Engineering workshops, Arkonam, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway.
- Cameron, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A., C.I.E., Royal Engineers, Controller of Traffic.
- Cameron, Major H. P., Indian Defence Force.
- Cameron, Major J. P., Indian Medical Service.
- Cameron, Mr. P., Kanchrapara workshops, Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Campbell, Lieutenant C., Indian Army, Geological Survey of India.
- Campbell, Mrs., wife of Major W. Campbell, Supply and Transport Corps.
- Canadias, Miss A., daughter of Mr. Canadias, Messrs Ralli Brothers, Karachi.
- Canadias, Mrs., wife of Mr. Canadias, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Karachi.
- Capstick, Mr. J. S., Inspector, Preventive Service, Customs, Karachi.
- Captain, Khan Bahadur D. S., officiating Deputy Postmaster General, Bombay Circle.
- Carew-Smyth, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Carew-Smyth, Royal Engineers, Agent, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
- Carew-Smyth, Miss W., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Carew-Smyth, Royal Engineers, Agent, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
- Carey, Mr. E. A. O., Chief Clerk, office of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
- Carey, Mrs., wife of Mr. H. A. Carey, Marine Surveyor, Karachi.
- Carey, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) T. DeB., 2nd Battalion, 119th Infantry.
- Cargill, Mr. W. MacG., Executive Engineer, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Carmichael, Lady, wife of Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., late Governor of Bengal.
- Carnduff, Mrs. M. H. O., Clerk, Quartermaster General's Branch, Army Headquarters.
- Carnduff, Mr. W. A. T., Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
- Carnochan, Lieutenant D. S., Royal Horse Artillery.
- Carroll, Mr. J. W., Locomotive Foreman, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Carson, Mr. C. W. C., O.B.E., Accountant General, Bombay.
- Carstairs, Mr. W. R., O.B.E., Karachi.
- Carter, Mr. H., Chemist, Buckingham Mills, Madras.
- Caruana, Mrs., wife of Colonel A. J. Caruana, C.I.E., Judge Advocate General in India.
- Case-Morris, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Case-Morris, Commanding No. 1 Reserve Battalion (India).
- Cassels, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. S. Cassels Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Gonda.
- Casson, Mrs. G., M.B.E., Red Cross Depot, Ambala, Punjab.
- Casson, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Caulfield, Brigadier-General C. T., C.M.G., Royal Artillery.
- Chabot, Mr. V. H., District Engineer, South Indian Railway, Tanjore.
- Chakravarti Vats, Mr., Military Accounts Department.
- Chamarette, Mrs., wife of Major A. Chamarette, Medical Officer, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's regular forces, Saifabad.
- Chamarette, Mrs., wife of Major T. W. P. Chamarette, Chief of the Staff, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces, Saifabad.
- Chamberlain, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, Indian Civil Service.
- Chambers, Mrs. W., daughter of Mr. Hobson, Manager, Co-operative Stores, Nagpur.
- Chanchoo, Boilermaker, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Chandler, Mrs., wife of Company Serjeant-Major Chandler, Royal Engineers, Bangalore.
- Chandrase-Kara Iyer, Mrs., wife of Mr. Chandrase-Kara Iyer, Chief Judge, Mysore.
- Channer, Major B. G., 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Chanter, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Chaplin, Mr. E., Station Master, Baroda, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- Chapman, Mr. F. H., temporary Assistant, Kirkes Arsenal.
- Chapman, Mr. G. A., M.B.E., Station Master, Quetta, North Western Railway.
- Charles, Mr. Y. D., Superintendent, Customs, Rangoon.
- Chatterji, Babu B., late Clerk, Allahabad Arsenal.
- Chatterji, Babu J., Clerk, Clothing Storage Depot, Rangoon.
- Chatterji, Babu K. A., Clerk, Allahabad Arsenal.
- Chatterton, Mrs., M. B. E., wife of Mr. A. Chatterton, C.I.E., Bangalore.
- Chatterton, Mrs., wife of the Right Reverend E. Chatterton, D.D., Bishop of Nagpur.
- Chandhuri, Miss S., daughter of Dr. Chandhuri, Civil Surgeon, Sangor.

- Cheshire, Mrs., wife of Mr. F. M. Cheshire, Education Department, Nagpur.
- Cheshire, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. O. Cheshire, Messrs Cox and Company, Karachi.
- Chahrtre, Babu D. P., Deputy Superintendent, Correspondence Office, Customs, Bombay.
- Chick, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Chichkar, Mr. P. R., Lady Chelmsford Special Red Cross X-Ray and Electro Therapeutic Hospital, Dehra Dun.
- Chilvaroya Mudliar, Mrs., wife of Mr. Chilvaroya Mudliar, Merchants, Bangalore.
- Chiragh Din, Permanent Way Inspector, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Chivers, temporary Lieutenant E. S. C. Royal Engineers.
- Christie, Mr. A. H., Superintendent of Stores, South Indian Railway, Nagapattanam.
- Chuckerbutty, Babu J. N., Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore.
- Chunder, Babu A. C., Office of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta.
- Clark, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Clark, Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Clarke, Mr. D. A., B.A., Superintendent Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Clarke, The Hon'ble Mr. G. R., O.B.E., Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.
- Clarke, Mr. R. A., M.B.E., Superintendent, Telegraph Office, Simla.
- Clarkson, Miss I., daughter of Mr. S. Clarkson, Madras Survey (retired).
- Clerkson, Mr. T., Madras Arsenal.
- Climo, Major-General S. H., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army.
- Coates, Mr. J., Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Coates, Mr. W. J., Military Accounts Department.
- Cobb, The Hon'ble Mr. H. V., C.S.I.; C.I.E., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
- Coburn, Mr. M. R., O.B.E., Deputy Controller of War Accounts.
- Cochran, Major A. C. P., 40th Pathans.
- Cockman, Mr. G. H., I.S.O., Military Accounts Department.
- Coggon, Mr. H. D., Mining Engineer, Kamptee.
- Cogswell, Mr. M. J., C.I.E., Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta.
- Cola, Bomanji Ruttonji, Clerk, office of the Postmaster General, Bombay Circle.
- Coldstream, Major J. C., O.B.E., Secretary, Central Employment and Labour Bureau.
- Coldwell, Captain J. S., Master of the *Assaya*, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
- Cole, Mr. C. W., Agent, Bank of Madras, Bangalore.
- Collier, Mrs. wife of the Reverend C. B. G. Collier, Chaplain, Ahmednagar.
- Collings, Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander A. B., Royal Indian Marine, in charge of the Yard Craft, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore.
- Collins, Mr. B.A., Indian Civil Service, Indian Munitions Board.
- Collins, Miss, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, Royal Army Medical Corps, Bangalore.
- Collison, Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. E., Royal Artillery.
- Colquhoun, Mr. S., Assistant Manager, Litho, Photo-Litho Office, Survey of India, Calcutta.
- Colsey, Lieutenant J. W. T., attached 49th Bengal.
- Colvin, Mr. C. P., Burma Railways, Chief Recruiting Officer, Burma.
- Commeline, Mrs., wife of Brigadier-General F. H. B. Commeline, Commanding Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade.
- Commissariatwalla, Mr. J. C., St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.
- Conger, Captain (acting Major) H., attached 2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras.
- Connell, Mr. J. C., Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
- Constable, Engineer-Commander W. C., Royal Indian Marine, Marine Store Officer, Bombay.
- Controllu, Babu B. B., Clerk, Quetta Arsenal.
- Conville, Mr. H. T., Zamindar, Montgomery.
- Cook, Mr. E. M., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Controller of Currency.
- Coope, Captain R. H., Master of the *Elephanta*, British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Cooper, Captain H. L., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Cooper, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) O. T. D., 1st Garrison Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
- Cornelius, Miss K., sister of Dr. Cornelius, (retired), His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical Service, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- Cornellius, Miss S., sister of Dr. Cornelius, (retired), His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical Service, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- Corser, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Bombay.
- Coshan, Mr. J. F., Deputy Superintendent, Posts and Telegraph Department.
- Cotton, Mr. I., Dentist, Bangalore.
- Coubrough, Mr. A. C., C.B.E., Indian Munitions Board.
- Coventry, Mr. B. O., Conservator of Forests, Kashmir and Jammu.
- Cowan, Mr. J., M.B.E., Inspector of Factories, Bengal.
- Cowasjee, Mr. F., Messrs. Cowasjee and Sons, Karachi.
- Cowie, Major D. G., Royal Artillery.
- Cox, Mrs. M. B. E., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Cox, Indian Army, Bangalore.
- Cox, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. H. Cox, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Excise Commissioner for Central India.
- Craddock, Lady, C.B.E., wife of the Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

- Craker, Lieutenant P. W., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Assistant Engineer, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Crawford, Mrs., wife of Mr. F. C. Crawford, Deputy Inspector-General, Railway Police, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
- Crawford, Mr. F. L., Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, Raipur.
- Crichton, the Reverend W. R., Chaplain, Bangalore.
- Crichton, Mr. C., Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Nagapatnam.
- Cronau, Mr. T. Personal, Assistant to the Director, Telegraph Engineering, Northern Circle.
- Cross, Mr. H. L., attached Military Accounts Department.
- Cross Barratt, Mrs. O.B.E., wife of Major-General W. Cross Barratt, C.B., D.M.O., Commanding, 9th (Secundarabad) Division.
- Crosthwaite, Mrs., wife of the Reverend A. Crosthwaite, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission, Moradabad.
- Crum, The Hon'ble Mr. W. E., O.B.E., Messrs. Graham and Company, Calcutta.
- Crummy, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. Crummy, Bangalore.
- Cumine, J., Engine Driver, Madras Arsenal.
- Cummings, Mrs., wife of Captain W. H. Cummings, The Manchester Regiment, Bangalore.
- Cunningham, Mrs., wife of Mr. Cunningham, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.
- D'Abreo, Mrs., wife of Mr. D'Abreo, Poona.
- D'Aguilar, Mr. M. F., Head Clerk, Marine Survey Office, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- DaCosta, Mrs. Z., Lady Doctor, Bahawalpur.
- Dalry, Major A. W., Military Accounts Department.
- Dale-Green, Mrs., Sakkur.
- Dallas, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. L. Dallas, Press Correspondent, Simla.
- Dalton, Mr. R. M., Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
- Daltry, Mr. E., Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta.
- Damodaran, Kottiyil Palliyil, Assistant, Office of the Central Publicity Board.
- Dampier, Mrs., widow of the late Mr. G. R. Dampier, Indian Civil Service.
- Danger, Mr. F., Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company, Calcutta.
- Daradhar, Ganpatrao Ragoba, Clerk, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Darby, Mr. W., Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops, Matunga.
- Darukhanwala, temporary Captain K. A., Indian Medical Service.
- Das, Babu B. M., Manager, National Tannery, Calcutta.
- Dass, Babu N. B., Clerk, Allahabad Arsenal.
- Dass, Babu P., Superintendent, Medical Branch, Army Headquarters.
- Davar, Mr. M. A., St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.
- Davey, temporary Commander F. R., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Alexandra Docks, Bombay.
- Davidson, Mrs. L. M., Superintendent, Furlough Home, Simla.
- Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M., Royal Artillery.
- Davidson, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant D. J. Davidson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.
- Davies, Mrs., wife of Mr. Davies, Sakkur.
- Davies, Lieutenant J. P., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Davies, Mr. W. C., officiating Superintendent, Office of the Director of Central Intelligence.
- Davis, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. S. Davis, Political Agent, Bhopal.
- Davis, Major G. H., Supply and Transport Corps.
- Davis, Mr. L. C., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma.
- D'Costa, Mr. A. C., Clerk, Royal Indian Marine, Marine Transport Office, Aden.
- D'Cruz, Mr. A. T., Superintendent, Ordnance Branch, Army Headquarters.
- D'Cruz, Mr. M. S., Telephone Supervisor, Simla.
- D'Cunha, Mr. M., temporary Assistant Collector, Customs, Bombay.
- De, Binay Krishna, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Medical School, Agra.
- Dean, Captain G. E., M.B.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Inspector of Police, United Provinces.
- Deane, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) V. M. Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Debenham, Mr. M. E., Assistant, Home Department, Government of India.
- DeCruz, Mrs., widow of the late Mr. A. DeCruz, Karachi.
- Delacroix, Mr., Station Master, Lucknow.
- de la Hay, Mr. G. P., Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Denham, Mr. G. C., C.I.E., C.B.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, on special duty under the Director, Central Intelligence.
- deRhe Philippe, Mr. G. W. V., Local Member and Honorary Treasurer, Monro Soldiers' Canteen, Lahore.
- deRhe Philippe, Mrs., M.B.E., Lady Manager, Monro Soldiers' Canteen, Lahore.
- deRozario, Mr. Norbert, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department.
- Devon, Mrs., wife of Mr. Devon, Colliery Proprietor, Dhanbad.
- Dhanpat Rai, Babu, Head Clerk, Office of the Military Dairy Farms, Rawalpindi and Muzree.
- Dias, Mr. F. X., Head Clerk, Telegraph Clearing House, Bombay.
- Dibbs, Mr. H. J., Registrar of Securities, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
- Dick, Mr. R. D. G., Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
- Dick, Mrs., wife of Mr. G. P. Dick, Barrister-at-law, Nagpur.
- Dickson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H., C.I.E., Supply and Transport Corps.

- Dickson, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Dickson, C.I.E., Supply and Transport Corps.
- Digby-Mestie, Commander H. A. B., O.B.E. Royal Indian Marine.
- Dillon, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Dinwoodie, Mr. J. F., Deputy Auditor, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
- Diwan Tek Chand, O.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Postal Censor, Karachi.
- Dixit, The Hon'ble Mr. M. R., Member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council.
- Dobbs, The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
- Doctor, Mr. A. C., St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.
- Donaghue, Miss D., daughter of Mr. L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department (retired), Bangalore.
- Donaghue, Miss K., daughter of Mr. L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department (retired), Bangalore.
- Donaldson, Mr. R., Works Manager, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ajmer.
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- Dow, Mrs., wife of Mr. H. Dow, Indian Civil Service, Additional Assistant Commissioner to the Commissioner of Sind.
- Dowbiggin, Mr. G. L., Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
- D'Prazer, Miss Eva, Secunderabad.
- D'Rozario, Mr. W. A. B., Assistant Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
- D'Sena, Mr. L., Telephone Supervisor, Delhi.
- D'Souza, Mr. C. F., Clerk, Military Works Services, Poona Division.
- D'Souza, M. D. T., Clerk, Quetta Arsenal.
- Dube, Mr. S., Barrister-at-law, Hoshangabad.
- Dubois, Mr. W. A., Assistant Postal Censor, Karachi.
- Duffy, Captain L., 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
- Dundas, Major R. M., v.D., Indian Defence Force, Storekeeper, Bengal and North Western Railway.
- Dunlop, Mr. H. J., Deputy Traffic Manager, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
- Dunn, Captain F. E., v.D., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Dunn, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) N. E. J., 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).
- Dunn, Miss K., Storekeeper, Sind Women's Branch Joint War Committee, Karachi.
- Dunsinor, Mr. J. N., Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Bombay.
- Durham, Mr. H. E. A., Junior Melter, Bombay Mint.
- Dutt, Rai Sahib K. C., B.A., Military Accounts Department.
- Dutta, Babu S. C., Assistant, Indian Munitions Board.
- Dwane, Mrs., wife of Mr. E. H. Dwane, Chief Accountant and Auditor, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
- Dyal Singh, Workshop Mistri, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Dymott, Captain B. K., 31st Punjabis.
- Eades, Mr. G. J., Assistant Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, and Assistant Controller of Munitions, Punjab.
- Eadie, Mrs., Secunderabad.
- Eastwood, Lieutenant (acting Major), Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force).
- Eccles, Mr. P., Indian Civil Service, Collector, Customs, Bombay.
- Eccleston, Mr. W. T., Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.
- Edmondson, Mr. J. W., Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Edwards, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. L., M.C., 4th Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).
- Edwards, Mr. C. A. H., Executive Engineer, State Railways.
- Ellis, Mr. K. M., Superintendent, Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
- Eliot, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) M., Indian Army.
- Ellis, Major S. G. V., D.S.O., Military Accounts Department.
- Elmes, Miss, Head-mistress, Bishop Cotton's Girls School, Bangalore.
- Elton, Captain G. R., Master of the *Chak-dina*, British India Steam Navigation Company.
- English, Captain (acting Major) J. W., Royal Artillery.
- Espie, Mr. H. S., Foreman, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.
- Evans, Mrs., wife of Dr. Evans, Civil Surgeon Mirzapur.
- Evans, Mr. J. G., Chief Carriage Examiner, Ordnance Inspection Section.
- Evans, Miss N., Senior Visiting Lady Surgeon, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- Eves, Mr. H. B. H., General Manager in India, Burma Oil Company.
- Ewing, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Fagan, Miss E., daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, Indian Civil Service.
- Fagan, Mrs. M. B. E., wife of Captain D. P. Fagan, Adjutant, No. 4 Reserve Battalion (India).
- Fairlie, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. W. Fairlie, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Ambala.
- Falleiro, Mr. D., Clerk, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Farmer, Miss O., Typist, Bangalore.
- Farmer, Mr. T. S., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Delhi.
- Farrington, Miss S., daughter of the late Dr. Farrington, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical Department, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.

- Fasih-ud-din, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad, Deputy Collector, Shahjahanpur.
- Faunce, Major A. DeL., 9th Bhopal Infantry.
- Fawcett, Mrs., wife of Mr. E. P. Fawcett, C.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Collector, Bijnor.
- Fazalud Khan, Risaldar-Major (pensioner), Khan Sahib, of Chakwal, District Jhelum.
- Fell, Lady, wife of the Hon'ble Sir G. B. H. Fell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.
- Fenner, Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander S. J. Royal Indian Marine.
- Fernandez, Mr. J. C., officiating Superintendent, office of the Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.
- Feroz Din, Engine Driver, Nashki Extension Railway.
- Ferrier, Mr. T. A., officer in charge, Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta.
- Fewtrell, Captain A. H. H., attached 27th Light Cavalry.
- Finch, Mr. H. M., Superintendent Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
- Finch, Mr. C. E., Workshop Foreman, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
- Finch, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Fink, Mr. K., M. B. E., Superintendent Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Finnimore, Mrs., wife of Mr. Finnimore, Schoolmaster, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- Finnie, Captain H. M. C., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Fisher, Mr. R. J. J., Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
- Fishley, temporary Lieutenant W., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Alexandra Docks, Bombay.
- Fitzpatrick, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Fleury, Mr. A. W., Engineer, Calcutta Mint.
- Flight, Lieutenant (acting Major) W. E., Royal Field Artillery.
- Flower, Mr. E. H., District Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Maunul.
- Floyd, Mr. G., Assistant Foreman, Ammunition Factory, Kirkcub.
- Flynn, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Foot, Captain P. B. D. H., attached The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).
- Forbes, Mrs., wife of Mr. T. Forbes, Indian Civil Service, Judge, Waltair.
- Fordyce, Mr. T. K., Agent, Bank of Allahabad, Nagpur.
- Forrester, Captain H. W., 23rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).
- Foster, Captain H. M., 1-4th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment.
- Fowler, Major-General C. A., C.B., D.S.O. Indian Army.
- Fowler, Mrs. M., O.B.E., Vice-President, Sind Women's Branch, Imperial War Relief Fund, Bombay.
- Fox, Mrs., Local Secretary, Red Cross Society, Ghazipur.
- Fox, Honorary Lieutenant C. P., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
- Francis, Mr. W. G. J., Assistant Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Fraser, Mr. R., Foreman, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu.
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- French, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Frost, Mr. E. H. H., Assistant, Home Department, Government of India.
- Fry, Mr. J. T., Deputy Controller, Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
- Fullerton, Miss, Bangalore.
- Fullerton, Captain J. P., 1st Battalion 4th Dogras.
- Fuzloo Rahaman, Sheikh, Head Electrical Mistry, Rifle Factory, Ishapore.
- Gabbett, Major K. J., 1st Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
- Gaby, Mr. C. O., Assistant Electrical and Signal Engineer, South Indian Railway.
- Gahan, Mr. P. J., Deputy Controller, Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
- Gaiger, Nursing Sister G. E., M.B.E., Cumballa War Hospital, Bombay.
- Gales, Miss D., sister of Sir R. Gales, Agent, North Western Railway.
- Gallacher, Mr. F., Foreman, Rifle Factory, Ishapore.
- Gamlen, Mr. R. L., O.B.E., Mint Master, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.
- Gamlen, Mrs., wife of Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., Mint Master, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.
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- Ganguli, Rai Sahib J. P., officiating Assistant Secretary, Indian Munitions Board, Government of India.
- Ganguli, Mr. S. N., attached Military Accounts Department.
- Gardiner, Captain (acting Major) D. A., Royal Artillery.
- Gardiner, Mrs., wife of the Reverend F. Gardiner, Nagpur.
- Gardner, Lieutenant (acting Captain) J., Royal Engineers (temporary).
- Garland, Mr. E. T. C., Bangalore.
- Garland, Mrs., wife of Mr. E. T. C. Garland, Bangalore.
- Garrett, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. F. Garrett, Royal Engineers.
- Garrett, Mr. W., Foreman Examiner of Small Arms, Ishapore.

- Gaskell, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. Gaskell, Head-Master, Lawrence Military Asylum, Banawar.
- Gausson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R., O.M.G., D.S.O., 3rd Skinner's Horse.
- Gazdar, Mr. J. N., St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.
- Geoghegan, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E., O.I.E., Supply and Transport Corps.
- George, Mr. A. B., attached Military Accounts Department.
- Gerard, Captain (temporary Major) M. F. M. J., attached Military Accounts Department.
- Ghose, Babu M., Station Master, Gauhati, Assam Bengal Railway.
- Ghose, Babu M. N., Clerk, Allahabad Arsenal.
- Ghose, Babu N. N., Clerk, Allahabad Arsenal.
- Ghose, Babu P. N., Head Clerk, Remount Depot, Calcutta.
- Ghosh, Rai Bahadur D. N., B.A., Senior Superintendent, Department of Statistics, India.
- Ghosh, Babu H. D., Assistant, Army Department, Government of India.
- Ghosh, Babu S. S., Assistant, Army Department, Government of India.
- Ghyara, Khan Sahib J. D., Head Assistant, Supply and Transport Corps, 4th (Quetta) Division.
- Gian Chand, Babu, Head Clerk, Clothing Depot Agra.
- Gibbs, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A., Indian Medical Service, Medical Storekeeper to Government, Lahore.
- Gildea, Mr. J. P., Assistant, Office of the Director, Central Intelligence.
- Gillespie, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. H. Gillespie, Manager, Arracan Company, Bassein.
- Gillett, Captain N. C., 1-25th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment.
- Gitmore, Mr. H. St. G., Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.
- Gimlette, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. D., O.I.E., Indian Medical Service.
- Girard, Mrs., O.B.E., wife of Mr. R. G. Girard, Collector of Income tax, Calcutta.
- Gittings, Mrs., wife of Captain Gittings, Royal Field Artillery, Jubbulpore.
- Glancy, Mrs., wife of Mr. I. R. Glancy, O.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- Glanville, Mrs., wife of Brigadier-General F. Glanville, D.S.O., British Service.
- Godden, Engineer-Commander J. W. M., Royal Indian Marine.
- Godfrey, Mr. F. E. H., Building Shop Foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- Golankadir, Mr., Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
- Goldingham, Captain D. D., 1st Garrison Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment.
- Goldingham, Mrs., wife of Captain D. D. Goldingham, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment.
- Goldsmith, Commander O., Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon.
- Gomes, Mr. B. F., M.B.E., Officer-in-charge, Telegraph Cleeving House and Depot, Bombay.
- Gonsalves, Mr. A., Clerk, Royal Indian Marine, Marine Transport Office, Karachi.
- Gonet, Mr. A. J. L., Special Personal Assistant to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.
- Goodall, Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Goode, Mrs., wife of Captain T. C. Goode, Adjutant, No. 1 Reserve Battalion (India).
- Goodland, Captain (temporary Major) C. H., 2-5th Battalion, Prince of Wales's (Somerset Light Infantry).
- Goodman, Mr. W. J., officiating Garrison Engineer, Military Works Services, Meerut District.
- Gopala Charlu, Mr. T. V., Military Accounts Department.
- Gordon, Mr. B. D., Preventive Officer, Customs Bombay.
- Gordon, Mr. F. D., Accountant-General, Punjab, Lahore.
- Gorman, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Gough, Mrs., wife of Mr. H. Gough, Director, Veterinary Department, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.
- Gracias, Mr. H. D., M.B.E., Assistant Controller of War Accounts.
- Graham, Mr. D. S., Boilermaker, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Graham, Lieutenant (temporary Major) G. D., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Graham, Mr. J., Bridge Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Graham, Colonel S. B., Indian Army.
- Grant, The Hon'ble Sir A. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.
- Grant, Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C., attached 1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
- Gray, Major E. St. C., M.C., 34th Poona Horse.
- Gray, Mr. W. D., O.B.E., Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance Branch Finance Department, Government of India.
- Greatorox, Miss, Bangalore.
- Greaves, Miss I., M.B.E., sister of the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Greaves, Judge, High Court, Calcutta.
- Greaves, Mr. W. F., Assistant Chemist, Carnaric Mills, Madras.
- Green, Mr. A. M., Assistant Collector, Customs, Bombay.
- Green, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) P. J., Royal Field Artillery.
- Greenhill, Mrs. H. R., Lady Manager, Monro Soldiers' Canteen, Muttra.
- Greer, Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster J., 1-4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.
- Greig, Major E. D. W., O.I.E., Indian Medical Service.
- Greig, Major W. B., O.B.E., Indian Army (retired).

- Gresswell, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) E. A., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Grice, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T., C.I.E., V.D., Indian Defence Force.
- Grife, Mr. E. A., Yard Foreman, Embarkation Staff, Bombay.
- Griffen, Lieutenant F. W. B., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Griffin, Mrs., wife of Mr. Griffin, Agent, British India Steam Navigation Company, Vizagapatnam.
- Griffith, Major L., 107th Pioneers.
- Grimston, Mr. F. S., C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore.
- Grove, Mrs., wife of Colonel P. L. Grove, The Cheshire Regiment, Pachmarhi.
- Gundry, Mr. A. R., Consulting Electrical Engineer, Ordnance Factories Extension, Calcutta.
- Gunstone, Mrs., wife of the Reverend A. Gunstone, Missionary, Bangalore.
- Gupta, Mr. A. C., O.B.E., Deputy Controller of War Accounts.
- Gupta, Mr. S. K. D., M.N.E., Deputy Controller of War Accounts.
- Gur Dayal Misra, Head Clerk, Medical School, Agra.
- Gurdiamal, Mr., Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
- Guruswamy Pillai, Tiruvengadu, Head Clerk, Clothing Depot, Madras.
- Guthrie, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) W., 1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.
- Gwynne, Second-Lieutenant (temporary Major) C. W., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Gwyther, Mrs. L. B., M.B.E., Comforts for the Troops Fund, Shillong, Assam.
- Gyi, Ma Lo, M.B.E., Red Cross Association, Amherst District, Burma.
- Hadi, Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad, Deputy Commissioner, Haridol.
- Hadow, Mrs., wife of Mr. F. A. Hadow, Secretary, Railway Board, Government of India.
- Haig, Captain (temporary Major) H. G., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Hainsworth, Mr. G., Marine Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore.
- Haji Karan Sethi, Merchant, Peshawar.
- Hakim Abdul, Clerk, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Army Headquarters.
- Haldipur, Mr. S. V., B.A., LL.B., Legal Assistant to the Judge Advocate General in India.
- Haldwell, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Hall, Mrs., wife of Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel), E. G. Hall, 117th Madras.
- Hall, Mr. F. J., M.B.E., Government Central Branch Press, Simla.
- Halliwell, the Reverend J., Missionary, Bangalore.
- Halliwell, Mrs., wife of the Reverend J. Halliwell, Bangalore.
- Hallowes, Major, (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. H., 15th Lancers (Creston's Militia).
- Halpin, Mr. H. W. C., Station Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Howrah.
- Hamilton, Captain F. M., Royal Garrison Artillery, Territorial Force.
- Hammond, Mr. E. W., M.B.E., Inspector of Factories, Bengal.
- Hammond, Mr. W. O., Wood Machine Shop Foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- Hanrahan, Mr. W. G. A., M.B.E., Acting General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association.
- Hanumantharao, Mrs., wife of Mr. Hanumantharao Moodliar, Contractor, Secunderabad.
- Har Narayan, Mr. K. D., Station Master, North-Western Railway, Burhan.
- Harbans Lal, Overseer, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Harbord, Mrs., wife of Major L. B. Harbord, M.C., 81st Merwara Infantry.
- Harcourt, Mr. C. H., Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Hardings, Mrs. M. A., Moulinein.
- Hardingham, Mr. H., Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department.
- Hare Scott, Mr. H. V. B., Deputy Director, Central Intelligence.
- Hargreaves, Mr. J., Spinning Master, Carnatic Mills, Madras.
- Hari Bhusan Banerjee, Babu, Office of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Calcutta.
- Hari Singh, Contractor, Central Provinces.
- Hari Singh Bisht, Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Medical School, Agra.
- Harjiwan Das, Seth, Contractor, Central Provinces.
- Harno, temporary Lieutenant P. E., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Aden.
- Harnett, Mr. W. F., C.B.E., V.D., Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Kancharapara.
- Harris, Senior Nursing Sister A. M., R.N.C., Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.
- Harris, Mrs., wife of Mr. C. W. Harris, Messrs. Cox and Company, Karachi.
- Hartwell, Mrs., wife of Captain J. R. Hartwell, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Harvey, Mr. E. E., Chief Accountant, Office of the Director of Ordnance Factories.
- Haslehurst, Major H. M., M.B.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Assistant Superintendent, Bombay Police.
- Hatch, Mr. G. W., Indian Civil Service, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.
- Haupt, Mr. O., Mechanic, Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore.
- Hayden, Mr. H. H., C.B.E., C.I.E., Director, Geological Survey of India.
- Haydon, Miss, Missionary, Bangalore.
- Hayes, Mrs., wife of Captain P. Hayes, Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Hayward, Mrs. wife of Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Indian Civil Service, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Karachi.
- Hayward, Miss M., daughter of Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Indian Civil Service, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Karachi.

- Hayward, Miss. N., daughter of Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Indian Civil Service, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Karachi.
- Heal, Mr. C. A., Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Rialpur.
- Hebbard, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Hemingway, Mrs., wife of Mr. P. Hemingway, Indian Civil Service.
- Henderson, Mr. C. E., Assistant Foreman, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.
- Henderson, Mr. J. W., C.B.E., War Office Representative, Hides.
- Hendley, Miss O., daughter of Major-General H. Hendley, M.D., Indian Medical Service.
- Hepper, Lady, wife of Sir L. Hepper, Kt., Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.
- Herbert, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, D.S.O., Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet.
- Herbert, Mrs. M., M.B.E., Red Cross Association, Shillong, Assam.
- Herman, Mrs., wife of Mr. B. R. Herman, Engineer and Contractor, Karachi.
- Herman, Miss N., daughter of Mr. B. R. Herman, Engineer and Contractor, Karachi.
- Heron, Mr. A. M., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
- Heron, Mrs., wife of Captain J. M. Heron, Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Hewitt, Miss F., daughter of Mr. J. J. Hewitt, Bangalore.
- Hext, Major C. W., Supply and Transport Corps.
- Hoycock, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoycock, Royal Engineers.
- Hibbert, Mr. F. S., Temporary Assistant, Kirkee Arsenal.
- Hickley, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hickley, Indian Army.
- Hickley, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel V. H. Hickley, C.I.E., Commandant, Bihar Light Horse.
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- Hide, Mrs., wife of Mr. P. Hide, M.A., Principal, Daly College, Indore.
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- Hight, Mr. J. C., Controller, Indian Munitions Board.
- Hight, R. S., Kt., Late Agent, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
- Higman, Mr. B. F., acting Chief Superintendent, Traffic Department, East Indian Railway.
- Hignett, Captain R. A. du C., Indian Defence Force.
- Hill, Captain C. P., Indian Defence Force.
- Hill, Mr. J., Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Jhansi.
- Hill, Mrs., wife of Mr. O. Hill, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Jhansi.
- Hillier, Mrs., Bangalore.
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- Hobbs, Major W. C., Ordnance Department.
- Hodges, Mr. G. E., Superintendent, Military Finance Branch, Finance Department, Government of India.
- Hodgkinson, Commander H., Royal Indian Marine.
- Hodgson, Miss, Missionary, Bangalore.
- Hogan, Captain E. O., Supply and Transport Corps.
- Hoge, Miss E., American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Sitapur.
- Holbarton, Mr. M. V., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma.
- Holman, Mr. A., Foreman, Gun and Shell Factory, Ichapur.
- Holme, Mrs. wife of Mr. H. E. Holme, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Judge, Bareilly.
- Holmes, Mr. H. E., Agent, Bank of Madras, Coimbatore.
- Holtum, Mrs., wife of Mr. Holtum, Planter, Bettiah.
- Home, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) D. C. Military Farms Department.
- Horne, Mrs., wife of Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) D. C. Horne, Military Farms Department.
- Honnur, Lieutenant A. J., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Honner, Mr. G. J., Assistant Foreman, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
- Hood, Captain and Quartermaster T. H., 2-5th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
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- Hopkins, Mr. G. A., Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division.
- Hordern, Captain E. J. C., Royal Indian Marine, Divisional Naval Transport Officer, Rangoon.
- Hormasji, Fardonji, Clerk, Office of the Assistant Director, Supplies and Transport, Poona.
- Horne, Mr. J. A., Controller of Munitions, Bombay Circle.
- Horsfall, Mr. L. H., Chief Chemist, Buckingham Mills, Madras.
- Horsefield, (Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Howes, Mr. W., Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, Calcutta.
- Howie, Lieutenant H. C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Hubback, Mrs., Wife of Mr. J. A. Hubback, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Gaya.
- Huddleston, Mr. H. B., C.B.E., Agent, Burma Railways.
- Hudson, Lady, O.B.E., wife of Lieutenant-General Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., C.I.E., Adjutant General in India.
- Hudson, Miss M., daughter of the late Mr. J. Hudson, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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 Hukam Singh, Sub-Overseer, Nushki Extension Railway.
 Humphris, Lieutenant (acting Major) T. H., Royal Artillery.
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 Hussain, Khan Bahadur Khalifa Hamid, of Patiala, pensioner of Patiala State.
 Hutcheson, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutcheson, Indian Medical Service, Assistant Secretary, Central Publicity Board.
 Hutchison, Colonel C. A. R., D. S. O., 41st Dogras.
 Hutchison, Major H. S., Indian Medical Service.
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 Imad-ud-Mulk Mrs., wife of Nawab Imad-ud-Mulk, Syed Hussain Idigrami, Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Impey, Miss I. M., sister of Colonel L. Impey, C.I.E., late Resident, Baroda.
 Inrie, Mrs. M. M. B. E., Jabulpore.
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 Ingram, Lieutenant F. E., Supply and Transport Corps.
 Ireland, Mr. S. G. deC., Indian Civil Service, Collector, Fatehpur.
 Irwin, Mr. C. A., officiating Metallurgical Inspector.
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 Jani Mirza Ghazanfer Beg, Medical School Agra.
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 Jattani, Hotchand, temporary Clerk, Marine Transport Office, Karachi.
 Jayakar, Ramrao Gopinath, Clerk, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
 Jaywant, Mr. B. L., Superintendent, Export Department, Customs, Bombay.
 Jeevarathnam, Mr. M. S., Head Clerk, Office of the Combined Labour Corps Depot, Jabulpore.
 Jellott, Mr. H. H., Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway.
 Jesser, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. Jesser, Principal Meerut College.
 John, Mr. E., C.B.E., Spinning, Weaving and Flour Mills, Agra.
 John, Mr. G., Spinning, Weaving and Flour Mills, Agra.
 Johnson Mrs., C.B.E., wife of Brigadier-General F. P. Johnson, C.B., Royal Engineers.
 Johnson, Lieutenant and Quartermaster F., 1st Garrison Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.
 Johnson, Mr. H. J., Senior Dockmaster, Alexandra Docks, Bombay.
 Johnston, Major C. E. L., Royal Artillery.
 Johnston, Mrs. E. A., M.B.E., Red Cross and Comforts for the Troops Funds, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa.
 Johnston, Captain E. N. W., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Johnston, Mrs., M.B.E., widow of the late Reverend S. H. Johnston, Chaplain, Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Jones, Mr. F., Chief Draftsman and Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
 Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) H. H., Supply and Transport Corps.
 Jones, Miss L., daughter of the late Mr. Jones, Clerk, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Financial Department, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Jordan, Mr. C. St. D., Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, Quetta District.
 Joshi, Pandit K. D., Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Headquarters.
 Joshi, Mr. R. L., Base Postmaster, Karachi.
 Judd, Mrs., wife of Mr. S. W. Judd, Preventive Officer, Customs, Karachi.
 Kalsekar, Ambajee Narayan, Head Clerk, Quetta Arsenal.
 Kain Ram, Clerk, Rawalpindi, Arsenal.
 Kamat, Vinayak Vishnoo, Telegraphist, Post and Telegraph Department, Bombay.
 Kanhwar Bahadur, Mansbi, Chief Reader, Collectorate, Bijnor.
 Karaka, Mr. F. J., Assistant Collector, Customs, Bombay.

- Karam Dahi, Head Boilermaker, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Karande, Mr. N. M., Superintendent, Correspondence Office, Customs, Bombay.
- Karanjin, Ardesbir Maneckji, Clerk, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Kaul, Girdhari Mohan, Accountant, Office of the Engineer Stores Officer, Bombay.
- Kawesji, Mrs., wife of Mr. Kawesji, Karachi.
- Kay, Lieutenant T. A., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Kearily, Miss, Bangalore.
- Kearus, Lieutenant (temporary Major) W. L., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Keatinge, Mr. D. E., Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta.
- Keeler, Captain and Quartermaster F. H., 2-4th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).
- Keeling, Mrs., wife of the Reverend E. W. P. Keeling, Chaplain, Subathu.
- Keislar, Mrs., wife of the Reverend M. H. Keislar, American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Muttra.
- Kellie, Mr. J. A., Agent and Chief Engineer, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.
- Kelly, Mr. G., Chief Inspector, Preventive Service, Customs, Bombay.
- Kelly, Mr. J. M., Head Appraiser, Customs, Bombay.
- Kemball, Lady, wife of Major-General Sir G. V. Kemball, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., British Service.
- Kempster, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Mr. J. C. Kempster, Principal, Training College, Lucknow.
- Kendall, Mr. J. A., M.B.E., Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Company, Cawnpore.
- Kendrick, Mr. S. J., O.B.E., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, East Indian Railway.
- Kenshett, Mr. W. J., Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Kenyon, Miss R. A., M.B.E., Matron of the Cumballa War Hospital, Bombay.
- Kershaw, Mr. G., Foreman of the Foundry, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Konyon, Miss R. A., M.B.E., Matron of the Cumballa War Hospital, Bombay.
- Kershaw, Mr. G., Foreman of the Foundry, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Keymer, Mr. E. S., Assistant, Home Department, Government of India.
- Khana, Mr. H. N., M.A., Assistant, Home Department, Government of India.
- Khursatji, F. Vakil, Head Assistant, Office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), Bombay.
- Kidd, Miss, Missionary, Bangalore.
- King, Mrs., wife of Conductor W. H. King, Royal Engineers, Bangalore.
- King, Mr. H. G., Assistant, Army Department, Government of India.
- King, Mr. J. R., Military Accounts Department.
- Kinnier, Captain N. B., Indian Defence Force.
- Kirkhope, Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. L., 2nd Battalion, 1st Brahmins.
- Kirkpatrick, Mr. C. W., M.B.E., officiating Registrar, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Kishori Lal, Sub-Store Keeper, Clothing Depot, Karachi.
- Knaggs, Major C. F., Army Remount Department.
- Knight, Major-General W., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, Bombay-Deolali Brigade.
- Knollys, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. E. Knollys, District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.
- Knox, Lady, wife of the Hon'ble Sir G. Knox, Judge, Allahabad.
- Komchetti, Balkrishna Piraji, Clerk, Kirkee Arsenal.
- Kraal, Mr. B. C., Personal Assistant to the Rice Commissioner, Rangoon.
- Kulkarni, Mr. V. A., Clerk, Embarkation Staff, Bombay.
- Kumaraswami Achary, Cuddalore, Clerk, Madras Arsenal.
- Lacey, Mr. O. B., District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- Lachman Das, Assistant Station Master, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Laidlaw, temporary Lieutenant-Colonel D., V.D., 2nd Garrison Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment.
- Lall Chand Bhatia, Lala, Overseer, Military Works Services, Bannu District.
- Lamb, Miss H. W., Shorthand Writer, Army Department, Government of India.
- Langer, Mr. C. F., M.B.E., Deputy Controller, Indian Munitions Board.
- Langlands, Captain D. H., Master of the Aronda, British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Langley, Mr. F. H., Government Diary Farm, Rawalpindi.
- Lapraik, Mr. J., Agent, Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore.
- Latham, Miss, Bangalore.
- Laville, Miss E., M.B.E., sister of Mr. E. Laville, Bangalore.
- Lawrence, Mr. A. S., M.B.E., Superintendent, Home Department, Government of India.
- Lawrence, Major H. R., Supernumerary List, attached 84th Punjabis.
- Leach, Mr. J. L., Manager, Magadi Soda Factory, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, Calcutta.
- Leans, Mrs., wife of Mr. Leans, Mills Manager, Nagpur.
- Leck, Mr. J. S., Chief Engineer, Carnatic Mills, Madras.
- Ledgard, Mrs., wife of the Reverend R. O. Ledgard, Chaplain, Ranikhet.
- Lee, Mrs., M.B.E., widow of the late Mr. H. Lee, Bangalore.
- Leggo, Mr. F., O.B.E., Deputy Coal Controller, Bengal.
- Lemarchand, Mrs. daughter of Mr. C. Lovejoy, Bangalore.
- Lemon, Captain (temporary Major) G. T., O.B.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Deputy Assistant Director-General of Military Works, Army Headquarters.
- Leslie, Mr. W., Messrs. W. Leslie and Company, Calcutta.
- Letton, Mr. C. T., M.B.E., Superintendent, Government Central Branch Press, Simla.

Levett Yeats, Mrs., wife of Mr. G. A. Lovett Yeats, C.I.E., I.R.O., V.D., Superintendent, Opium Factory, Ghazipur.

Lewis, Mr. P. C. F., Clerk, Military Works Services, 9th (Secunderabad) division.

Leybourne, Miss, Bangalore.

Lilley, Mr. A. W., Woollen Mills, Cawnpore.

Lincoln, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Lincoln, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lincoln, temporary Lieutenant T., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Alexandra Docks, Bombay.

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Lisbey, Mr. N. D., Assistant, Military Works Branch, Army Headquarters.

Lister, Mr. C., M.B.E., Manager, Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills.

Lister, Captain C. C., 21st Empress of India's Lancers.

Lloyd, Mrs., wife of Captain Lloyd, Bangalore.

Lloyd, Miss, daughter of Captain Lloyd, Bangalore.

Lloyd, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. T., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

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Lobo, Mr. A. M., Clerk, Kirkee Arsenal.

Lobo, Mr. F., Clerk, Embarkation Staff, Bombay.

Loch, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Loch, Remount Department.

Lodge, Mrs., wife of Mr. F. A. Lodge, C.I.E., Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Lodge, Miss, daughter of Mr. F. A. Lodge, C.I.E., Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Logan, Mr. R. MacG., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway.

Loganathan, Chidambaram, Workshop Timekeeper, Madras Arsenal.

Lomas, Mr. C., Foreman, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Long, Mrs., wife of Mr. Long, Gardenor, Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

Long, Mrs., widow of the late Captain Long, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces, Saifabad.

Love, Captain G. W., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Commanding Base Postal Depot, Bombay.

Lovejoy, Mrs., wife of Mr. C. Lovejoy, Bangalore.

Lowe, Mrs., Bangalore.

Lowe, Mrs. wife of Mr. W. Lowe, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Nagpur.

Lucas, Mrs., wife of the Reverend B. Lucas, Missionary, Bangalore.

Lukin, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. C. W., D.S.O., 35th Scinde Horse.

Lukis, Lady, widow of the late Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I.

Lumsden, Mr. J. R., Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.

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Lushington, Mr. P. M., Indian Munitions Board, Mulabar.

Lyall, Major C. R., 36th Sikhs.

Lyle, Mr. G. H., Deputy Chief Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Lynch, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) J. A., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lynn, Mrs., Secunderabad.

Macdonald, Captain C., Master of the *Janus*, British India Steam Navigation Company.

MacDonnell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. F., Indian Army, Military Accounts Department.

MacDougall, Captain R. MacI., Territorial Force Reserve.

Macfarlane, Mr. J. W., O.B.E., Deputy Controller, Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.

MacGeorge, Major J. B., Royal Engineers.

MacGeorge, Mrs., wife of Major J. B. MacGeorge, Royal Engineers.

MacGregor, Captain A. D., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Veterinary Branch.

MacGregor, Mr. W. D., Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Delhi Division.

Mackay, Mr. W. G., M.B.E., Engineer, Bombay Mint.

Mackenna, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. Mackenna, C.I.E., Pusa.

Mackenzie, Mrs. wife of Mr. A. Mackenzie, Engineer, Tobacco Factory, Bangalore.

Mackenzie, Mr. A. F., Assistant Foreman, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Mackenzie, Mrs., wife Major John Mackenzie, C.I.E., 35th Sikhs.

Mackenzie, The Hon'ble Mr. J., Messrs. Macneill and Company, Calcutta.

Macleod, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) W. M., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Macnachie, Mr. R. R., B.A., late Under-Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.

Macpherson, Mr. A. G., Partner, Messrs. Pigott, Chapman and Company, Calcutta.

Macpherson, Engineer-Commander E. E., Royal Indian Marine, Engineer, Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to the Government of Burma.

Macpherson, Mr. H. R., Deputy Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Calcutta.

Macpherson, Mr. W. R., General Manager, Messrs. Spedding and Company, Timber Merchants, Jhelum.

Madurkar, Mr. G. V., Sub-Inspector of Police, employed under the Director, Central Intelligence.

Maffey, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. L. Maffey, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service.

Magnus, Mr. T. A., Partner, Messrs. Davenport and Company, Calcutta.

Mahadeo Prasad Pandey, Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Medical School, Agra.

- Mahawa, Mr. D. E., M.B.E., Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.
- Mahomed Ilahi, Permanent Way Inspector, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Maiden, Mrs., wife of Mr. C. B. Maiden, Bangalore.
- Mainoodin, Mr. S., Clerk, Export Department, Customs, Karachi.
- Maisch, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Maisch, Miss, Bangalore.
- Maitra, Babu A. C., Head Clerk, Public Debt Office, Calcutta.
- Malan, Mr. C. H., Indian Civil Service, officer on special duty in connection with the purchase of fodder in the Punjab.
- Malbari, Mr. S. N., Deputy Compiler, Statistical Department, Customs, Karachi.
- Manfield, Lieutenant-Commander D. J., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Bombay.
- Manfield, Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. G., Royal Indian Marine.
- Mangan, Mr. W. S., Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay.
- Mani Mohan Bos, Mrs., wife of Rai Sahib Mani Mohan Bos, Honorary Magistrate, Bilrampur.
- Mann, Lieutenant A., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Mann, Mr. D. B., M.B.E., Inspector of Factories, Bengal.
- Manners Smith, The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel J., V.C., C.V.O., C.I.E., Indian Army, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
- Manohar Lal Bhargava, Pandit, Clerk, Rajputana Agency Office, Mount Abu.
- Mansell, Mr. R. V., Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Calcutta.
- Mant, Mrs., wife of the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
- Manual, Mr. A. G., Head Conductor, Marine Storekeeper's Department, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore.
- Marker, Mr. D. N., M.B.E., Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.
- Marks, Mr. A. W., Acting Foreman Boiler-Maker, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- Marlow, Colonel B. W., C.B.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, Military Accountant-General.
- Marlow, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Marr, Major C. F., Indian Medical Service, Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay.
- Marriott, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant A. E. Marriott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
- Marriott, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Marriott, Indian Army.
- Marriott, Mr. R. G., Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces.
- Marshall, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Marshall, Major A., D.S.O., 28th Light Cavalry.
- Marshall, Miss A. M., Clerk, Quartermaster General's Branch, Army Headquarters.
- Marshall, Mrs., wife of Mr. A. W. Marshall, Agent, Bank of Bombay, Karachi.
- Marshall, Mrs., wife of the Reverend E. Marshall, Kaimptee.
- Marshall, Mr. J. A., Agent, East Indian Railway.
- Marshall, Captain J. D., Indian Defence Force.
- Marshall, Mrs., wife of Mr. R. Marshall, Messrs. Loyons, Lord and Company, Bombay.
- Martin, Mr. R. H., A.M.I.C.E., Electrical and Signal Engineer, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.
- Martin, Mrs., widow of the late Dr. Martin, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical Department, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- Mason, Mr. R. L., Indian Munitions Board.
- Massey, Mr. R. F., Inspecting Telegraphist, Posts and Telegraph Department.
- Massingham, Miss V. M. C., Typist, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters.
- Mathews, Mrs., wife of Mr. A. Mathews, Messrs. Figgie and Company, Calcutta.
- Mathews, Mrs., wife of Mr. S. G. Mathews, Assistant, Messrs. Barton and Son, Bangalore.
- Maule, Mrs., O.B.E., wife of the Hon'ble Mr. W. Maule, C.B.I., Indian Civil Service.
- Maula Bux, Shaikh, Contractor, Punjab Circle, Lahore.
- Maundrell, Lieutenant-Commander A. G., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Karachi.
- Maxwell, Mrs., wife of Major D. W. Maxwell, Indian Army.
- Mayberry, Mrs. M., Secunderabad, (since deceased).
- Maysey, Mrs., wife of Mr. E. Maysey, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Mirpur Khas, Sind.
- McCarthy, Mrs., wife of Mr. S. D. McCarthy, Special Manager, Court of Wards, Gouda.
- McCarthy, Mr. F. J., Chief Clerk, Office of the Controller of Munitions, Burma.
- McCausland, Mrs., wife of Captain E. T. W. McCausland, 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- McCay, Major D., Indian Medical Service.
- McClure, Mrs., wife of Mr. D. S. McClure, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad.
- McCulloch, Mr. A., Bank of Madras, Madras.
- McDermott, Mr. J. C., Assistant, Home Department, Government of India.
- McDonald, Engineer-Commander, A. A., O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, Naval Transport Officer, Alexandra Dock, Bombay.
- McDonald, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H., Indian Medical Service.
- McMahon, Mr. T. J., Works Manager, North Western Railway, Lahore.
- McNally, Mrs., wife of Mr. P. McNally, Contractor, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- McNerney, Miss, School Mistress, Bangalore.
- McNerney, Miss C., daughter of Mr. J. McNerney, Army School Master (retired), Bangalore.

- McPherson, Mr. D. L., M.B.E., Senior Deputy Controller, Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta.
- McPoland, Staff-Sergeant E., Assistant, Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
- McWatters, Mr. A. C., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Controller, Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta.
- McWilliam, Mr. A., late Metallurgical Inspector.
- Meade, Miss D., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Meade, Bangalore.
- Mears, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D., M.V.O., 16th Cavalry.
- Menton, Mrs., widow of the late Mr. R. Menton, Contractor, Kolar Gold Fields.
- Mehar Singh, Mr., Military Accounts Department.
- Mehri Sorabji, Mrs., wife of Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji (retired), Forest Department, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Service, Saifabad.
- Mehta, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Mr. M. R. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
- Meikle, Mr. J. J., O.B.E., Superintendent, Government Printing, India.
- Merceer, Mrs., wife of Captain J. L. C. Merceer, No. 2 Reserve Battalion (India), Bangalore.
- Meredith, Mr. R., C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Posts and Telegraph Department.
- Merriman, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Merriman, 2nd Battalion, 12th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Messent, Mr. P. G., C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.
- Mewman, Mr. H. L., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay.
- Meyer, Miss, Bangalore.
- Michael, Rao Sahib A. S. G., M.B.E., Shipping Clerk, Office of the Deputy Controller, Timber Supplies, Burma.
- Mitchell, Lieutenant (temporary Major) R. J. V., 4th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry.
- Mignon, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Mr. S. C. Mignon, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Calcutta.
- Miles, Brigadier-General F. J., C.B., Indian Army.
- Miller, Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. B., attached 47th Sikhs.
- Miller, Mr. E. J., Chemist, Buckingham Mills, Madras.
- Miller, Lady, O.B.E., wife of Sir L. C. Miller, Kt., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service (retired), Chief Judge, Mysore State.
- Millington, Mr. J. P., M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C., Censorship Staff.
- Milne, Mr. J. S. W., Director, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, Bombay.
- Minchin, Colonel (temporary Major-General) F. F., C.B., British Service.
- Minson, Mr. H., Indian Civil Service, Cawnpore.
- Miran Bakhsh Aulac, Munshi Overseer, Military Works Services, Bannu District.
- Mitchell, Miss K. M., daughter of Mr. H. Mitchell, Barrister-at-Law, Gibraltar.
- Mitra, Rai Sahab A. L., B.A., Superintendent Department of Statistics, India.
- Mitter, Mr. O. K., Military Accounts Department.
- Moberley, Mrs., wife of Major C. N. Moberley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Mohamad Abdul Aziz, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Posts and Telegraph Department.
- Mohammed Aslam Saifi, Munshi, Meerut.
- Mohammed Maqbul, Lahore.
- Mohan Lal Lalpet, Clerk, Clothing Depot, Madras.
- Moir, Miss J. R., sister of Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Indian Civil Service, Sessions Judge, Gorakhpur.
- Mole, Mr. P. C., Military Accounts Department.
- Molesworth, Mrs., wife of Colonel W. Molesworth, C.I.E., C.B.E., Indian Medical Service.
- Molony, Mrs., wife of the Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Molony, C.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Agra.
- Monahan, Mrs., wife of the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Monahan, Indian Civil Service.
- Monck-Mason, Mrs. M., Censorship Staff.
- Moncrieff Smith, the Hon'ble Mr. H., Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India.
- Moncrieff Smith, Mrs. O.B.E., wife of the Hon'ble Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India.
- Mone, Shantaram Moraba, Appraiser, Customs, Bombay.
- Monro, The Hon'ble Lady, D.B.E., wife of His Excellency General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
- Montgomery, Mr. A., M.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Judge, Belgaum.
- Moody, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. H., M.C., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watsons' Horse).
- Mooney, Mr. T. G., Inspector, Preventive Service, Customs, Bombay.
- Mohre, Major F. G., Indian Army, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India.
- Moore, Mr. G. D., District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- Moore, Mr. H. A., Chief Superintendent, Office of the Director, Central Intelligence.
- Moore, Mrs., Bangalore.
- Morrison, Major J., Royal Artillery.
- Moss-Blandell, Major R. S., M.C., 27th Light Cavalry.
- Mothersill, Mr. H. M., Warehouse Master, Buckingham Mills, Madras.
- Muhammad Ismail Khan, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Medical School, Agra.
- Muir Masson, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. Muir Masson, Lahore.
- Mukerjee, Babu B. B., B.A., Storekeeper, Office of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta.
- Mukerjee, Mr. D. N., Military Accounts Department.
- Mukerjee, Babu G. C., Secretary, District Board, Bulandshahr.

- Mallanah, Mrs., wife of Dr. S. Mallanah, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical Service, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- Mullick, Mrs., wife of Mr. Mullick, Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
- Munro, Mr. D. J., Manager, Albion Foundry, Calcutta.
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- Murray, Major A. G., Military Accounts Department.
- Murray, Mr. W. H., Officiating Foreman, Ferozepore Arsenal.
- Murtough, Mr. A. R., Permanent Way Inspector, East Indian Railway.
- Murtrie, Mr. D. J., O.B.E., I.S.O., Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
- Muspratt-Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A., C.I.E., Royal Artillery, Chief Inspector of Explosives.
- Mustafi, Babu K. N., Superintendent, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Army Headquarters.
- Mustapha Khan, Bibi, Bombay, daughter of the late Mustapha Khan, Manager of the Estate of His Highness the Aga Khan.
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- Nabi Bakhsh, Permanent Way Inspector, Nushki Extension Railway.
- Nadkarni, M. M., Clerk, Embarkation Staff, Bombay.
- Nadkarni, V. B., Clerk, Military Accounts Department, Embarkation Staff, Bombay.
- Nagle, Mr. L. A., Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering.
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- Narsin, Rai Sahib M., Superintendent, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Army Headquarters.
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- Nasker, Jadoo Nath, Senior Mistry, Steam Factory, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore.
- Nayadu, Mr. P. A., Military Accounts Department.
- Neale, Major W. G., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.
- Needham, Mr. J. E., Messrs. Purdie and Company, Bombay.
- Needham, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) R. A., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
- Neilson, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. H. Neilson, Port Trust, Karachi.
- Nelson, Mr. J. W., Indian Civil Service, Personal Assistant to the Director, Central Intelligence.
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- Newman, Mrs., wife of Mr. H. Newman, Karachi.
- Newmarch, Mr. A., Accountant-General, Madras.
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- Newton, Mr. B. St. J., Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta.
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- Nicholls, Mr., Guard, North Western Railway, Ferozepore.
- Nicoll, Mr. W. G., Head Engineer, Bombay Mint.
- Nihal, Supervisor, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.
- Nizamuddin, Sub-Inspector, Posts and Telegraph Department.
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- Norman, Miss, Bangalore.
- Norman, Mr. H., Assistant, Office of the Director, Central Intelligence.
- Norrie, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Norrie, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment.
- Norris, Mrs., widow of the late Sub-Conductor Norris, Supply and Transport Corps, Bangalore.
- Norrish, Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. H. B., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Nottidge, Major G., Royal Engineers.
- Nundy, Mrs., wife of Dr. G. Nundy, M.A., L.L.D., Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad State.
- Nurul-haq, Quraishi, Medical School, Agra.
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- O'Brien, Mr. J. A., Military Accounts Department.
- O'Brien, Mrs., wife of Mr. W. O'Brien, Pleader, Chudderghat.
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Salter, Mr. C. J., Shop Foreman, North Western Railway.

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 Tasaddak Hussain, Khan Shaheb, Deputy Superintendent of Police, employed under the Director, Central Intelligence.
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 Taylor, Captain J., Royal Artillery.
 Taylor, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) P.H.M., 32nd Lancers.
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 Thompson, Major J. P., 35th Scinde Horse.
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 Threlfal, Mr. W. A., Assistant, Home Department, Government of India.
 Tikaram Das, Thota, Armourer, Madras Arsenal.
 Tlms, Captain G. R., 1st Garrison Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
 Tinney, Captain L. H., 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
 Tipper, Lieutenant G. H., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
 Tireman, Mr. H., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg.
 Tofts, Captain C. F., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
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 Tomlin, Mr. P., Manager, Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills.
 Tonks, Captain J. W., Royal Army Medical Corps.
 Toppin, Captain A. J., 1st Garrison Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment.
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- Wilkinson, Mr. E. F., Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association.
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- Willmore, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S., Indian Medical Service.
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- Winckworth, Major H. C., Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Winn, Mr. G. F., I. S. O., Registrar, Home Department, Government of India.
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- Wogan-Browne, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Wogan-Browne, 4th Indian Convalescent Section, Bolaram.
- Wogan-Browne, Miss N., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Wogan-Browne, 4th Indian Convalescent Section, Bolaram.
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- Wood, The Hon'ble Sir J. B., K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Political Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.
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- Woolcombe, Mr. R., Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
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- Wrench, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant G. T. Wrench, Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Wright, Mr. A. C., Works Manager, Shalimar Paint, Colour and Vernish Company, Calcutta.
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- Wyatt, Lieutenant-Colonel F. O., M. V. O., Royal Artillery.
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- Yasin, Munshi Muhammad, Clerk, Legislative Department, Government of India.
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- Yates, Major R. J. B., D. S. O., 22nd Cavalry.
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- Yonge, Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. E. H., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
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- Young, Lieutenant (temporary Major) J., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
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- Young, Mr. J. W., Deputy Collector of War Accounts.
- Young, Mrs., wife of Mr. M. Young, District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Asansol.
- Zal, Mrs., wife of Mr. Zal, Barrister-at-Law, Waridha.
- Zamir Abidi, Salyid, c-o Peshnavaz, Fyzabad.

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- Adams, Mr. R. P., O.B.E., A.M.I.M.E., Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.
- Addis, Mr. R. B., Manager, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
- Ahmed, Khan Bahadur N., Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.
- Ali, Maulvi A. F., M. A., Muhammadan Press Censor, Bengal.

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Banarji, Babu S. C., Pleader, Munshiganj, Dacca.

Banarji, The Hon'ble Babu S. N., Editor of the "Bengalee" Newspaper, and Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

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Das, Babu M. S., Deputy Magistrate, Mymensingh.

Das, Rai Bahadur P. L., M.B.E., Pleader, Dacca.

Das, Babu S. N., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna.

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- Payne, Mr. C. F., Indian Civil Service, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.
- Peterson, Mr. J. C. K., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Calcutta.
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- Poddar, Babu K., Merchant and Bania, Calcutta.
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- Pugh, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J., O.B.E., V.D., Indian Defence Force, Calcutta.
- Rahim, The Hon'ble Mr. A., Merchant, Calcutta.
- Rankin, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Mr. J. T. Rankin, Indian Civil Service.
- Ray, Rai Bahadur B., M.B.E., Government Pleader, Krishnagar.
- Ray, Rai Bahadur J. N., Zamindar and Merchant, Bhagyakul, Dacca.
- Ray, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. N. Ray, C.B.E.
- Ray, Babu N. K., Head Assistant to the Controller of Hostile Firms, Bengal.
- Ray, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Dr. P. K. Ray, Calcutta.
- Ray, Babu N. K., Jotedar, President Panchayat and Chairman, Union Committee, Domar, Rangpur.
- Ray, Raja Shrinath, Zamindar and Merchant, Bhagyakul, Dacca.
- Ray, Babu S. C., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Calcutta.
- Ray, Mr. S. N., Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary, Government of Bengal, General and Municipal Departments.
- Ray, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur S. N., Zamindar and Merchant, Bhagyakul, Dacca.
- Ray Chandhury, Babu G. N., Mukhtear, Madaripur.
- Ray Chaudhury, Babu J. K., Honorary Magistrate, Ramgopalpur, Mymensingh.
- Reaks, Mr. S. H., M.B.E., Senior Master Pilot, Calcutta.
- Rodericks, Mr. J. F., M.B.E., Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.
- Saifid, Khan Bahadur A. L., Under Secretary, Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
- Samanta, Babu A. C., late Deputy Magistrate and District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Dacca.
- Sanderson, Lady, wife of Sir L. Sanderson, K.T., K.C., Chief Justice, Bengal.
- Sarkar, Babu R. C., Jotedar, Gaibandha, Rangpur.
- Sarkar, Babu R. M., Assistant, Panchayat, Shyampur Union, Dacca.
- Sawday, Mr. S. K., Indian Civil Service, Controller of Miscellaneous Stores, Munitions Department.
- Sen, Mrs., wife of Mr. R. C. Sen, Indian Civil Service, Bihar and Orissa.
- Sen, Babu D. M., Additional Subdivisional Officer, Sadar, Dacca.
- Sen, Babu H. C., Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca.
- Sen, Babu L. K., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri.
- Sen, Babu P. C., Deputy Magistrate, Nadia.
- Sen, Babu R. P., Zamindar, Nadia.
- Sen, Babu U. N., M.B.E., Senior Shipping Broker, Calcutta.
- Shaha, Babu G. N., Merchant, Dacca.
- Shaha, Babu P., Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Baranagar.
- Simpson, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Mr. J. A. Simpson, Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Calcutta.
- Singh, Babu S. N., Zamindar, Lalbagh, Murshidabad.
- Smyth, Mrs., wife of Mr. C. P. Smyth, Messrs. Burn and Company, Howrah.
- Spencer, Mrs., wife of Mr. N. Spencer, District Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong.
- Stephenson, Mr. H. L., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service.
- Sterling, Mr. T. S., M.B.E., Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
- Stoddard, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F., O.B.E., V.D., late Manager, New Glencoe Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri.
- Suttie, Mrs., wife of Mr. P. I. Suttie, Messrs. Sinclair, Murray and Company, Calcutta.
- Swan, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. A. L. Swan, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.
- Swindon, Miss Z., daughter of Mr. C. H. Swindon, retired Deputy Magistrate, Bengal.
- Thaddeus, Mrs., M.B.E., wife of Mr. A. M. Thaddeus, Jute Broker, Calcutta.
- Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. C., O.B.E., M.B., Indian Medical Service.
- Townend, Mr. H. P. V., Indian Civil Service, Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal.
- Travers, Mr. W. L., O.B.E., Manager, Baradighi Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri.
- Tremearne, Mrs., wife of Mr. T. F. Tremearne, Manager, Capital Calcutta.
- Tyson, Mr. E., Sub-Inspector, Calcutta Police.
- Walker, Mrs., wife of Captain T. Walker, 10th Middlesex Regiment.
- Ward, Lieutenant-Commander J. C., M.B.E., Royal Indian Marine.
- Watson, Mrs., wife of Dr. E. R. Watson, Indian Educational Service.
- Wigget, Mr. J. H., M.B.E., Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company, Calcutta.

Williams, Mr. S. C., Vice-Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners.	Wood, Mrs., wife of Mr. T. D. Wood, Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company, Calcutta.
Willis, Mr. E. d'A., Messrs. Poppe Delius and Company, Calcutta.	Woodcock, Mr. E. M., President, Local Tea Committee, Bagdogra, Terai.
Wilson, Mr. J. S., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	Woollard, the Reverend S. G., Missionary, Rangpur.
Wilson, Mrs., wife of Mr. T. Wilson, Messrs. Jessop and Company, Calcutta.	Wyness, Mrs., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Wyness, V. D., Editor, <i>Indian and Eastern Engineering</i> , Calcutta.
Winkfield, Mr. R. E., Agent, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.	Yule, Sir D., K.T., Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, Calcutta.
Wood, Mr. F. E., Manager, Dima Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri.	

The following amendments are made to the lists of persons brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services in connection with the war, and issued with the Gazettes of India indicated below :—

(i) *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 3rd June 1918—

On page 369—

for Laker, Jehangir Edulji, Sergeant, Poona Rifles,

read Laher, Mr. Jehangir Eduljee, Sergeant, Poona Rifles.

for Marker, Mr. Dorabji Nusserwanjee, Superintendent, Cosmopolitan Division, St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay,

read Marker, Mr. Darashaw Nusserwanjee, Superintendent, Cosmopolitan Division, St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay.

On page 369—

for Sunder Sing, No. 2435, Colour-Havildar, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles,

read Sunder Sing, No. 3534, Colour-Havildar, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

(ii) *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th August 1918—

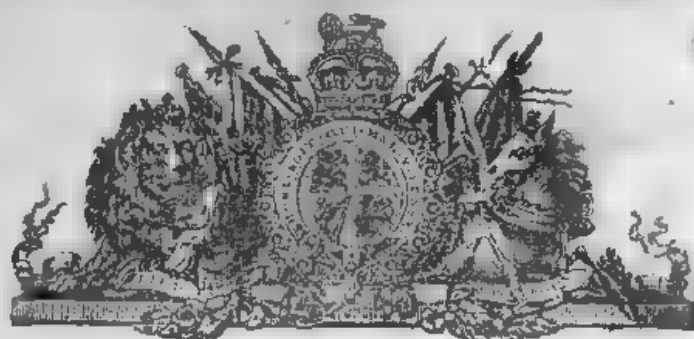
On page 1304—

for Dina Nath, Babu, Sub-Overseer and temporary clerk, Military Works Services,

read Dina Nath, Babu, Overseer, Military Works Services.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*.

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 1st August, 1919.

No. 350.—In accordance with the orders received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, sanctioning an increase in the pay of officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employment, the pay of the various appointments concerned will, when they are held by officers of that service, be fixed at the rates shown in the accompanying statement with effect from the 1st December 1918.

2. Exchange compensation allowance, when admissible, is payable in addition to the rates referred to above.

3. The present classification of Civil and Agency Surgeons as "1st class" and "2nd class" is abolished with effect from the 1st December 1918.

4. The object of the revision is to attract to the service European candidates with the highest professional qualifications, and the question whether Indian candidates entering permanent service after 1st December 1918, shall be eligible for these increased rates of pay, and, if so, to what extent and under what conditions, has been reserved for further consideration. All Indian officers already in permanent service on 1st December 1918, will be eligible for the rates of pay now sanctioned.

Appointments.	Lieutenant-Colonel Specialty selected for increased pay.	Lieutenant-Colonel after 11 years service.	Lieutenant-Colonel	Major after 2 years' service as Major.	Major.	Captain after 10 years' total service.	Captain after 7 years' total service.	Captain after 4 years' total service.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	
Chief Surgeon	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Assistant Surgeon											
Presidency Surgeon, 1st and 2nd Divisions, Bombay											
Health Officer, Aden											
Police Surgeon, Calcutta											
Port Health Officer, Bombay											
Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore District											
Medical Officer, Kathiawar Coll- ege & Quary											
Appointments at Madras Presi- dency Town (excluding holders of six appointments paid as Pre- sidents)											
Ophthalmic Surgeon, General Hos- pital, Bangalore											
Medical Officer, Beaman	1,750	1,600	1,350	1,150	1,000	900	800	750	700	650	Consolidated pay.
Director, Medical Department, Bikaner											
Medical Officer, Muzrai, Mili Corps, Khairpur											
Superintendent of Mahabubnagar											
Superintendent of Mathura											
Resident Surgeon, Medical College, Calcutta											
Resident Physician, Medical College, Calcutta											
Resident Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta											
Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras											
Assistant Superintendent, Govern- ment Maternity Hospital, Mad- ras											
Professional Appointments—Gen- eral, Punjab, United Provinces, Madras and Bombay											
Principal, Lahore Medical College											
Principal, Lucknow Medical College											
Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta	9,000	1,800	1,400	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,040	1,000	950	900	Consolidated pay.
Surgeon, Gokuldas T-j-pai Hospi- tal, Bombay											
Imperial Serologist											
Bacteriological Department											
Superintendent, X-ray Institute											
Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta											
Chemical Examiner											
Deputy Sanitary Commissioners											
Health Officer { Bihar Imperial D-1st Dahil Municipality	1,250	1,400	1,250	1,150	1,100	1,100	1,000	950	900	850	Consolidated pay.
Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum											
Plague Medical Officers											
Superintendents, 1st Class Jails											
Second Medical Officer, Port Trust	1,200	1,700	1,300	1,300	1,150	1,050	950	900	850	800	Diff.
Personal Assistant to { Surgeon-General, { Madras Bombay Bengal				1,250	1,150	1,050	950	900	850	800	Diff.
Superintendents, 2nd Class Jails	1,800	1,550	1,300	1,300	1,050	950	900	850	800	750	Diff.

*Present incumbent
will draw old rate
of pay with an
increase of 25 per
cent. on old mili-
tary grade pay.
†Future incum-
bents.

Appointments.	Pay Consolidated.	
	Rs.	
Director-General, Indian Medical Service ...	3,500	
Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, Bombay and Bengal ...	3,000	
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces and Burma ...	2,600	
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service ...	2,150	
Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary) ...	1,700	
Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Stores) ...	1,700	
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Burma and United Provinces ...	2,100—50—2,300	
Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab and Bihar and Orissa ...	2,100	
Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces ...	1,800	
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India ...	2,300—100—2,800	
Provincial Sanitary Commissioners, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Madras, Burma and Bombay ...	1,800—60—2,100	
Sanitary Commissioners, Central Provinces and Assam ...	1,550—50—2,050	
Chemical Examiners' Department ...	950—85—1,800	
Principal, Medical College, Calcutta	2,100	
Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair ...	1,750	
Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta ...	2,100	
Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay ...	2,100	
Superintendent, General Hospital, Rangoon ...	1,900	
1st Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta ...	1,200	
2nd Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta ...	1,000	
Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay ...	1,000	
Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy ...	1,800	
Surgeons to Governors, Bombay, Madras and Bengal ...	1,200	
Police Surgeon, Rangoon ...	1,250	

*Present incumbents.
Lieutenant-Col o'n file
after 25 years' service
Rs. 1,850. Lieutenant-
Colonel specially selec-
ted for increased pay
Rs. 2,000.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

Simla, the 2nd August 1919.

No. 5705.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian Companies (Foreign Interests) Act, 1918 (XX of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased

to declare the Anglo-Barma Rice Company, Limited, to be a Company with restrictive provisions within the meaning of the said Act and the following clauses of the Articles of Association of the said Company to be restrictive provisions:—

Article 3.—In order to prevent foreign control of the Company the following provisions shall apply (namely):—

- (a) The Company shall not be entitled to issue share warrants to bearer.
- (b) Every application for the allotment of shares and every transfer of shares presented for registration shall be accompanied by:—
 - (1) in the case of an application made by, or transfer to, an individual, a declaration by the applicant or transferee stating whether he is or is not a British subject, and whether he had or has not ever taken an oath of allegiance or otherwise become a citizen or subject of any, and, if so, what enemy or foreign Sovereign or State; and, if a British subject, whether he is a natural born British subject, or a British subject by naturalisation or otherwise, and, if naturalised, whether he remains for any purpose in the allegiance of any, and, if so, what, enemy or foreign Sovereign or State;
 - (2) in the case of an application made by, or transfer to, a corporation, a declaration made on behalf of the corporation by the secretary or other officer authorised in that behalf stating whether the corporation is an enemy or foreign corporation or a corporation under enemy or foreign control, and
 - (3) in each of the said cases a declaration made as aforesaid stating whether there is or is not any arrangement under which the applicant or transferee will hold the shares or any of the shares, if allotted or transferred to such applicant or transferee in trust for or on behalf of or in any way directly or indirectly under the control or directions of any enemy or foreigner or enemy or foreign State, or enemy or foreign corporation, or any corporation under enemy or foreign control, and if any such arrangement exists, the nature thereof; and in any case the Directors may, before making any allotment or passing any transfer, require such further evidence as in their absolute discretion they think necessary in support of any such declaration.
- (c) No share shall, without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, be held by any enemy or enemy corporation or corporation under enemy control or by any member in trust for, or on behalf of, or in any way, directly or indirectly, at the disposal or under the control or direction of any enemy or enemy State or enemy corporation or corporation under enemy control.
- (d) The Directors shall not, without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, allot any shares or register any transfer of shares which it may appear from the declaration to be made under paragraph (b) would upon such allotment or transfer be held in contravention of paragraph (c).
- (e) In the event of its being proved to the satisfaction of the Director (1) that any share is at any time held in contravention of the provisions of paragraph (c), or (2) that the declaration to be made under paragraph (b) is untrue as regards any of the shares to which such declaration relates such shares shall in case (1) and may in case (2) be forfeited by resolution of the Directors, which shall be final and conclusive and not subject to question by any person on any ground whatever, and upon such resolution being passed the holder of such shares shall cease to have any interest therein or claim against the Company in respect thereof or for the payment of any sums paid up thereon.
- (f) The Directors shall not without the consent of the Local Government allot any shares or register any transfer of shares, the allotment or registration of which would cause more than forty per cent. of the total of the issued share capital or more than twenty-five per cent. of the voting power for the time being of

the Company to be held by foreigners and/or foreign corporations, or corporations under foreign control, and/or by any person who as shown by the declaration to be made under clause (b) holds shares in trust for or on behalf of or in any way directly or indirectly under the control or directions of any foreigner, foreign State, foreign corporation or corporation under foreign control, or under any such arrangement as is referred to in paragraph (b) (3) and may also decline to register any transfer of shares to any person who, even though such person be a British subject, may by resolution of the Directors (which shall be final and conclusive and not subject to any question by any person on any ground whatever) be declared to be an undesirable person to admit to membership, on the ground that such person is, in the opinion of the Directors, subject to the influence of any enemy State, body, person or corporation, or corporation under enemy control.

- (g) If at any time, by reason of the holder of any shares in the Company ceasing to be a British subject, or dying, or coming under any arrangement under which he holds any share in trust for or on behalf of or in any way directly or indirectly under the control or directions of, or becoming in the opinion of the Local Government subject to the influence of, any foreign State, body, person or corporation, or corporation under foreign control, or for any other reason, more than forty per cent. of the issued share capital or more than twenty-five per cent. of the voting power for the time being of the Company is, without the consent of the Local Government, held by or under the control of any foreigners, foreign State, and/or foreign corporation or corporation under foreign control; the Directors may at any time and shall at the request of the Local Government serve on the holder of the shares in question, a notice in writing, requiring such holder to retire from the Company, and upon such notice being given, the shares shall not confer any vote until they have been transferred.
- (h) If, within thirty days from the date of the service of such notice on such holder (hereinafter referred to as the "retiring member") there have not been duly lodged for registration transfers to individuals being British subjects approved by the Directors as desirable persons to admit to membership of all shares in the Company held by the retiring member, executed both by the retiring member and the transferees, the retiring member shall be bound at any time within three calendar months from the expiration of such thirty days, when called upon by the Directors by notice in writing so to do, to sell and transfer all the shares in the Company for the time being held by him to any person selected by the Directors to purchase the same (hereinafter called the "proposed transferee") at the price hereinafter mentioned.
- (i) The price shall be such price as may be agreed upon between the retiring member and the proposed transferee, or in default of agreement shall be the average of the middle market prices of the shares of the Company of the class to be transferred, quoted on the London Stock Exchange during the calendar month last ending before the date when the notice to sell was served (such average price to be certified by the Company's brokers for the time being), and should there be no such quotation, shall be such price as may be certified by the Company's auditors for the time being, as being the fair value of the shares to be transferred.
- (j) The notice calling upon any retiring member to sell and transfer any shares in the Company pursuant to the last preceding paragraphs, shall state the name and address of the proposed transferee, and shall fix a time and place for the completion of the transfer, and should the retiring member make default in transferring the shares to the proposed transferee at the time and place so named, otherwise than by reason of default by the proposed transferee in payment of the purchase price therefor, the Company may receive the purchase price, and shall thereupon cause the name of the proposed transferee to be entered in the

Register of members as the holder of the shares, and shall hold the purchase price in trust for the retiring member. The receipt of the Company for the purchase price shall be a good discharge to the proposed transferee, and he shall not be bound to see to the application thereof, and after the name of the proposed transferee has been entered in the Register in purported exercise of the aforesaid powers, the validity of the proceedings shall not be questioned by any person or in any manner whatsoever.

- (k) In the event of any shareholder ceasing to be a British subject, or coming without the consent of the Local Government, under any arrangement under which he holds any share in trust for or on behalf of or in any way directly or indirectly under the control or directions of any foreign State, body, person or corporation or corporation under foreign control, he shall within thirty days disclose the fact to the Directors, and failure to make such disclosure within such period shall render the shares liable to forfeiture in the manner provided by paragraph (e) hereof, provided that no such right of forfeiture under this article shall be exercised by the Directors without the consent of the Local Government.
- (l) No enemy shall be qualified to be a Director or alternate Director, and not less than three-fourths of the Board, including the Chairman thereof, shall at all times be British subjects resident in British India.

(m) The office of a Director shall be vacated—

- (1) if he ceases to be a British subject, or ceases to reside in British India, and by reason of his so doing there ceases to be a three-fourths majority of the Board who are British subjects resident in British India;
- (2) if he be called upon in writing by at least three-fourths of all the other Directors for the time being to resign office on the ground that he is, in their opinion, subject to the influence of an enemy State, body, person or corporation, or a corporation under enemy control, and for that reason is not a desirable person to hold office as a Director, and so that the opinion of a three-fourths majority of such other Directors so expressed shall not be subject to question or control by any person or on any ground whatsoever.

(n) In these provisions :—

the expression "director" includes any member of any local board or committee of management or other like body;

the expression "enemy" means a citizen or subject of any State which was on the 1st January 1917 at war with His Majesty the King;

the expression "enemy corporation" means any corporation incorporated in and subject to the laws of any enemy State;

the expression "corporation under enemy control" means :—

- (a) a corporation of which the majority of the directors, or persons occupying the position of directors, by whatever name called are enemies;
- (b) a corporation, members of which, holding shares or stock conferring a majority of the votes, are enemies or enemy corporation, or persons who hold such shares or stock directly or indirectly on behalf, or under the control or directions of enemies, an enemy State, or enemy corporations;
- (c) a corporation which is by any other means, whether of a like or of different character, in fact under the control of enemies, an enemy State or enemy corporations;
- (d) a corporation, the executive whereof is a corporation within (a), (b) or (c);

the expression "foreign" means every person other than an enemy as hereinbefore defined, who is not a British subject;

the expression "foreign corporation" means any corporation (other than a corporation incorporated in or under the laws of any

enemy State) which is not incorporated in and under the laws of and has not its principal place of business in some part of the British Empire;

the expression "corporation under foreign control" means—

- (a) a corporation of which the majority of directors or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called are foreigners;
- (b) a corporation, members of which holding shares or stock conferring a majority of the votes are foreigners or foreign corporations or persons who hold such shares or stock directly or indirectly on behalf or under the control or directions of foreigners, a foreign State or foreign corporations;
- (c) a corporation which is by any other means, whether of a like or of different character in fact under the control of foreigners, a foreign State or foreign corporation;
- (d) a corporation whereof the executive is a corporation within (a), (b) or (c);

the expression "shares" shall include any securities issued by the Company which carry any power of voting with respect to the management of the Company, and the expression "shareholder" shall have a corresponding meaning;

any resolution purporting to give any power of voting by reason of which the limit of voting power imposed by paragraph (f) would be exceeded shall be null and void.

Article 27.—(k) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained the Directors may refuse to register any transfer of a share (1) where the Company has a lien on the share; or (2) where the Directors are not of the opinion that it is desirable to admit the proposed transferee to Membership. But the foregoing section (2) of this paragraph shall not apply to a transfer made pursuant to paragraph (b) of this clause except in the case of a transfer by a Company to a Director thereof who is not already a member, and the provisions of this clause are subject to the provisions of these Articles for preventing foreign control of the Company.

Article 28.—The executors or administrators of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors or survivor, or the executors or administrators of the last survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the share. The provisions of this clause are subject to the provisions of these Articles for preventing foreign control of the Company.

Article 29.—Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall, upon such evidence of his title being produced as may from time to time be required by the Directors, have the right, either to be registered as a member in respect of the share, or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or bankrupt member could have made; but the provisions of these Articles as to the transfer and sale of shares and as to refusal to register and suspending registration of transfers shall apply in the same manner as in the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or bankrupt member before the death or bankruptcy. The provisions of this clause are subject to the provisions of these Articles for preventing foreign control of the Company.

Article 32.—The office of a Director should also be vacated in accordance with the provisions of these Articles for preventing foreign control of the Company.

Article 93 (g).—The provisions of this clause are subject to the provisions of these Articles for preventing foreign control of the Company.

Article 94 (c).—The provisions of this clause are subject to the provisions of these Articles for preventing foreign control of the Company.

Article 97 (d).—The provisions of this clause are subject to the provisions of these Articles for preventing foreign control of the Company.

LICENCE.

The 2nd August 1919.

No. 5715.—WHEREAS by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective Colonies and dependencies thereof in this licence or in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 8 of the said proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated the 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany and German-Austria;

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained;

Provided also that nothing in this licence shall be taken as permitting the payment or delivery to persons resident or carrying on business within the said territory of the following monies and classes of property:—

- (a) any sum payable to or paid for an enemy by way of dividend, interest or share of profits;
- (b) any sum which has been paid into any account with a Bank or to any other person in trust for an enemy;
- (c) interest on securities issued by or on behalf of Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign Government or by or on behalf of any corporation or any municipal or other authority whether within or without British India;
- (d) securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise;
- (e) any money or property which is or but for the war would have been payable to an enemy in respect of any transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

The trading licences published with the Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry Nos. 2028, 3561 and 4434, dated 26th April, 31st May and 28th June 1919 respectively, are hereby cancelled.

CHELMSFORD.

Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 1st August 1919.

Part A.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 2526.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified subject to His Majesty's approval:—

49th Bengalis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. Long, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th March 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. H. Gordon, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be acting Captain (additional). Dated 6th March 1919.

Lieutenant C. Blomeley, attached, to be acting Captain (additional). Dated 21st March 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General.*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. F. GRAHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 4th August 1919.

No. 989.—Mr. Charu Chunder Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 15th July 1919.

The 6th August 1919.

No. 1011.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir J. G. Woodroffe, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, having been granted furlough from the 10th November 1919 to the 9th August 1920, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5 Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. P. L. Buckland, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Justice Sir J. G. Woodroffe, or until further orders.

No. 1014.—His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charu Chunder Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 25th July 1919, *vice* the Hon'ble Justice Sir O. W. Chitty, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

WAR.

Sindh, the 8th August 1919.

No. 793.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation (Continuance) Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the orders regulating and restricting the entry of foreigners into British India and their departure therefrom, issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In clause 2 of the said orders after the word "foreigner" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"Other than a member of the crew of any vessel who has been lawfully engaged as such in any country outside British India and who leaves British India in continuation of the same voyage in the same vessel."

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th August 1919.

No. 6069.—The following promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 2nd August 1919:—

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., from Collector, Class III, officiating Class II, to Collector, Class II, substantive.

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CUSTOMS—WAE.

The 9th August 1919.

No. 5981.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made to the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 553D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entries—

- (A) Coal.
- (A) Coke.

No. 6004.—The following extracts from the Board of Trade Journals, dated the 26th June 1919 and the 3rd July 1919 are published for general information:—

Extract from the "Journal" dated the 26th June 1919.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

IMPORT PROCLAMATION.

A Proclamation, dated 25th June, has been issued under section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, of which the following is the operative part:—

"As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following articles is hereby prohibited, viz:—

- Chemicals of all descriptions.
- Electrical goods and apparatus, including electrical plant and machinery of all kinds, and insulating materials of all descriptions.
- Scientific, mathematical and optical instruments.
- Tungsten powder and ferro-tungsten.

"Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

"This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 32) Proclamation, 1919."

IMPORTATION OF CHEMICALS.

The Board of Trade desire to give notice that whereas the Prohibition of Import (No. 32) Proclamation of 25th June 1919 prohibits, *inter alia*, the importation of all chemicals, the terms of the prohibition have been thus widely drawn solely for convenience of administration, and that it is not the intention at present to do more than to control the entry into the United Kingdom of certain classes of chemicals of a high degree of purity. The Department of Import Restrictions will therefore almost immediately issue general licenses for a large number of chemicals which are not of this description, and they will also issue licenses in suitable cases and for limited quantities of the chemicals which are retained under control. For this purpose the Department will be assisted by a committee which is now in process of formation and which will contain representatives of official, scientific, and trade bodies connected with the Chemical Industry.

Extract from the "Journal" dated the 3rd July 1919.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

RELAXATION OF EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade announce that the following relaxation of the existing prohibitions of export will be brought into force as from to-day.

Further relaxations will be announced in subsequent issues of the "Journal."

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The following is a list of the articles affected and of the changes made in the nature of the prohibitions applicable to each. In explanation of the changes it should be noted that goods on List A are prohibited to all destinations, and that goods on List B to all destinations outside the British Empire, while goods on List C are prohibited only to countries neighbouring enemy countries.*

It will of course be understood that the existing position regarding trading with enemy countries is in no way affected by these modifications.

[NOTE.—Attention is called to the fact that by the Proclamation of the 1st October 1918, all goods, whether mentioned by name or not (excepting printed matter and accompanied personal effects, and the goods on the Export Free List published in the "Journal" of 20th March) are prohibited on List C.]

HEADING TRANSFERRED FROM ONE LIST TO ANOTHER.

Heading.	From.	To.
Leather	A	C

* All Destinations in European Russia and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain and Morocco, Palestine and Syria, as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hejaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace Lorraine, and the portions of Austria-Hungary and territories on both banks of the Rhine in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, and to all ports in any such foreign countries.

HEADING ALTERED.

Delete.	Substitute.
(A) Hides, wet salted, cattle.	(A) Hides, British and Irish cattle. (C) Hides, except British and Irish cattle.

EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

The Board of Trade (Export License Department) announce that it has been decided that Mince-meat and Mince Pies may be regarded as on Section "C" of the Prohibited List, and may, therefore, under the terms of the Open General Licence be exported freely to all destinations except Bolshevist Russia and unoccupied Hungary without any other formalities than those required by the ordinary regulations of H. M. Customs and Excise.

IMPORTS OF SILK HOSIERY.

The Department of Import Restrictions hereby notify that the importation of Silk Hosiery (including mixtures of silk and cotton containing more than 25 per cent. of silk by weight), which has hitherto been freely allowed from certain countries, will now be restricted to 50 per cent. of 1916 imports. Applications for licenses should be made to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. I.

IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED.

Since the last issue of the "Journal" the following general licences have been issued:—

- (1) Leather of all descriptions.
- (2) Leather Board and Cut Leather Stock.
- (3) Paints and enamels.

The general licence for pyrites has been revoked, but applications for special licences may be made to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. I.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th August 1919.

No. 3708-I.C.—In consequence of the misconduct and criminal conviction of Babu Purna Chandra Chaudhuri, Pleader, Judge's Court, Pabna, in the Presidency of Bengal, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to direct under the ninth clause of the Royal Warrant of 10th April 1900 instituting the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, as amended by Royal Warrants of 8th July 1901 and 9th July 1912, that the name of Babu Purna Chandra Chaudhuri shall be erased from the lists of those upon whom the said decoration has been conferred, and that the Medal of the Second Class, the award of which was announced in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 985 (a)-I.C., dated the 3rd June 1915, shall be forfeited and returned.

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 2nd August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 1st August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 2624.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Francis Sidney Sheridau, dated 30th April 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th August 1919, are published for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 8th August 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

12th Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

No. 2561.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Joseph Coates. Dated 20th April 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2593.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), and in supersession of Army Department Notification No. 2406, dated the 11th October 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that persons wishing to serve in the Indian Technical Air Companies of His Majesty's Indian Army shall be enrolled on the following form :—

FORM No. III-E.

NON-COMBATANTS.

(Indian Technical Air Companies.)

Enrolment of

No. _____ Name _____ as a Non-Combatant

(Craftsman) in an Indian Technical Air Company.

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following eight questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name? 1. _____
2. What is your father's name? 2. _____
3. What is your religion, class and tribe? 3. _____
4. What is your Village, Thana, Pargannah Tehsil and District? 4.

Village	_____
Thana	_____
Pargannah	_____
Tehsil	_____
District	_____
5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power? 5. _____

6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State, or the Nepal State Army? 6. _____
7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State, or in the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge.* 7. _____
8. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government; if so, on what account? 8. _____
9. Are you willing to be enrolled in an Indian Technical Air Company? 9. _____
10. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea and to allow no caste usages to interfere with the duties for which you are enrolled? 10. _____
11. Are you willing to be transferred, at any time when necessity arises, to any company of the Indian Technical Air Companies? 11. _____
12. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? 12. _____
13. Are you willing to serve until discharged in accordance with the following conditions, provided that His Majesty shall so long require your services? 13. _____
14. When you have served for (†).....years from this date you will be entitled to receive your discharge within two months of the date of applying for it unless war is imminent or existing or the company to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength, provided that, in the event of your deserting service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge. 14. _____

I _____ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature or thumb impression of person enrolled. _____

Signature of Witness. _____

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the abovenamed person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions, Nos. 1 to 8, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Signature of Enrolling Officer. _____

*If so, the persons should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

(†) The prescribed period of service as stated in the orders of the Government of India is to be entered here.

DESCRIPTION ON ENROLMENT.

(TO BE COMPLETED BY ENROLLING OFFICER.)

Apparent age:—

Height:—

(TO BE COMPLETED BY MEDICAL OFFICER.)

I consider him* for service for which enrolled.

Identification marks or cause of unfitness

Date

Place

(Signature)

(Medical Officer.)

No. 2594.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that persons for whom no special form of enrolment has been prescribed who wish to be enrolled in the Indian Army as Non-Combatants shall be enrolled on the following form:—

FORM No. III-F.

NON-COMBATANTS.

Persons for whom no special form of enrolment has been prescribed.

Enrolment of

No. _____ Name _____ as a Non-Combatant,
namely (a) _____

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following eight questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is your name? | 1. _____ |
| 2. What is your father's name? | 2. _____ |
| 3. What is your religion, class and tribe? | 3. _____ |
| 4. What is your Village, Thana, Pargunnah or Tehsil and District? | 4. { Village _____
Thana _____
Pargunnah _____
Tehsil _____
District _____ |
| 5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power? | 5. _____ |
| 6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Imperial Service or other troops of any Indian State or to the Nepal State Army? | 6. _____ |
| 7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Imperial Service or other troops of any Indian State or in the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge. (b) | 7. _____ |

*Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

(a) Enter class in which enrolled.

(b) If so, the person should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

8. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government? If so, state on what account? 8. _____

9. Are you willing to be enrolled as a (a) _____? 9. _____

10. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea, and to obey all orders given you by your superior officers? 10. _____

11. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? 11. _____

12. Are you willing to serve for (c) _____ years from this date provided His Majesty shall so long require your services and provided also that, in the event of your deserting, service between the date of desertion and date of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge. 12. _____

I _____ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature or thumb impression of person enrolled _____

Signature of Witness _____

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above named person by me (or in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions Nos. 1 to 8 he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put all the above questions to him and his answer to each has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he understands all the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Signature of Enrolling Officer _____

VARIATION OF CONDITIONS AS TO DISCHARGE.

For use when the person agrees to extend his period of service for such period as may be authorised by the orders of the Government of India or is transferred with his own consent to a class having a different period of service from that in which he was enrolled.

I agree to serve for _____ years from this date before being entitled to my discharge.

I am aware that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my services and that, in the event of my deserting, service between the date of desertion and the date of apprehension or surrender does not reckon as service towards discharge.

Signature or thumb impression of the person _____

in my presence at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Signature of Commanding Officer _____

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(a) Enter class in which enrolled.

(c) The prescribed period of service as stated in the orders of the Government of India to be entered here.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

The 15th August 1919.

No. 846.—Mr. E. H. Corbett, temporary Deputy Inspector-General of Police, on the establishment of the Director, Central Intelligence, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director, Central Intelligence, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th August 1919, until further orders.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

POLITICAL.

The 15th August 1919.

No. 1732.—It is hereby notified for general information that a state of war has ceased to exist between His Majesty and Afghanistan, with effect from the 8th August 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excess Profits Duty.

The 15th August 1919.

No. 2064-F.—In pursuance of section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be a Board of Special Referees to report on applications received under that section:—

- (1) Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman.
- (2) Mr. W. S. Watkins, of the Inland Revenue Department.
- (3) Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, of the Bombay Millowners' Association.
- (4) Mr. C. H. M. Critchley, of the Bank of Bengal.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Mint.

The 15th August 1919.

No. 2076-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe

the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act:—

Class of Gold.	Rate.	
	If shipped to India on through bill of lading before 16th August 1919.	In all other cases.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rs. 12-4-6 per sovereign.	Rs. 11-3 per sovereign.
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1.	Rs. 1 for every 920115 grains Troy of fine gold.	Rs. 1 for every 101007 grains Troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 1355-F., dated the 30th May 1919, is hereby cancelled.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Sintra, the 16th August 1919.

No. 6200.—Mr. F. J. Geary, J.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of the leave sanctioned in the notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 196-D., dated the 11th January 1919.

No. 6254.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (X1 of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entry—

(B) Monazite sand.

EMIGRATION.

The 16th August 1919.

No. 6291.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (4), of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve with effect from the 3rd and 14th July 1919, respectively, of the election of Messrs. D. S. Withers and R. Johnstone to be members of the Assam Labour Board as representatives of the Assam Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, vice Messrs. A. Moffat and E. H. Hannay, resigned.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. E. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 15th August 1919.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2649.—With reference to the extract from the *London Gazette* published as Army Department notification No. 558, dated the 27th June 1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated the 13th June 1919, amending the rules regarding the age for retirement of officers of the Indian Medical Service:—

GEORGE V. R.—

Whereas we deem it expedient, with a view to furthering the efficiency of the service, to alter the ages at which officers of our Indian Medical Service holding administrative appointments with the undermentioned ranks shall be placed on the Retired List:

Our Will and Pleasure is that, subject to the safeguarding of the rights of the officers now holding these appointments:—

Our Director-Generals shall be placed on the Retired List at 60 instead of as heretofore at 62.

Colonels, Brevet Colonels and General Officers shall be placed on the Retired List at 57 instead of as heretofore at 60:

Provided that in any special case where it would appear to our Governor-General of India in Council to be for the good of our service that a general officer holding an administrative appointment should be continued in employment he may be so continued for not more than one year.

The age at which Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors shall be placed on the Retired List will remain unaltered at 55:

A Lieutenant-Colonel who entered the service before 1st April 1911 and who has been specially selected for increased pay under Article 8 of our Royal Warrant for the Indian Medical Service, dated 28th May 1913, may, if he attains the age of 55 years before he becomes entitled to the pension for 30 years' service, be retained until completion of such service.

Our Warrant dated 28th May 1913 for the promotion and precedence of our Indian Medical Service shall be amended accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James' this 13th day of June 1919, in the ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) ED. S. MONTAGU.

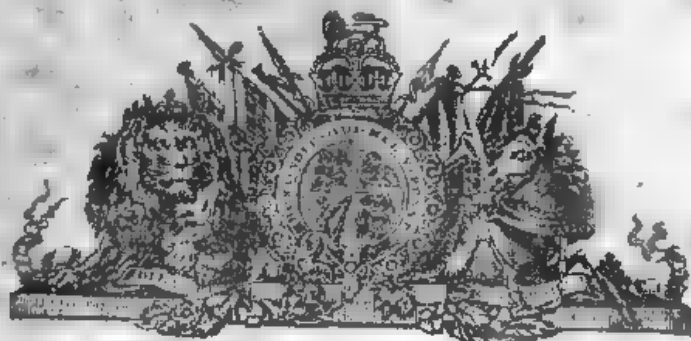
2. Consequent on the issue of the above Royal Warrant, it has been decided, with the approval of the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India—

- (i) that the tenure of administrative appointments in the Indian Medical Service shall be four years, but officers will be eligible for re-appointment up to the age limit for retirement;
- (ii) that the rates of pension admissible to officers of administrative rank in the Indian Medical Service, in addition to the pension for length of service, shall be as follows:—

	£ per annum
Major-General, after 3 years' active service as such ..	350
Major-General, after 1½ years' active service as such ..	300
Colonel, after 1 years' active service as such ..	250
Colonel, after 2 years' active service as such ..	175

3. Officers at present holding administrative appointments will be allowed the option of electing to serve under the new rules.

A. E. DINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KEER,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 16th August 1919.

No. 6183.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 11th July 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.
11th July 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

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Lists A and B	638
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Open General Licensees for Exports:	
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List of Free Goods:	
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This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly, together with supplements, on alternate weeks. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list and supplements posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment of 1d. is made for each copy, for which payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month for each additional copy.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make,

notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of Consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c) 1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, etc.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form, but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

[This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 11th July 1919.]

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

LISTS A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 23rd November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, and the 20th June 1919 to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz:—

LISTS A and B.—Goods marked (A) to all Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to all Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.

(A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(A) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.

Als, see Beer.

Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.

(A) Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.

(A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.

- Apacites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour plated, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms not being Firearms and their component parts.
- Bags, *see* Nitrate.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- Bark, *see* Cinchona.
- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.
- (A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17 (*see* however Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Beer and ale, 1-3-17.
- (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
- Bran *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.
- (A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.
- (A) Bullion, *see* Gold.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
- Calf meal.
- Coconut and poonac cake.
- Compound cakes and meal.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal.
- Fish meal and concentrated fish.
- Gluten meal or gluten feed.
- Groundnut or earthnut cake and meal.
- Hemp seed cake and meal.
- Husk meal.
- Linseed cake and meal.
- Locust bean meal.
- Maize germ meal.
- Maize meal and flour.
- Meat meal.
- Palmnut cake and meal.
- Poppy seed cake and meal.
- Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal.
- Sesame seed cake and meal.
- Soya bean cake and meal.
- Sunflower seed cake and meal.
- Whale cake.
- Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Calves' stomachs, 25-5-16.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.

- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid); suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 27-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- (B) Cotton, American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs (*see* also Appendix No. 1 and Appendix No. 2).
- Earthnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- (A) Egg yolk and liquid, 8-9-16, 15-2-17.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 13-4-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.
- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 27-11-18 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).

- (A) Fish except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings 27-12-18, 30-5-19 (see also Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, see Cakes and Meal.
- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, see Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
Foodstuffs, see specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19 (see also Appendix No. 2).
- Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.
- (A) Garre.
- Gluten meal, or gluten feed, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, brewers' and distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green, forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
Groundnut, or earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
Haricots, see Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
Hempseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish cattle, 28-2-19.
Hosiery needles, see Needles.
Husk meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron, 1-5-17 the following:—
Castings, see Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.
(See also Iron and Steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2).
- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.
- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
Latch needles, see Needles.
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
- Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
- Lime cake, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- Locust bean meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component part thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
Maize germ meal see Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
Meals, see Barley, Beans, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds (except tinned, pot-
ted and turtle meat, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
Meat meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica
splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
Mill dust and screenings, see Offals of
Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, see Feeding Stuff.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.
- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch,
23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags 17-1-19.
Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
Nuts, see Groundnut, Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may
be used as food for animals, the
following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice Meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharpe.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends
of two or more edible oils or fats,
except the following (which come
under List C.):—
Hemp seed oil,
Kapoc seed oil,
Maize oil,
Morah seed oil,
Niger seed oil,
Olive oil,
Poppy seed oil,
Rape seed oil,
Shea butter,
Sunflower oil,
Dripping,
Premier jns,
7-3-19, 28-3-19.
Oil, cod liver, see Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and
products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-
17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and
preparations.
Ordnance, see Cannon, Carriages.
Palmnut cake and meal, see Cakes and
Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods
of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17,
25-4-19.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites, phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Quinine, sulphate, 20-6-19.
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
- (A) Rennet, powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet, 4-7-16.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina,
Sesame seed cake and meals, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18, 30-5-19.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.
(*See also* Iron and steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2)
- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, (*see also* Confectionery).
Sunflower seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless, and instruments and materials for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.
Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
- (A) Vegetables, *see* Onions, Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods :—**
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
(*See also* Appendix No. I for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair).
 - (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
 - (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
 - (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
Yarns, *see* Wool.
 - (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By order of Council, dated 1st October 1918, as amended by order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz Railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence :—

- (1) Printed matter ;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners ;
- (3) Goods contained in the export free list (see APPENDIX 2, p. 643).

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (see, however, Lists D and E, page 642) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

LIST D.

By order of Council, dated 21st March 1919, as amended by orders of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), German Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations, and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those Foreign destinations to which goods on List C (see page 641) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.
Boot polish.
Browning.
Cake mixture.

*Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Camel hair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties :—

Pernambuco.

West African.

Liberian.

Rio.

Bahia.

Victorian.

Custard powder.

Dates.

Egg, liquid, preserved, not including frozen liquid egg.

Egg substitute and powder.

Egg yolk, dried.

Egg products, dried.

Floor polishes, furniture polishes and creams, and similar polishes containing wax.

Ginger beer powder.

Gloy.

Health salts.

Koffie.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Lemonade powder.

Lime juice cordial.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney and tomato ketchup.

Mapleton's nut food.

Marmite.

Metal polishes.

Mince-meat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

Phenalgol.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Scammony resin.

Soup powders.

Strapping, leather, for breeches.

Vanilla custard.

Varnishes of all kinds.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made, subject to the usual Customs formalities, without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Free Goods.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the export of the following goods to all non-enemy destinations and to those enemy destinations with which trading is permitted (see page 641). It is therefore unnecessary to make application to the Export Licence Department for export licences in respect of these goods :—

Adding and calculating machines.

Alabaster for statuary purposes.

Anatomical models.

Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine.

Athletic goods.

Bicycles and accessories, including tyres actually fitted to bicycles.

Bicycle pedal rubbers.

Books and printed matter.

Boot laces.

Boot polishing pads.

Bricks, *see* Stones.

Brushes of all kinds.

Buttons of all kinds.

Caps (headgear).

Cash registers.

Celluloid wares.

Cigar and cigarette holders.

Cinematograph films, raw or printed.

China.

China clay.

Clocks and watches, including clocks for time-checking.

Combs, *see* Hair.

Coral.

Corset laces.

Cutlery; all forms.

Dental burs.

Dental filling materials.

Disks and cylinders for graphophones and phonographs.

Drugs, &c., the following :—

Acetyl salicylic acid.
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
Agaric.
Althaea root.
Amidol and substitutes.
Amido-pyrim.
Argentamin.
Arsenical salts for medicinal use.
Arzenobillon.
Arsenous acid.
Barium sulphate.
Bromine.
Butylchloral hydrate.
Cucodylic acid.
Camomile.
Chromic acid.
Diethylbarbituric acid.
Digitalis.
Duboisin sulphuric.
Eucaine.
Ferric compounds.
Ferrum redactum.
Fructus fumeoli.
Heblane (folia hyoseyami).
Hydrobromic acid.
Ichthyol.
Inula root.
Kharsevan.
Metol.
Nitrate of silver.
Paraldehyde.
Phenacetin.
Salicylic acid.
Salteake.
Sodium arsenate.
Sodium bromide.
Sodium nitroprusside.
Sodium salicylate.
Veronal sodium.

Duplicating machinery and supplies therefor.

Dyes, proprietary, the following :—

Dolly dyes.
Diamond Dyes.
Drummer dyes.
Maypole dyes.

Earthenware.

Electrodes.

Electro-plated, gilded or silvered goods, including nickel silver goods and white metal goods, but not including those of solid silver or gold.

Fans and hand screens.

Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, amber and amber-oid, marble and other stones, papier-mâché, bone, bone, celluloid, casein, plaster, ebonite, vulcanite, and xylonite, see also Leather.

Fancy handbags for ladies' use.

Feathers, made up.

Films, see Cinematograph.

Finger tips, rubber, of all kinds.

Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.

Flowers, artificial.

Flowers, fresh.

Fountain pens.

Fruit, fresh, the following :—

Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, and imported plums (South African).

Furniture, see Household, Office.

Furs, dressed, dyed or manufactured.

Gauge glasses.

Glassware.

Graphophone records, see Discs.

Hair ornaments and combs.

Hair nets of silk or hair.

Hardware for builders, if of iron or steel.

Hats of all kinds.

Herbs, see Medicinal.

Household furnishings, fixtures and equipment, if manufactured of wood, iron or steel, except upholstered furniture.

Ink, other than printers' ink.

Iris root (orris root).

Iron and steel, except high-speed steel iron ore, pig iron, iron scrap and steel scrap.

*Iron and steel manufactures, except manufactures of high-speed steel (i.e., goods made wholly or mainly of steel containing tungsten or molybdenum), arms and munitions and their components and accessories, and articles prohibited by name on List A or B. (Under this definition free export is allowed of tinplates, turnplates, black plates, galvanised plates and sheets, &c.)

Jewellery, imitation.

Jewellery, real, mounted with precious stones, excluding articles of solid gold, silver or platinum.

Laces and guipure, including lace curtains and curtain net, fine nets, fancy nets, mosquito nets and tulle, and all articles made wholly or mainly of lace.

Laundry machinery.

Leather, morocco, small fancy goods of, all light leather goods, and all imitation leather goods.

Ledgers, loose leaf and similar stationery.

Lighting fixtures, if of iron or steel.

Liqueurs.

Lithographic stones.

Machines, see Adding; Duplicating; Laundry.

† Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass).

Marble, raw and manufactured.

Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or cane.

Medicinal herbs.

Medicines, proprietary and patent, except such as contain cocaine, santonin, cod-liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.

Mineral waters, unsweetened.

Mosaic ware.

Musical instruments.

Office furniture and stationery.

Oils, essential.

Opera glasses for use in theatres.

* "Iron and steel manufactures" does not cover manufactures containing more than 10 per cent. in weight of metals other than iron or steel.

† This heading covers machinery made of any material provided it does not contain more than 5 per cent. of copper or brass.

Paintings and pictures of all kinds.
 Peel of citrons fruits in brine.
 Pen nibs.
 Perambulators, complete with tyres.
 Perfumery.
 Phonographs.
 Phonographic records.
 Photographic goods, but not chemicals
 therefor, *see*, however, Drugs.
 Pianos.
 Pictures, *see* Paintings.
 Plushes.
 Precious stones, real and imitation.
 Printed matter, *see* Books.
 Printing presses.
 Pumice stone.
 Rag books.
 Razors, safety, and blades.
 Ribbons, silk.
 Rubber erasers.
 Salt.
 Sanitary ware, plumbers' goods, if of iron
 or steel or earthenware, containing not
 more than 5 per cent. of copper or
 brass.
 Scales and balances, not including weights
 of copper or brass.
 Screw spanners for cycles.
 Seeds, *see* Flower.
 Sensitised paper and plates.
 Sewing machines for domestic use.
 Shrubs.
 Silk braid.

Silk, *see* Ribbons ; Trimmings ; Velvets.
 Slate pencils.
 Slates, writing or drawing.
 Spectacles and eyeglasses.
 Stamps, used.
 Stationery, *see* Ledgers ; Office.
 Steel, *see* Iron.
 Stones, bricks and tiles.
 Straw plaits and chip plaits.
 Teeth, artificial.
 Theatrical properties, wigs and cosmetics,
 excluding costumes and footwear.
 Tiles, *see* Stores.
 Tobacco pipes.
 Toilet preparations and requisites, exclud-
 ing soap.
 Toys, dolls and games of all kinds, exclud-
 ing rubber toys.
 Trimmings of silk.
 Truffles, fresh or preserved.
 Turners' wares of wood.
 Type-setting and type-casting machinery,
 including type metal.
 Typewriters and spare parts.
 Umbrellas.
 Velvets of silk or silk mixture.
 Walking sticks.
 Wall papers.
 Watches, *see* Clocks.
 Whips.
 Wines of all kinds.
 Works of art.

Consignment to Importing Associations, etc., is not required for the following Export Prohibited goods :—

Drugs, etc., the following :—

Betanaphthol.
 Opium and its alkaloids and prepara-
 tions.
 Dyes and dyestuffs.
 Iron, pig.
 Iron, scrap.

Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by
 name on List A or B (except arms and
 ammunitions, and their components and
 accessories).
 Medicines, proprietary and patent, con-
 taining cocaine, santonin, codliver oil,
 opium or opium alkaloids.
 Steel, scrap.

SAMPLES.

An open general license has been issued which permits the free export of all *bond fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to European Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

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Special Regulations applicable to certain European Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Albania—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in note (v). Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter. There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter. If exported *via* any port in Holland all goods, except free goods—*see* Appendix 2 and except foodstuffs [*see* note (i)] on List C] must be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam. If the goods proceed *via* Belgium or France, no official consignee is necessary.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria-German.*

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of—

Upper Austria.	Liechtenstein principality (lying between
Lower Austria.	Voralberg and Switzerland).
Salzburg.	Styria.
Carniola.	Carinthia.
Tyrol (the northern or Innsbruck por-	Voralberg.
tion).	

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in note (v)].

Austria-Hungary—occupied.*

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austro-Hungarian provinces of—

Tyrol (the southern Trentino portion).	Slavonia.
Gorizia.	Dalmatia.
Istria.	Bosnia.
Croatia.	Herzegovina.

together with the portions of Hungary south and east of the towns of Baja, Szegedin, Arad, Klausenburg, Maramaros and Czernowitz and the portion bordering Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in note (v)].

*Goods to Austria—German and Austria-Hungary may be exported *via* Adriatic ports; or they may be sent *via* Switzerland, provided at no stage of the route do they proceed through unoccupied Germany, and provided they proceed through Switzerland in sealed wagons. If they proceed to Switzerland *via* any port in Holland, the documents must be passed through the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam. If they proceed *via* Belgium, France or Italy, no official consignee is necessary.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to the Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.

Belgium—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria—

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E [except as provided in note (v)].

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia—

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Commission Commerciale Tchecho-Slovaque, Hamburg, for account of the actual consignee in Czecho-Slovakia. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Commission. Goods may also be exported *via* Switzerland, provided that at no stage of the route do they proceed through unoccupied Germany, and provided they proceed through Switzerland in sealed waggons. If they proceed to Switzerland *via* any port in Holland, the documents must be passed through the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam. If they proceed *via* Belgium, France or Italy, no official consignee is necessary.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Denmark—

List C goods (including those shown in Appendix 1, page 642, and including free goods (*see* Appendix 2, page 643) may now be exported without licence, whether by freight or by parcel post, and without the production of certificates from the Danish Associations.

Applications for licences to export goods on Lists A or B should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department, but no certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Roval)—

Licences are required for all goods, except free goods [*see* Appendix 2, page 643, and except foodstuffs (*see* note (i)) on List C. Licences for other goods are not granted unless the applications are supported by the Estonian Legation—45, Markham Square, London, S.W. 3; but the following classes of goods need not be supported by that Legation:—

- (a) Goods intended for the personal use of the recipient, and
- (b) Isolated trade transactions not exceeding £ 10 in value to any one consignee in any one fortnight.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland—

Licences are required for all goods except free goods [*see* Appendix 2, page 643, and except foodstuffs on List C (*see* note (i))]. Licences are not, as a rule, issued except on receipt of a telegraphic intimation from the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Helsingfors that an import licence into Finland has been granted. Exporters should instruct their consignees to approach the British Consul at Helsingfors with a view to the issue of the necessary import licence.

Application for the following classes of goods will be considered without the production of evidence of the issue of import licences, on the understanding that the Export Licence Department will not be responsible should difficulties arise with the Finnish Government on the arrival of the goods:—

- (a) Goods intended for the personal use of the recipient.
- (b) Isolated trade transactions not exceeding £ 10 in value to any one consignee in any one fortnight.
- (c) Foodstuffs on Lists A or B [*see* note (i) page 651.]

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France—

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many

classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany—occupied Territory in the Rhineland [see note (ii), page 651]—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter. If exported via any port in Holland all goods, export free goods [see Appendix 2, page 643] and export foodstuffs on List C [see note (i), page 651], must be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam. If the goods proceed via Belgium or France, an official consignee is necessary.

Germany—unoccupied—

No goods are allowed to be exported except foodstuffs [see note (i), page 651]. Foodstuffs on Lists A or B require licences before they can be exported. Other foodstuffs may be exported without licence.

Greece—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland—

List C goods (including those shown in Appendix 1, page 642, but not including goods on List D, page 642), may now be exported freely **by freight** without individual licences, provided (except as regards foodstuffs) [see note (i), page 651], the goods are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust for account of the actual consignees. The prior production of an N. O. T. certificate to the Customs will not be necessary, even in respect of licences already issued which may stipulate for the production of N. O. T. certificates, but exporters who actually hold certificates should hand them to the Customs at the time of shipment.

Licences are still required for goods on Lists A, B or D. N. O. T. certificates need not be produced with the applications except for goods on List D.

Foodstuffs on List C and free goods (see Appendix 2, page 643) may be exported without licence and without consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

Applications for licences should be made in respect of the following classes of goods on List C—

- (a) Goods to be despatched by parcel post [see note (iii), page 651];
- (b) Goods intended for the personal use of the recipient [see note (iv), page 652]; and
- (c) Isolated trade transactions not exceeding £10 in value to any one consignee in any one fortnight [see note (iv), page 652].

Italy—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter, subject to the following stipulation as to certain routes:—

- (1) If the goods pass through Switzerland, they must proceed through that country in locked wagons (except for "free goods" and "foodstuffs" on List C).
- (2) If the goods are exported to a Dutch port—thence overland—they must (except for "free goods" [see Appendix 2] and foodstuffs on List C) be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam, and must not thence pass through any portion of unoccupied Germany.

Jugo-Slavia—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in note (v), page 652].

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau)—

Licences are required for all goods except free goods (*see* Appendix 2, page 643) and except foodstuffs on List C [*see* note (i), page 651]. Applications to export foodstuffs on Lists A and B will be considered; but licences for other goods are not granted.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga)—

Licences are required for all goods except free goods (*see* Appendix 2, page 643) and except foodstuffs on List C. [*see* note (i), page 651]. Applications to export foodstuffs on Lists A and B will be considered, but licences for other goods are not granted.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter. If exported *via* any port in Holland, all goods, except "free" goods (*see* Appendix 2, page 643) and except foodstuffs on List C, must be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam. If the goods proceed *via* Belgium or France, no official consignee is necessary.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia)—**Norway—**

List C goods (including those shown in Appendix 1, page 642, and including "free" goods (*see* Appendix 2, page 643)) may now be exported without licence, whether by freight or by parcel post.

Applications for licences to export goods on Lists A or B should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department, but no certificates from the Norwegian Associations or other form of guarantee need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland—

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (*see* Appendix 2, page 643) and except foodstuffs on List C (*see* Note (i), page 651).

All goods should be consigned to the Inter-Allied Relief Administration, Dantzig, for account of the actual Polish consignee. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to the Relief Administration.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European)—

(a) Northern District—approached *via* Archangel or the Murman Coast.

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (*see* Appendix 2, page 643) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government.

(b) Southern District—approached *via* Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) Other districts.

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.
There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden—

List C goods (including those shown in Appendix I, page 642, and including free goods (see Appendix 2, page 643) may now be exported without licence, whether by freight or by parcel post.

Applications for licences to export goods on Lists A or B should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department but no certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission or other forms of guarantee need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland—

List C goods on the S.S.S. consignment list (a copy of which can be had on application to the Stationary Clerk, Export Licence Department), including goods shown in Appendix No. 1, page 642, but not including goods in List D, page 642 may now be exported freely by freight without individual licences, provided (except as regards foodstuffs) the goods are consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique, for account of the actual consignees. The prior production of an S.S.S. certificate, to the British Customs will not be necessary, even in respect of licences already issued which may stipulate for the production of S.S.S. certificates, but exporters who actually hold certificates should hand them to the British Customs at the time of shipment. It is, however, still necessary for the actual consignee in Switzerland to obtain an S.S.S. certificate before the goods can be handed over by the Swiss Customs. It is important, therefore, that exporters should, immediately on receipt of an order for the despatch of consignable goods to Switzerland, advise the Swiss purchaser to take the necessary steps to obtain a certificate from the S.S.S.

Where the S.S.S. have refused, generally or specifically, to accept consignment for any customer, an application for a specific licence should be made to the Export Licence Department. The fact that the S.S.S. have refused to accept consignment should be clearly mentioned on the application form.

Goods on List C not consignable to the S.S.S., foodstuffs on List C (see note (i), page 651), and free goods (see Appendix 2, page 643) may be exported without licence and without consignment to the S.S.S.

Licences are still required for goods on List A, B or D. S.S.S. certificates need not be produced with the applications except for goods on List D, but the Swiss purchaser should, as indicated above, take steps to produce a certificate for the use of the Swiss Customs on the arrival of the goods at the Swiss frontier.

Applications for licences should be made in respect of the following classes of goods on List C—

- (a) Goods to be despatched by parcel post [see note (iii), page 651.]
- (b) Goods intended for the personal use of the recipient [see note (iv) page 652.]
- (c) Isolated trade transactions not exceeding £10 in value to any one consignee in any one fortnight [see note (iv), page 652].

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz Railway inclusive)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A parcel post service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in note (v), page 652).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Post Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch-Gladbach, Blanckenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bez. Köln), Burscheid, Calldentz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münsterifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Birberg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echterbacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillsheim (Eifel), Jückerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreitig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis Mosel, Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winnigen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alshelm, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellana Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Gernersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastatten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rudesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Weiskaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgium Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Clève Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dablen, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eickweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goeu, Greifath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mors, Munchen-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

EXPORTS BY PARCEL POST.

(iii) Exports by parcel post are, as a rule, allowed without consignment to the usual Importing Associations, provided the value of the parcel does not exceed £5. It should, however, be distinctly understood that this procedure is intended to apply to isolated transactions only, and that exporters cannot be allowed to despatch large numbers of parcels to the same consignee without consignment to the appropriate Import Associations; it will not, however, be necessary for certificates from those Associations to be produced.

In each case exporters should state whether the appropriate Importing Association is willing to accept consignment of the goods; and if the Association has refused to accept consignment, generally or specifically, that fact should be stated.

(iv) Licences will, as a rule, be granted for these goods without consignment to official Importing Associations.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(v) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Military wagons of all descriptions.
- Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such orders to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London". They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated: and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s. 3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interests to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 3.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. F. GRAHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Sinto, the 19th August 1919.

No. 1077.—The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C., Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bengal, is granted leave of absence, under article 65b rule (3) of the Civil Service Regulations, during the ensuing vacation of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 1078.—Mr. S. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, or until further orders.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KEER,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th August 1919.

No. 2136G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur J. Lincé to be in charge of the Consulate for Belgium at Calcutta.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Commerce and Industry Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KEER,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August 1919.

No. 6474.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entry—

(A) Drugs, the following:—

Emetine and its salts.
Gentian and its preparations.
Ipecacuanha root.
Neo-Salvarsan.
Novocain.
Quinine.
Salvarsan.
Trional.

Add as a new entry—

(A) Quinine.

No. 6513.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 24th July 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: REVOCATION OF GENERAL LICENCES.

Since last issue of the *Journal* the following general licences have been revoked:—

Formic acid.
Lithopone.
Syringes (medical).

Applications for individual licences should be addressed to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Concessions granted in the matter of securing civil appointments under Government to those persons who have rendered service in connection with the prosecution of the war.

No. 1099, dated Simla, the 8th August 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department (Establishments).

THE Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the question of granting concessions in the matter of securing civil appointments under Government to those persons who have rendered service in connection with the prosecution of the war. With the approval of the Secretary of State, His Excellency in Council is pleased to make the following announcements:—

First, no person shall be in any way prejudiced either in securing a civil appointment or in respect of seniority in such appointment by the fact that he has rendered service in the prosecution of the war, or by the fact that his entry into civil employment has been delayed by such service;

Secondly, applications from persons who have rendered such service shall, *ceteris paribus*, receive preferential treatment in the matter of civil appointments under Government.

3. The following kinds of service shall be deemed to be service in the prosecution of the war:—

- (a) Service in the combatant ranks of the Army;
- (b) All other service involving subjection to military law under the Army Act, or the India Army Act, and service in the Indian Branch of the Indian Defence Force;
- (c) Clerical and other service under military and munitions authorities (i) overseas and (ii) in India.

Preferential treatment shall be given to the various kinds of service in the order indicated above, and persons who have rendered active service shall be given preference over those who have not. In order to make good a claim to preferential treatment an applicant must satisfy the authority making the appointment that the service rendered was whole-time service and was also approved service.

3. In pursuance of these decisions every person who has rendered service of the character described above shall be permitted to deduct from his age for the purposes of article 51, Civil Service Regulations, the period of such service rendered up to the date of his release from military or other duties and, if invalided from such service, he shall be permitted to include for the purposes of deduction the period from the time when he was invalided up to the date on which the war may be declared to have ended, under the provisions of the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918, 8 and 9 George V, Chapter 59.

4. Notwithstanding any rules or executive orders prescribing educational, professional or technical qualifications, any person who has rendered service of the nature already described and has been prevented thereby from acquiring such qualifications may, at the discretion of the authority competent to make an appointment for which such qualifications are required, be admitted to such appointment, provided that the educational, professional and technical attainments which he possesses are deemed sufficient for the adequate performance of the duties of the appointment.

5. The principles herein laid down are subject to the following general reservations, which local Governments and, under their instructions, officers subordinate to them, will apply at their discretion:—

- (a) The application of these principles must be consistent with the public interest.
- (b) There must be no injustice to the claims of persons already in Government service who had no opportunity of rendering military service.
- (c) No person may be appointed to a post the duties of which he is not competent to perform.

The principles are also subject to such other reservations as any local Government, or in the case of posts under themselves, the Government of India, may deem proper to adopt.

6. The Governor-General in Council is also authorized to announce that the question of the application of similar principles to the services recruited in England is under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance), and the offices subordinate to this Department, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE. INCOME-TAX.

Dated Simla, the 22nd August 1919.

No. 2131F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the gratuities specified in the second and third columns of the schedule hereto annexed when paid to the persons mentioned in the corresponding entries in the first column thereof.

The Schedule.

Classes for whom the gratuity has been sanctioned.	Nature and amount of gratuity.	Authority.
1. Retired officers re-employed, officers of the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force and the New Armies, officers holding temporary commissions.	As in article 497, Pay Warrant, 1914, viz. :— (a) For officers who retired with retired pay or gratuity—31 days' pay for every year of service or any part of a year. (b) For other officers—124 days' pay for the first year of service or any part of a year, and 62 days' pay for each subsequent year of service or part of a year.	India Army Order No. 716 of 1916. Army Instruction (India) No. 1015 of 1916.
2. Retired Indian Medical Service officers, re-employed.	31 days' pay for each year or part of a year of re-employed service.	Army Department letter No. 11.4147, dated 10th April 1915. Army Department letter, No. 14560, dated 28th September 1917.

Classes for which the gratuity has been sanctioned.	Nature and amount of gratuity.	Authority.
3. Officers granted temporary commissions in the Indian Army.	As in paragraph 166, Army Regulations, India, Volume I (as modified by Army Department letter No. 12903, dated the 29th August 1917), viz., 3 months' full pay and allowances for the first year or any part of a year of service, and 1 month's full pay and allowances for each succeeding year or part of a year of service.	Army Department letter No. 18 99, dated 6th December 1917. Army Instructions (India) Nos. 1015 of 1918, 4 and 571 of 1919.
4. Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	As in item 3	Army Department letter No. 12903, dated 29th August 1917. Army Instructions (India) Nos. 1015 of 1918, 4, 643 and 571 of 1919.
5. Temporary Chaplains, 4th class, Army Chaplains Department, attached to the Expeditionary Force.	60 days' British pay at 10s per diem for each complete year of service or part of a year.	Army Department letter No. 14520, dated 13th December 1916. Army Department letter No. 15087, dated 8th October 1917.
6. Indian Medical Service temporary officers	£60 on completion of each term of 12 months, or portion thereof.	Army Department letter No. H.S. 397, dated 19th February 1915. Army Department letter No. H. 686, dated 27th January 1917. Army Department letter No. H. 3471, dated 2nd May 1916. Army Department letter No. H. 4627, dated 1st June 1916. Army Department letter No. 5683, dated 17th July 1916. Army Department letter No. 6828, dated 19th July 1916. Army Department letter No. 9508, dated 27th June 1917. Army Department letter No. 11765, dated 9th August 1917.
7. Royal Army Medical Corps temporary officers.	£60 for each term of 12 months or portion thereof.	Army Department letter No. H. 4627, dated 1st June 1916.
8. Temporary commissioned Dental Surgeons.	£50 for each complete year or part of a year.	Army Instruction (India) No. 903 of 1919.
9. Regular officers of the British and Indian Army, non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army, and warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers and men of Indian Army Departments and Indian Medical Service.	Varying rates as quoted in the orders in the next column.	Army Instructions (India) Nos. 202, 624 and 625 of 1919.
10. Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men and followers.	Ditto ditto	Army Instruction (India) No. 619 of 1919.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
MINT.

The 22nd August 1919.

No. 2157F.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have decided to offer for sale fortnightly and until further notice gold bullion for delivery at either of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay. Particulars of the bullion offered for sale on each occasion, together with the conditions of the sale and the rules under which tenders will be accepted, will be notified in advance. The amount of bullion offered for sale during each of the first three months of the sales will be not less than the equivalent of the fine gold contents of one million sovereigns.

No. 2158F.—In pursuance of notification No. 2157-F., dated the 22nd August 1919, the Government of India hereby offer for sale gold bullion of a minimum quantity of 325,000 tolas fine gold. Delivery will be made of gold of fineness of 990 or over or, at the option of the purchaser, of standard gold of fineness between 916 and 917, in the form of bars of an approximate weight of 50 tolas or of bars of greater weight if acceptable to the purchaser. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said quantity of bullion will be received up to noon, Standard time, of Wednesday, the 3rd of September 1919, by the Controller of Currency at Calcutta or by the Accountants-General, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa, or by the Comptrollers, Central Provinces and Assam. Every tender must be enclosed in a closed cover superscribed "Tender for gold bullion" and must state—

- (1) the quantity of bullion tendered for in tolas of fine gold,
- (2) the rate at which the tender is made (which must be specified in rupees, annas and pies, per tola of fine gold),
- (3) the form in which delivery is desired, that is, gold of a fineness of 990 or over or standard gold,
- (4) the place (i. e., Calcutta or Bombay) at which delivery will be taken, and
- (5) the name and address of the tenderer and that of the authorised agent (if any) through whom delivery will be taken.

No tender will be accepted for any quantity of bullion in excess of 325,000 tolas, or less than 500 tolas.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-tenth part of the tender. This deposit must be in one of the following forms:—

- (a) Cash.
- (b) A receipt for the amount from the head office of the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury; or
- (c) A cheque, drawn in favour of the Controller of Currency, the Accountant-General or the Comptroller to whom the tender is addressed, on a bank situated at the headquarters of that officer.

No tender will be accepted which is at a rate below the equivalent of Rupees fifteen for the gold par of the sovereign, that is, below a minimum rate of Rs. 23-14-4 per tola of fine gold.

3. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest. The quantity of bullion allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as it will be found convenient, of the amount of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made if the amount distributable on any tender is less than 500 tolas. Preference will, however, be given to small tenders, that is, tenders for amounts not exceeding 1,000 tolas, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotment in full as far as possible.

4. In the case of an accepted tender the deposit accompanying the tender will be credited in part payment of the bullion issued in respect of the tender. As soon as possible after acceptance of the tender, the tenderer will be informed of the quantity of bullion allotted in respect of his tender and the purchase price payable therefor. Within a week of the receipt of

this intimation the tenderer will be required (either in person or through a duly authorised agent) to pay in at the office at which the deposit was made the balance of the purchase money (for which a receipt should be obtained). Delivery of the bullion will be given on presentation of the receipt at the Mint. Failure to complete payment of the purchase money within the prescribed time will render the sale liable to be cancelled, involving forfeiture of the deposit money. Deposit money in respect of a tender which has not been accepted will be refunded to the tenderer in full.

5. The purchase price payable will be calculated on the weight and fineness of the gold actually delivered at the rate specified in the tender. Tenderers must understand that even where a tender has been accepted in full the amount of bullion to be delivered may, in order to facilitate delivery, vary slightly from the amount tendered for. The necessary adjustment will in that case be made in the amount payable.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 23rd August 1919.

No. 6472.—The following extracts from the *Board of Trade Journals* dated the 10th and 17th July 1919, are published for general information:—

(Extract from the Journal, dated the 10th July 1919.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT LICENCES ISSUED:

In the notice published under the above heading of the *Journal* of 3rd July, the word "pyrites" should read "barytes."

EXPORTS TO THE OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY VIA BELGIUM OR FRANCE.

The Board of Trade Export Licence Department announce that exporters are at liberty, should they so desire, to despatch goods to the occupied territory in the Rhineland (including Luxembourg) *via* Belgian or French ports. In such cases, it is not necessary for the goods to be consigned to an official consignee at the sea port. It is only when exporters prefer to despatch their goods *via* any port in Holland that it is necessary, except in the case of free goods and foodstuffs on List C, that the goods should be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam, for account of the actual consignee.

DECLARATIONS OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION AND NAMES OF CONSIGNEES.

The Board of Trade announce that declarations of ultimate destination will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and that disclosure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests is unnecessary, except in the case of goods shipped against an export licence on which the name of the consignee is specified.

(Extract from the Journal, dated the 17th July 1919.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT OF CHEMICALS.

With reference to the notice of the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 26th June, relating to the restrictions on the import of chemicals, the Department of Import Restrictions has issued the following general licences:—

Acetate of iron.	Glycerine.
Acetate of lime.	Hydrochloric acid.
Acetone.	Hydrofluoric acid.
Adalin.	Iodine.
Alum.	Lactic acid.
Aluminium acetate.	Lead acetate (sugar of).
Aluminium sulphate.	Lead nitrate.
Ammonia (hydrate).	Lithia carbonate.
Ammonia carbonate.	Magnesia.
Ammonia chloride (muriate).	Magnesium chloride.
Ammonia chlorate.	Magnesium sulphate.
Ammonia nitrate.	Manganese dioxide.
Ammonia phosphate.	Menthol crystals.
Ammonia sulphate.	Mercurial salts.
Baryta.	Methyl ethyl Ketone.
Bleaching powder.	Nitric acid.
Boracite.	Oxalic acid.
Borate of lime.	Phosphoric acid.
Borate of manganese.	Picric acid.
Borax.	Quinidine salts.
Boric acid.	Quinine salts, other than sulphate.
Brimstone.	Quinoidine.
Calcium carbide.	Sal acetos.
Carbon bisulphide.	Soda ash.
Carbonic acid.	Soda, aluminato.
Chloroform.	Soda bicarbonate.
Chromic acid.	Soda caustic.
Cinchonic salts.	Soda chloride.
Cinchonidine salts.	Soda crystals.
Citrate of lime.	Soda nitrate.
Citric acid.	Soda nitrite.
Copper sulphate.	Soda silicate.
Cream of tartar.	Soda sulphate.
Epson salts (Kieserit).	Soda sulphide.
Ether.	Stovaine.
Ferrous sulphate (sulphate of iron).	Sulphuric acid.
Formaldehyde.	Tartar emetic.
Fusel oil.	Tartaric acid.
Gelatine, photographic.	

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) announce with reference to the notice which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 12th ultimo that it has been found necessary to add "Seeds, Oils and Fats on Section A of the list of prohibited exports" to the list of commodities for which the provisional approval of that Department should be obtained before such goods are brought to this country for transshipment.

The complete list of goods for which provisional approval should be obtained is, therefore, now as follows:—

- Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
- Butter and cheese.
- Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Seeds, Oils and Fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment port on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
 Seeds, Oils and Fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
 Synthetic dyestuffs.
 Ergol.
 Quinine Sulphate.
 Caustic Potash.
 Potassium Carbonate.
 Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
 Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
 Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN AND INTEREST ABOLISHED.

The Board of Trade announce that Consular certificates of origin and interest will no longer be required to be produced in respect of goods imported into the United Kingdom.

No. 6477.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 18th July 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
 EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
 1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1,
 18th July 1919

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

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Lists A and B	663
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Open General Licences for Exports:—	
APPENDIX No. 1	668
List of Free Goods:—	
APPENDIX No. 2	669
• General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean	671
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This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly, together with supplements, on alternate weeks. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list and supplement posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment of 1d. is made for each copy, for which payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month for each additional copy.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 18th July 1919.

* Owing to considerable amendments having been made to the information contained in the List of 11th July, this List has been reprinted and issued in place of the usual supplement.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.**Application Form A for Licence to Export.**

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions, which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, etc.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods. Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

LISTS A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 26th June 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz. :—

LISTS A AND B.—Goods marked (A) to all destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

A

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.
- (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (A) Aircraft other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.
- Ale, *see* Beer.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
- (A) Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.
- (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
- Apatite, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms, not being firearms and their component parts.

B

- Bacon, *see* Meat.
- Bags, *see* Nitrate.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- Barks, *see* Cinchona.
- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.
- (A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17, (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Beer and ale, 1-5-17.
- (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.
- (A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.
- Bullion, *see* Gold.
- (A) Butter.

C

- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
 - Calf meal.
 - Coconut and peonac cake.
 - Compound cakes and meal.
 - Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal.
 - Fish meal and concentrated fish.
 - Gluten meal or gluten feed.
 - Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal.
 - Hemp seed cake and meal.
 - Husk meal.
 - Linseed cake and meal.
 - Locust bean meal.
 - Maize germ meal.
 - Maize meal and flour.
 - Meat meal.
 - Palm nut cake and meal.
 - Poppy seed cake and meal.

Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal.

Sesame seed cake and meal.

Soya bean cake and meal.

Sunflower seed cake and meal.

Whale cake.

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Calves' stomachs, 25-5-16.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.

- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- (B) Cotton, American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.

D

- (A) Dari.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs (*see also* Appendix No. 1 and Appendix No. 2).

E

- Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplanes.
- Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extracts of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.

F

- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18, (*see, however*, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings, 27-12-18, 30-5-19 (*see also* Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19. (*See also* Appendix No. 2.)
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

G

- (A) Game.
- Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
- Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17 3-1-19.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

H

- Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.

Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle, 28-2-19, 8-7-19.
- Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

I

- Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- (A) Iron, 1-5-17, the following:—

Castings, *see* Armour plates.

- (A) Pig.
- (A) Scrap.

See also Iron and Steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.

J

- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.

L

- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
- Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
- Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.

M

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize gorma, 12-12-16.
- Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
- Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except tinned, potted, and turtle meat, but including tinned bacon and tinned hams, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
- Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.

N

- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
- *Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

O

- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—

- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.

- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C) :—

- Hemp seed oil.
- Kapoc seed oil.
- Maize oil.
- Morah seed oil.
- Niger seed oil.
- Olive oil.
- Poppy seed oil.
- Rape seed oil.
- Shea butter.
- Sunflower oil.
- Dripping.
- Premier jus.
- 7-3-19, 28-3-19.

Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.

- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.

Ordinance, *see* Cannon ; Carriages.

P

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas ; other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites ; Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
- Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.

- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Q

- (A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.

R

- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
- Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet, 4-7-16.
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
- Rifles, *see* Firearms.
- Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S

- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
- Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
- Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18, 30-5-19.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17, *see also* Iron and steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.
- Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.

T

- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless, and instruments and materials for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.

U

- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.

V

- Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
Vegetables, *see* Onions, Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels, 18-12-17.

W

- (B) Web equipment.
(A) Whatebone, 1-5-17.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.

- (A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods—

- (A) Wool, raw, and mixture thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
(A) en and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.

Y

Yarns, *see* Wool.

- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-18.

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, All Goods [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz Railway inclusive, Czechoslovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C. comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A. or B., excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence:—

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners;
- (3) Goods contained in the export free list (*see* APPENDIX 2, p. 669).

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries to which List C. goods may be exported without licence (*see, however, Lists D. and E., pages 667-68*):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

List D.—By Order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, and the 9th May, 1919, the following goods on List D.* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A. or B.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D., the following goods on List E.* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddles or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C. (see page 667) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanco-mange powder.

Boot polish.

Browning.

Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties:—

Pernambuco.

West African.

Liberian.

Rio.

Bahia.

Victorian.

Custard powder.

Dates.

Egg substitute and powder.

Egg products, dried.

Floor polishes, furniture polishes and creams, and similar polishes containing wax.

Ginger beer powder.

Gloy.

Health salts.

Koffio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Lemonade powder.

Lime Juice cordial.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Mapleton's nut food.

Marmite.

Metal polishes.

Mince-meat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

Phenalgin.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Scammony resin.

Soup powders.

Strapping, leather, for breeches.

Vanilla custard.

Varnishes of all kinds.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A. or B.

• South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Free Goods.

An open General Licence has been issued which permits the export of the following goods to all non-enemy destinations and to those enemy destinations with which trading is permitted (see page 667). It is therefore unnecessary to make application to the Export Licence Department for export licences in respect of these goods:—

Adding and calculating machines.
Alabaster for statuary purposes.
Anatomical models.
Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine.
Athletic goods.
Bicycles and accessories, including tyres actually fitted to bicycles.
Bicycle pedal rubbers.
Books and printed matter.
Boot laces.
Boot polishing pads.
Bricks, *see* Stones.
Brushes of all kinds.
Buttons of all kinds.
Caps (headgear).
Cash registers.
Celluloid wares.
Cigar and cigarette holders.
Cinematograph films, raw or printed.
China.
China clay.
Clocks and watches including clocks for time checking.
Combs, *see* Hair.
Coral.
Corset laces.
Cutlery; all forms.
Dental burs.
Dental filling materials.
Discs and cylinders for graphophones and phonographs.
Drugs, etc., the following:—

Acetyl salicylic acid.
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
Agaric.
Althaea root.
Amidol and substitutes.
Amido-pyrin.
Argentamin.
Arsenical salts for medicinal use.
Arsenobillon.
Arsenous acid.
Barium sulphate.
Bromine.
Butylchloral hydrate.
Cacodylate.
Camomile.
Chromic acid.
Diethylbarbituric acid.
Digitalis.
Duboisin sulphuric.
Eucaine.

Ferric compounds.
Ferrum redactum.
Fruetus fœniculi.
Henbane (folia hyoscyami).
Hydrobromic acid.
Ichthyol.
Inula root.
Kharsevan.
Metol.
Nitrate of silver.
Paraldehyde.
Phenacetin.
Salicylic acid.
Saltcake.
Sodium arsenate.
Sodium bromide.
Sodium nitroprusside.
Sodium salicylate.
Veronal sodium.

Duplicating machinery and supplies therefor.

Dyes, proprietary, the following:—

Dolly dyes.
Diamond dyes.
Drummer dyes.
Maypole dyes.

Earthenware.

Electrodes.

Electro-plated, gilded or silvered goods, including nickel silver goods and white metal goods, but not including those of solid silver or gold.

Fans and hand screens.

Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, amber and amberoids, marble and other stones, papier-mache, bone, horn, celluloid, casein, ebonite, vulcanite and xylonite, *see also* Leather.

Fancy hand-bags for ladies' use.

Feathers, made up.

Films, *see* Cinematograph.

Finger tips, rubber, of all kinds.

Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.

Flowers, artificial.

Flowers, fresh.

Fountain pens.

Fruit, fresh, the following:—

Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, and imported plums (South African).

Furniture, *see* Household, Office.
 Furs, dressed, dyed or manufactured.
 Gauge glasses.
 Glassware.
 Graphophone records, *see* Discs.
 Hair ornaments and combs.
 Hair nets of silk or hair.
 Hardware for builders, if of iron or steel.
 Hats of all kinds.
 Herbs, *see* Medicinal.
 Household furnishings, fixtures and equipment, if manufactured of wood, iron or steel, except upholstered furniture.
 Ink, other than printers' ink.
 Iris root (orris root).
 Iron and steel, except high-speed steel, iron ore, pig iron, iron scrap and steel scrap.
 *Iron and steel manufactures, except manufactures of high-speed steel (i.e., goods made wholly or mainly of steel containing tungsten or molybdenum), arms and munitions and their components and accessories, and articles prohibited by name on List A or B. (Under this definition free export is allowed of tinplates, terneplates, black plates, galvanised plates and sheets, &c.)
 Jewellery, imitation.
 Jewellery, real, mounted with precious stones, excluding articles of solid gold, silver or platinum.
 Laces and guipure, including lace curtain and curtain net, fine nets, fancy nets, mosquito nets and tulle, and all articles made wholly of mainly or lace.
 Laundry machinery.
 Leather, morocco, small fancy goods of, all light leather goods, and all imitation leather goods.
 Ledgers, loose leaf and similar stationery.
 Lighting fixtures, if of iron or steel.
 Liqueurs.
 Lithographic stones.
 Machines, *see* Adding, Duplicating, Laundry.
 †Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass).
 Marble, raw and manufactured.
 Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or cane.
 Medicinal herbs.
 Medicines, proprietary and patent, except such as contain cocaine, santonin, cod-liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.
 Mineral waters, unsweetened.
 Mosaic ware.
 Musical instruments.
 Office furniture and stationery.
 Oils, essential.
 Opera glasses for use in theatres.
 Paintings and pictures of all kinds.

Peel of citrons fruits in brine.
 Pen nibs.
 Perambulators, complete with tyres.
 Perfumery.
 Phonographs.
 Phonographic records.
 Photographic goods, but not chemicals therefor, *see, however*, Drugs.
 Pianos.
 Pictures, *see* Paintings.
 Plushes.
 Precious stones, real and imitation.
 Printed matter, *see* Books.
 Printing presses.
 Pumice stone.
 Rag books.
 Razors, safety, and blades.
 Ribbons, silk.
 Rubber erasers.
 Salt.
 Sanitary ware, plumbers' goods, if of iron or steel or earthenware containing not more than 5 per cent. of copper or brass.
 Scales and balances, not including weights of copper or brass.
 Screw spanners for cycles.
 Seeds, *see* Flower.
 Sensitised paper and plates.
 Sewing machines for domestic use.
 Shrubs.
 Silk braid.
 Silk, *see* Ribbons; Trimmings; Velvets.
 Slate pencils.
 Slates, writing or drawing.
 Spectacles and eye glasses.
 Stamps, used.
 Stationery, *see* Ledgers; Office.
 Steel, *see* Iron.
 Stones, bricks and tiles.
 Straw plaits and chip plaits.
 Teeth, artificial.
 Theatrical properties, wigs and cosmetics, excluding costumes and footwear.
 Tiles, *see* Stones.
 Tobacco pipes.
 Toilet preparations and requisites, excluding soap.
 Toys, dolls and games of all kinds, including rubber toys.
 Trimmings of silk.
 Truffles, fresh or preserved.
 Turners' wares of wood.
 Typesetting and type-casting machinery, including type metal.
 Typewriters and spare parts.
 Umbrellas.
 Velvets of silk or silk mixture.
 Walking sticks.
 Wall papers.
 Watches, *see* Clocks.
 Whips.
 Wines of all kinds.
 Works of art.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bond *vide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory

* "Iron and steel manufactures" does not cover manufactures containing more than 10 per cent in weight of metals other than iron or steel.

† This heading covers machinery made of any material provided it does not contain more than 50 per cent. of copper or brass.

with which trade is now permitted (*see* page 667) Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 676. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria-German.

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of—

Upper Austria.	Styria.
Lower Austria.	Carinthia.
Salzburg.	Vorarlberg.
Carniola.	
Tyrol (the northern or Innsbruck portion).	
Liechtenstein principality (lying between Vorarlberg and Switzerland).	

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (iii), page 676).

Goods may be exported via any available route. There is no parcel post service at present, except to the Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.

Austria-Hungary—occupied.

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austro-Hungarian provinces of—

Tyrol (the southern-Trentino portion),	Slavonia,
Gorizia,	Dalmatia,
Istria,	Bosnia,
Croatia,	Herzegovina,

together with the portions of Hungary south and east of the towns of Baja, Szegedin, Arad, Klausenburg, Maramaros and Czernowitz and the portion bordering Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (iii), page 676).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route. There is no parcel post service at present except to the Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia.

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Commission Commerciale Teycho-Slovaque, Hamburg, for account of the actual consignee in Czecho-Slovakia. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Commission. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that goods are not subject to any Czecho-Slovakia import prohibition.

The parcel post service has now been re-established.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Estonian Legation need be produced.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French Import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present except to the occupied territory in the Rhineland (*see* Note (ii), page 675).

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii), page 676).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Letland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will now receive consideration in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Application to export goods on Lists A and B will now receive consideration in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).**Norway.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters are recommended to consign their goods to the Inter-Allied Relief Administration, Dantzig, for account of the actual Polish consignee. A

duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to the Relief Administration.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (see Appendix 2, page 569) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached via Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without a consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters

to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 676.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

Notes.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Berghelm, Bergisch, Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bez. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Gemund, Grafrath, Hellenthal, Hennes, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmédy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mulheim (Rhein), Munstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Scheiden (Eifel), Schonberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Bernstet-Ünes, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Konz, Dann, Dierdorf, Echternackerbrück, Ehrang, Elier, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Junkerath, Kelberg, Kampenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkorn, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bez. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellum, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flouheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemunden (Hunsrück), Gernersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lautereckeh, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastatten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Neider Saulheim, Niestein, Osthofen (Rheinhausen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Gellonkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grofrath (b. Crefeld), Governbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich

Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mors, Munchen-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkiröhan, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adopted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Military wagons of all descriptions.
- Harness of horse equipment of a military character.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c-o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

- Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
- Butter and Cheese.
- Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

- Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Ergot.
- Quinine sulphate.
- Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.
Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

14th July 1919.

POST OFFICE.

No. 616.

The 16th August 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The following rules prescribing the terms and conditions of issue of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates and the procedure relating thereto, having been made by the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information :—

Post Office 5-year cash certificates.

RULES.		RULES.	
Purchase of cash certificates ...	1	Payment of cash certificates belonging to deceased holders	8
Minors' holdings ...	2	Payment of cash certificates in the United Kingdom ...	9
Purchase of cash certificates by educational authorities on behalf of students ...	3	Loss or destruction of a cash certificate or of an acknowledgment for the same ...	10
Transfer of cash certificates ...	4	Exchange of cash certificates for acknowledgment and vice versa	11
Cash certificates as security ...	5		
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Purchase of cash certificates.

1. (1) Post Office 5-year cash certificates for Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 are obtainable at any post office doing savings bank work, at an issue price of Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8, and Rs. 387-8, respectively. Their purchase must be made by presenting a form of application which is prescribed for the purpose and which may be obtained at any post office doing savings bank business. The application may be made by a single person or in the joint names of two persons only, and may be tendered either personally or by a messenger.

NOTE.—Cash certificates purchased by joint holders are issued on a special form.

(2) Cash certificates can be purchased either wholly with sums withdrawn from money already deposited in the investor's Post Office Savings Bank account, or with cash or a cheque on a recognised bank separately tendered for the purpose, or partly with sums withdrawn from savings bank deposit and partly with cash or cheque or both. The full issue price must be paid at the time of purchase.

(3) When an application is presented at a head or sub post office, a cash certificate signed by the head or sub-postmaster, as the case may be, will be handed to the investor across the counter of the post office. When an application is presented at a branch office a cash certificate will be obtained for the investor from the head office or the sub-office to which the branch office is subordinate. The investor has the option of taking delivery of the certificate or of leaving it in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The method preferred should be stated in filling up the application. In the former case, the certificates will be handed across the counter at the time of purchase. In the latter case, an acknowledgment from the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, concerned, that certificates of the specified value in each of the several denominations applied for are held in Post Office custody on the investor's behalf will be obtained and delivered to him. Receipts will be given for all sums paid when a certificate is not issued immediately and investors should be careful to obtain and preserve these. The provisional receipts must be surrendered in all cases in exchange for certificates or acknowledgments. Holders of cash

certificates who do not elect to keep them with the Post Office may, if they so desire, deposit them in district treasuries for custody. A receipt will be granted by the treasury officer, which should be returned by the investor when he desires to take back his certificates.

(4) The maximum holding of cash certificates at any time by any one person or by two persons jointly and severally is limited to Rs. 10,000. A declaration that the total holding is not in excess of this limit must be made by the purchaser or purchasers on the occasion of each purchase.

Exception.—The limit of Rs. 10,000 referred to above does not apply to the case of—

- (i) school authorities who purchase certificates on behalf of students from savings made over to them,
- (ii) local bodies, universities incorporated by an Act of the Indian legislature, and Government educational institutions approved of by the Local Government purchasing certificates for investment on behalf of or as awards to students,
- (iii) the transferees of certificates—
 - (a) pledged as security,
 - (b) offered as donations to the Red Cross funds, the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, or the St. John Ambulance Association.

Minors' holdings.

2. (1) A cash certificate cannot be purchased by a minor. It may, however, be purchased in the name of a minor by an adult, relative or guardian. The applicant for the purchase of a cash certificate on behalf of a minor must give the date of the minor's birth in the application for purchase.

(2) A cash certificate purchased in the name of a minor cannot be discharged during the minority except by the minor's *legally-constituted* guardian. The Postmaster-General and the Director-General have, however, discretionary power to allow the *natural* guardian to discharge cash certificates during the minority up to the face value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, without the execution of an indemnity bond by the party concerned.

Purchase of cash certificates by educational authorities on behalf of students.

3. An educational authority (such as a local or a municipal board, a university or the governing body of an institution), or an individual member of it, or the headmaster of an educational institution, may purchase cash certificates on behalf of students out of their savings or prize money. The certificates will remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and the educational authority will draw the amount due on discharge for distribution among the students.

Transfer of cash certificates.

4. The holder of a cash certificate may not transfer it to another person except with the previous permission of the Postmaster-General. The transferee must furnish a declaration that his total holding of these certificates (including the amount to be transferred) does not exceed the permissible maximum of Rs. 10,000. A new certificate, bearing the same serial number and dates of issue and maturity as the original certificate, will be issued to the transferee on the surrender of the original certificate duly endorsed by the transferor.

The similar transfer of a certificate represented by an Accountant-General's acknowledgment for a certificate in Post-Office custody is also permissible.

Cash certificates as security.

5. The holders of cash certificates may tender them as security to any department of Government for the amount at which the certificates were purchased, and not for their face value, provided that the certificates are

formally transferred to the pledgee with the sanction of the Postmaster-General. The certificates may, with the permission of the Postmaster-General, be re-transferred by the pledgee to the original holder on the removal of the pledge.

In order to avoid frequent transfers which would be involved in consequence of the change of incumbents, Government officers may hold cash certificates as security in their *official capacity*, whether they are kept in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, or not.

Discharge of cash certificates.

6. (1) The amount shown on a cash certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue on presentation of the certificate. If the holder of a certificate desire to surrender it before the completion of five years, he will be entitled to payment as shown in the table below, the appropriate portion of which appears on the reverse of the certificate. The holder of a cash certificate kept in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, must apply by letter for its discharge at the post-office of issue, and payment will be made by the post-office on receipt of authority for payment from the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, concerned. A receipt for payment will be taken on the reverse of the certificate or the Deputy Accountant-General's acknowledgment, as the case may be. No income-tax will be levied on the yield from these certificates and their payment will be made in all cases free of stamp duty:—

If payment is claimed.	AMOUNT DUE ON CERTIFICATE FOR—				
	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Within one year from date of issue—					
Amount originally paid, viz.	7 12 0	15 8 0	38 12 0	77 8 0	387 8 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue	8 1 0	16 2 0	40 5 0	80 10 0	403 2 0
" 15 complete months	8 2 6	16 5 0	40 12 6	81 9 0	407 13 0
" 18 "	8 4 0	16 8 0	41 4 0	82 8 0	412 8 0
" 21 "	8 5 6	16 11 0	41 11 6	83 7 0	417 3 0
" 2 " years	8 7 0	16 14 0	42 3 0	84 6 0	421 14 0
" 27 " months	8 8 9	17 1 6	42 11 9	85 7 6	427 5 6
" 30 "	8 10 6	17 5 0	43 4 6	86 9 0	432 13 0
" 33 "	8 12 3	17 8 6	43 13 3	87 10 6	438 4 6
" 3 " years	8 14 0	17 12 0	44 6 0	88 12 0	443 12 0
" 39 " months	9 0 0	18 0 0	45 0 0	90 0 0	450 0 0
" 42 "	9 2 0	18 4 0	45 10 0	91 4 0	456 4 0
" 45 "	9 4 0	18 8 0	46 4 0	92 8 0	462 8 0
" 4 " years	9 6 0	18 12 0	46 14 0	93 12 0	468 12 0
" 51 " months	9 8 6	19 1 0	47 19 6	95 5 0	476 8 0
" 54 "	9 11 0	19 5 0	48 7 0	96 14 0	484 6 0
" 57 "	9 13 6	19 11 0	49 3 6	97 7 4	492 3 0
" 5 " years	10 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	500 0 0

(2) Payment of the amount due on a cash certificate will ordinarily be made only at the post office at which the certificate was purchased. The holder may, however, apply for payment at any post office doing savings bank business. In the latter case payment will be made at the post office at which application is made after the certificate has been verified by the office of issue.

(3) Payment of a cash certificate issued in joint names can be made only on the signatures of the joint holders. Payment will, however, be made to one of the joint holders on a letter of consent from the other holders addressed to the postmaster concerned.

Partial discharge and exchange of cash certificates.

7. The holder of cash certificates whether in the custody of the Post Office or not may discharge a part of his holding by making application to the postmaster of the office of issue mentioning the amount he desires to be repaid to him and the numbers and denominations of the certificates which

will form the balance to be retained by him in his own possession or in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Several cash certificates of lower denominations may be exchanged for one or more certificates of a higher value on application to the postmaster of the office of issue.

Payment of cash certificates belonging to deceased holders.

8. (1) If a holder of cash certificates should die leaving certificates not exceeding three thousand rupees in value, and if probate of his will, or letters of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act VII of 1889, be not produced to the Postmaster-General within three months of the death of the said holder, the Postmaster-General may pay the value of the certificates to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased.

(2) The amount of cash certificates in excess of the value of three thousand rupees due to the estate of a deceased holder may only be paid on production of probate, letters of administration, or a certificate under Act VII of 1889, unless otherwise ordered by the Director-General who has discretionary power to dispense with such evidence in cases where he is of opinion that to require it would cause hardship and that to dispense with it would involve no appreciable risk.

(3) Certificates purchased in joint names are *ordinarily* payable under the orders of the Postmaster-General (i) in the case of the death of one of the joint holders to the surviving joint holder, (ii) when both the joint holders are dead to the representative of the *last* surviving joint holder.

Payment of cash certificates in the United Kingdom.

9. Holders of cash certificates, who subsequently leave India, may obtain payment for their certificates in the United Kingdom, provided that the certificates have been held for the full term of five years. Purchasers who wish to avail themselves of the concession must apply in the prescribed form to the post office from which their certificates were issued for their encashment by the Postmaster-General concerned for payment at the India Office, London. Payment will be made at the rate of exchange current at the time of encashment.

Loss or destruction of a cash certificate or of an acknowledgment for the same.

10. If a cash certificate or an acknowledgment for the same is lost, destroyed or spoilt the investor will be entitled to a certificate in lieu of it from the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on his furnishing a statement to the post office of issue in writing, giving particulars of the cash certificate or the acknowledgment and explaining the circumstances in which it was lost, destroyed or spoilt. In the last case, he will be required to attach the spoilt certificate or acknowledgment to his statement.

Exchange of cash certificates for acknowledgments and vice versa.

11. Should the holder of a cash certificate or an acknowledgment for the same desire at any subsequent date to keep the cash certificate in the custody of the Post Office or to take delivery of it in exchange for the acknowledgment, he may do so on his furnishing a written application with the cash certificate or the acknowledgment to the post office of issue. He will be granted a provisional receipt by the postmaster for the cash certificate or the acknowledgment he hands over, pending receipt of the document he has applied for.

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information and that it be communicated to the Finance Department, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and the Accountant-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

LICENCE.

The 23rd August 1919.

No. 6403.—Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the Colonies and dependencies thereof, in this licence or in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

Whereas by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated the 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Hungary;

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained;

Provided also that nothing in this licence shall be taken as permitting the payment or delivery to persons resident or carrying on business within the said territory of the following moneys and classes of property:—

- (a) any sum payable to or paid for an enemy by way of dividend, interest or share of profits;
- (b) any sum which has been paid into any account with a Bank or to any other person in trust for an enemy;
- (c) interest on securities issued by or on behalf of Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign Government or by or on behalf of any corporation or any municipal or other authority whether within or without British India;
- (d) securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise;
- (e) any money or property which is or but for the war would have been payable to an enemy in respect of any transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 30th August 1919.

No. 6612.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council

is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to this department notification No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entry—

(A) Railway Material.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th August 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. LOANS, ETC.

Simla, the 26th August 1919.

No. 2084A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, namely:—

After rule 8 of the said rules the following Rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"8-A. Where a Local Authority in its application desires the immediate grant, or sanction to the raising, of a loan on the ground that funds are urgently needed for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (i), (ii) or (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, the Local Government, if otherwise so empowered and if it is satisfied that the loan is urgently needed for any such purpose, may, notwithstanding anything contained in rules 5, 7 and 8, after such enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit to make, grant, or sanction the raising of, such loan at any time after the receipt of the application."

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th August 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 29th August 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 2723.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Archibald Currie MacGilchrist, M.D. ... Dated 27th July 1919.

Edward Owen Thurston, M.B., F.R.C.S. ... Dated 27th July 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

RANK.

No. 2741.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated the 14th June 1919, regarding the abolition of the word "honorary" in the designation of the rank of Commissaries, Deputy Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Indian Army Departments and of Senior Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department :—

ROYAL WARRANT.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient to amend the regulations regarding the grant of rank to Commissaries, Deputy Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Indian Army Departments, and to Senior Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department.

Our will and pleasure is that the word "honorary" wherever it occurs shall be deleted from the Warrant of our late Royal Father of the 2nd January 1904 and from our Warrants of the 26th September 1911 and 21st September 1917.

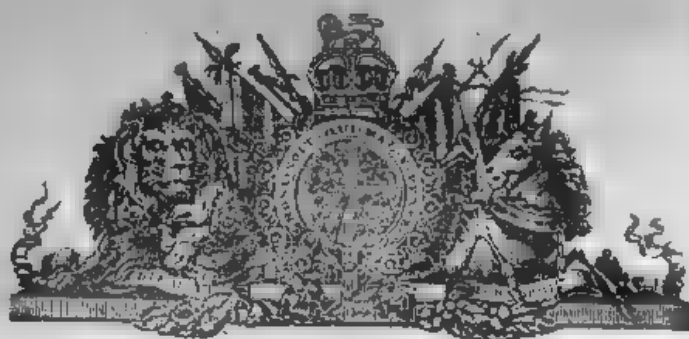
Given at our Court at St James's, this 14th day of June 1919 in the 10th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

E. S. MONTAGU.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th September 1919, is republished for general information.

H. P. DUVAL,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 3rd September 1919.

No. 1201.—In pursuance respectively of section 29, and of rule 26 (b) of Order V of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure (V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare—

- (1) that the provisions of section 29 of the said Code shall apply to the Courts in Mesopotamia specified in the Schedule hereto annexed; and
- (2) that the service by such Courts of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said Code shall be valid service.

SCHEDULE.

1. Court of Appeal, Baghdad.
2. Court of First Instance, Baghdad.
3. Court of First Instance, Basrah.
4. Court of First Instance, Ba'qubah.
5. Court of First Instance, Mosul.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 5th September 1919.

No. 1219.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 29th August 1919:—

Mr. A. H. Cuming, I.C.S.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S.

Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE. INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 5th September 1919.

No. 2312F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that income derived from the manufacture of indigo shall be exempt from income-tax for a period of two years commencing with the first day of April 1919 and shall also not be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee in respect of those years.

E. M. COOK,

offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th August 1919.

No. 2241-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Cavaliere Gino Cecchi as Consul for Italy at Calcutta.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th September 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 6th September 1919.

No. 6832.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules and orders promulgated in the notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 2883-15, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended:—

In the list of officers empowered to search, or cause search to be made, for birds' skins and feathers in course of transmission by post to any place out of British India, noted in the margin of rule 183, add the following:—

- (11) The head sorters of the FM. Division.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Simla, the 6th September 1919.

No. 6993.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation into British India from all destinations, except the United Kingdom, of the following articles, viz:—

All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dye-stuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dye-stuffs.

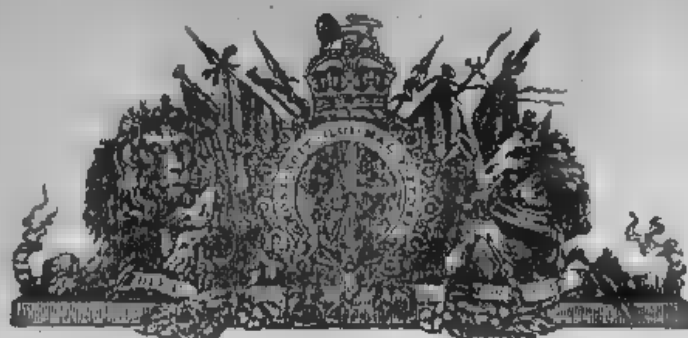
All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit:—

- (i) the import of any goods by, or for the use of, the Crown;
- (ii) the import of any goods shipped from any Indian port;
- (iii) the import of any goods from any Native State in India;
- (iv) the import of any goods imported under a licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th September 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 6th September 1919.

No. 6980.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 1st August 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. I.
1st August 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

	PAGE.
Lists A and B	690
List C	694
Lists D and E	694
Open General Licences for Exports:	
APPENDIX NO. I	695
General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediter- ranean	696
Trade with Germany and German-Austria	700
Transshipment in the United Kingdom	701

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly together with supplements on alternate weeks. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list and supplement posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment of 1d. is made for each copy, for which payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month for each additional copy.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of Consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c) —1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, etc.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—
The Controller, Export Licence Department,

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

LISTS A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 20th June 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz. :—

List A and B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.

(A) Aeroplanes engines and their component parts.

(A) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 1st August 1919.

- Ale, *see* Beer.
 Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
- (A) Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.
- (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
 Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
 Bacon, *see* Meat.
 Bags, *see* Nitrate.
 Banknotes, *see* Notes.
 Bark, *see* Cinchona.
- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; 6-12-18.
- (A) Basic slag; 23-10-16.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots; 12-12-16, 27-11-17, *see* however Appendix No. 1.
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Beer and Ale, 1-5-17.
- (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
 Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
 Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.
- (A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.
 Bullion, *see* Gold.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
 Calf meal.
 Coconut and peonac cake.
 Compound cakes and meal.
 Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal.
 Fish meal and concentrated fish.
 Gluten meal or gluten feed.
 Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal.
 Hemp seed cake and meal.
 Husk meal.
 Linseed cake and meal.
 Locust bean meal.
 Maize germ meal.
 Maize meal and flour.
 Meat meal.
 Palm nut cake and meal.
 Poppy seed cake and meal.
 Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal.
 Sesame seed cake and meal.
 Soya bean cake and meal.
 Sunflower seed cake and meal.
 Whale cake.
- Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. *See*, however, Appendix No. 1.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patents.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18, *see*, however, Appendix No. 1.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 19-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
 Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-1-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17; *see*, however, Appendix No. 1.
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- (B) Cotton, American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.
 Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

- (A) Dyes* and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
Engine, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18, *see*, however, Appendix No. 1.
- (A) Fish except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings, 27-12-18, 30-5-19.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans; Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and the following fresh fruit:—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines and imported plums (South African), 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guano, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish cattle, 28-2-19, 8-7-19.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
Iron, 1-5-17, the following:—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.
- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.
- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentils; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuff.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.
- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
- † Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes	Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes	Dixon's house dyes.
Maypole dyes.	

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C) :—

Hemp seed oil,
Kapoec seed oil,
Maize oil,
Morah seed oil,
Niger seed oil,
Olive oil,
Poppy seed oil,
Rape seed oil,
Shea butter,
Sunflower oil,
Dripping,
Premier jus.

7-3-19, 28-3-19.

Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.

- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
(A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
(A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poona cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.
(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian ronble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.

- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18, 30-5-19.
Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.
(B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beef, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.
(A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
(A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless, and instruments and material for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
(A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.
Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
• Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels, 18-12-17.
(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods—

- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods which may be exported without licence:—

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (see, however, Lists D and E, below):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence:—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithunia, and Poland.

LIST D.

By order of Council, dated 21st March 1919, as amended by order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open general licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those Foreign destinations to which goods on List (2) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties :—

Pernambuco.

West African.

Liberian.

Rio.

Bahia.

Victorian.

Custard powder.

Gloy.

Koffio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Mince-meat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see page 694*). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

An open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities, without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic-Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

**General information with regard to Export Regulations to
certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.**

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Albania—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii). Page 700. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria-German—

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of—

Upper Austria.	Styria.
Lower Austria.	Carinthia.
Salzburg.	Vorarlberg.
Carniola.	

Tyrol (the northern or Innsbruck portion).

Liechtenstein principality (lying between Vorarlberg and Switzerland).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in note (iii), page 700].

Goods may be exported via any available route. There is no parcel post service at present, except to the Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.

Austria-Hungary—occupied—

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austro-Hungarian provinces of—

Tyrol (the southern Trentino portion),	Solavonia,
Gorizia,	Dalmatia,
Istria,	Boania,
Croatia,	Herzegovina,

together with the portions of Hungary south and east of the towns of Baja, Szegedin, Arad, Klausenburg, Maramaros and Czernowitz and the portion bordering Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in note (iii), page 700].

Goods may be exported *via* any available route. There is no parcel post service at present, except to the Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.

Belgium—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria—

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E [except as provided in Note (v).]

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Czecho-Slovakia).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Commission Commerciale Teycho-Slovaque, Hamburg, for account of the actual consignee in Czecho-Slovakia. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Commission. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Czecho-Slovakia import prohibition.

Denmark—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificate from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Reval)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Estonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France—

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Germany—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route of the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present except to the occupied territory in the Rhineland [see Note (ii)].

Greece—

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in note (iii)].

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.
There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Letland (Latvia) (principal port—Lihau)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.
There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.
There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (see Jugo-Slavia).**Norway—**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
No certificates from the Norwegian Associations or other form of guarantee, need be produced.
Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Poland)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
Exporters are recommended to consign their goods to the Inter-Allied Relief Administration, Dantzig, for account of the actual Polish consignee. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to the Relief Administration.
Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition.
There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.
Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European)—

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that

import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District*—approached via *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Tuganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to export to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the readmission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A parcel post service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (Including Asia Minor)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as provided in Note (iii)].

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Posto Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Post Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOOD-STUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch-Gladbach, Bläkenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen,

Gemünd, Gräfrath, Heilenthal, Hennesf, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Moutjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münsterroiffel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg, (Eifel) Sieburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Aronberg, Barmcastel-Gaes, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Eichtornacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Romagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz Trier), Schillingen, Siersbahn, Sinzig, Stuttkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier) Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel) Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Oestellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Ekenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal, (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Hoftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lobach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Nennkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Niele, Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen, (Rheinhausen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aalekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grovenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war and their component parts.
- Military waggons of all descriptions.
- Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

TRADE WITH GERMANY AND GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licence under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany and German-Austria.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany and German-Austria in respect of pre-war transactions. Moreover, any permission which may be necessary in respect of any transactions under Defence of the Realm Regulation 41D must be obtained from the Treasury.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany or German-Austria of any goods included in the prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences, under date July 12th, is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in { German-Austria } :
 { German }

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained ;

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in { German-Austria } any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian ;

Provided farther that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in { German-Austria } in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export License Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export License Department the licence will be granted.

The telegram should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated ; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interests to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

The provisional approval of the Export License Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transshipment:—

- Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
- Butter and cheese,
- Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
 Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
 Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
 Synthetic dyestuffs.
 Ergot.
 Quinine sulphate.
 Caustic potash.
 Potassium carbonate.
 Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
 Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
 Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

No. 7029.—The following extract from the Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal dated the 31st July 1919, is published for general information:—

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

(REVISED TO DATE.)

PART I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE.

[Goods marked with an asterisk (*) are those which have been removed from the Prohibited List by means of General Licences issued to the Customs. The other articles are not covered by the Prohibition of Import Proclamations.]
 These goods may now be imported without licence from Germany and German-Austria.

N. B.—All articles, except hops, which are produced in and exported from any part of His Majesty's Dominions may be imported without licence.

*Abrasives:—

Alundum grain.
 Carbolon grain.
 Carborundum.
 Chromatun powder.
 Emery Cord.
 Garnet grain.
 Silicon Carbide.

*Abrasive cloths:—

Aloxite.
 Chalk flint combination.
 Crystolon.
 Emerille.
 Emery caps.
 Emery cloth or electrite discs.
 Garnet.
 Grey chalk flint.

*Abrasive wheels.

*Acetic acid, all kinds.
 *Aerated mineral and table waters.
 *Almonds.
 *Aloxite hones.
 *Aluminium powder.
 " sheets, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tube and strip.
 *Ampule files.
 *Animals, wild.
 *Antimony, crude, regulus, and sulphide.
 *Antimony ore.
 *Antimony ware.
 *Anvils.

*Apples.

*Artificial teeth, containing gold.
 Asbestos, raw.
 *Augur bits.
 *Awl blades.
 *Axes.
 *Balances, fine, and spring.
 *Bananas.
 *Baskets, fruit, and vegetable.
 *Beans, baked, tinned.
 " baked with pork and tomato sauce.
 *Beans, and pork, tinned.
 *Bee-keeping appliances, wooden.
 *Belt hooks, for machinery and sewing machines.
 *Belt laces, leather.
 *Bench drills.
 *Bill hooks.
 *Billiard chalks.
 *Birds, live.
 *Bits, dovetail, and furniture.
 " expansion.
 Blacking and polishes.
 *Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.
 *Bobbin blocks.
 *Bolt clippers.
 *Bolts and nuts.
 Bones.
 *Bottle trees (wood).
 *Boring heads.
 *Boxes and tubes, small, turned wood.

- *Brandy.
- *Bread and meat slicing machines.
- *Bread making machines (hand driven).
- *Bristlings, herrings, sprats and mousées, tinned, in oil or tomato or other dressing.
- *Bristles.
- *Bronze powder.
- *Bullet moulds.
- *Bungs, wooden, for barrels.
- *Burners, gas and oil lamp.
- *Button moulds, wooden.
- *Callipers.
- *Candles.
- *Cans, manufactured and unmanufactured.
- *Cans, oil.
- *Capsules, lead, for whisky and other bottles.
- *Carpenters' tools.
- *Carriages, wagonettes, carts, etc., other than cycles, motor cars, and motor cycles.
- *Cash registers.
- *Cassia lignea.
- *Castings, bronze (machine or phosphor bronze).
- *Cattle and other animal foods.
- *Cattle, de horning instruments.
- *Cells, Edison and component parts, for electrically propelled vehicles.
- *Celluloid in sheets, rolls, and rods.
- *Cement for leather belting.
- *Chasers.
- *Cheese.
- *Chemicals:—
- *Acetate of Iron.
- *Acetate of lime.
- *Acetic acid.
- *Acetone.
- *Adalin.
- *Alum.
- *Aluminium acetate.
- *Aluminium sulphate.
- *Ammonia (hydrate).
- *Ammonia carbonate.
- *Ammonia chloride (Muriate).
- *Ammonia chlorate.
- *Ammonia nitrate.
- *Ammonia phosphate.
- *Ammonia sulphate.
- *Baryta.
- *Bleaching powder.
- *Boracite.
- *Borate of lime.
- *Borate of Manganese.
- *Borax.
- *Boric acid.
- *Brimstone.
- *Calcium carbide.
- *Carbon bisulphide.
- *Carbonic acid.
- *Chloroform.
- *Chromic acid.
- *Cinchonic salts.
- *Cinchonidine salts.
- *Citrate of lime.
- *Citric acid.
- *Copper sulphate.
- *Cream of tartar.
- *Epsom salts (Kieserit).
- *Ether.
- *Ferrous sulphate (sulphate of iron).
- *Formaldehyde.
- *Fusel Oil.
- *Gelatine, photographic.
- *Glycerine.
- *Hydrochloric acid.
- *Hydrofluoric acid.
- *Iodine.
- *Lactic acid.
- *Lead acetate (sugar of).
- *Lead nitrate.
- *Lithia carbonate.
- *Magnesia.
- *Magnesium chloride.
- *Magnesium sulphate.
- *Manganese dioxide.
- *Menthol crystals.
- *Mercurial salts.
- *Methyl ethyl Ketone.
- *Nitric acid.
- *Nickel oxide.
- *Oxalic acid.
- *Phosphoric acid.
- *Picric acid.
- *Quinidine salts.
- *Quinine salts other than sulphate.
- *Quinoidine.
- *Sal acetos.
- *Soda ash.
- *Soda, aluminate.
- * " bicarbonate.
- * " caustic.
- * " chloride.
- * " crystals.
- * " nitrate.
- * " nitrite.
- * " silicate.
- * " Sulphate.
- * " sulphide.
- *Stovaine.
- *Sulphuric acid.
- *Tartar emetic.
- *Tartaric acid.
- *Chewing gum.
- *Chicory.
- *Chimes and whistles.
- *Choppers.
- *Chucks.
- *Cider or perry, not containing added spirit.
- *Cinematograph films.
- *Clamps, adjustable.
- *Cleavers.
- *Clothes horses, wooden.
- *Clothing, men and boys.
- *Coal, coke, etc:—
- *Coal.
- *Coke.
- *Manufactured fuel.
- *Cocoa butter.
- *Cocoa powder.
- *Cocoa raw.
- *Coffee.
- *Coffee roasting machines (hand power).
- *Coir yarn.
- *Collapsible tubes, tin or lead, for medicinal or other purposes.
- *Combination moulds and ladles.
- *Compo-board.
- *Composition blocks for billiard balls.
- *Coopers' tools.
- *Cordage, cables, ropes, and twine, of hemp, coir, or like material, other than binder or reaper twine.
- *Cork, unmanufactured and manufactured.
- *Corn and grain, all kinds.

- *Corn planters.
- *Cornice pole ends, wooden.
- Cotton, raw.
- *Cotton goods except apparel, boot and shoe laces, duck, embroidery, hosiery, lace and trimmings.
- *Couplings, Union, pressed steel.
- *Crabs, prawn, shrimps, and Oysters, canned.
- *Cultivators, hand.
- *Cultivators, hand wheel.
- *Cutting nippers.
- *Cycle nipples.
- *Cycles, metal parts, and accessories, of, other than
 - Bells, Cranks, Frame lugs, Hubs, including Coaster hubs and hub shells, Variable speed gears, Pedals, Frames, Free-wheel clutches, Forks, Chain wheels, Handle bars, Lamps (other than electric), Rims.
- *Dentists' accessories of all kinds.
- *Dial gauges.
- *Diamonds, unset.
- *Diatomite or infusorial earth.
- *Dictating machines, and parts, and accessories.
- *Die heads.
- *Dies and die stocks.
- *Door checks.
- *Door handles, wooden.
- *Drugs, manure.
- *Drawn thread work.
- *Drill presses.
- *Drill sleeves and sockets.
- *Drills.
- Dye woods :—
 - Log wood.
 - Unenumerated.
- Eggs.
- Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.
- *Electrodes.
- *Electrotypes, zinc plates for manufacture of printing plates and zincos, also copper plates, and brass plates.
- *Emery stones.
- *Emery wheel dressers.
- *Enamelled steel tanks with glass linings.
- *Expanding mandrels.
- *Expansion bits.
- *Expansion joints, iron or brass.
- *Farrier's tools.
- *Feathers for bedding, and down uncleaned and unpurified.
- *Ferrules, steel.
- *Fibre flax seed for sowing.
- *Files.
- *Filter candles, and filter cylinders for water filtering.
- Fish (including turtle) :
 - Fresh fish (not of British taking).
 - Shell fish.
- Flax :—
 - Dressed and undressed.
 - Tow, or codilla.
- *Flowers, fresh.
- *Food choppers, or mincing machines (hand-driven).
- *Forks, digging, hay and corn, manure.
- *Foundry flasks.
- *Friction clutches.
- *Fruits, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved.
- *Fruits, fresh, except pears and grapes.

- *Furrows, and root weeders.
- Galls.
- *Gauges.
- *Geneva, Holland.
- *Glass cutters.
- *Gloves, leather.
- Glucose.
- Glue, size, and gelatine.
- Glue stock, and pieces for making glue.
- *Goldbeaters skin.
- *Gold, Bullion.
 - " Leaf.
 - " Liquid.
 - " Manufactures of except jewellery and gold nibs.
 - " Ores, auriferous copper ores, and sweepings and residues containing gold.
- *Granite setts and kerbs.
- *Grease cups.
- *Grinding stones.
- Gum arabic.
 - " copal.
 - " kauri.
 - " lac-dye, seedlac, shellac, and sticklac.
 - " unenumerated.
- *Gummit and manufactures thereof.
- *Gut strings.
- Gutta percha.
- *Hacksaw blades.
- Hair, cow, ox, bull, or elk.
 - " goats, other than mohair.
 - " horse.
 - " unenumerated.
 - " manufactures of (other than of mohair).
 - " requisites.
- *Hammer heads, iron.
- *Hammers, engineers'.
 - " hide.
 - " household or upholsterers'.
 - " lead.
- *Hand cultivators.
 - " wheel cultivators.
 - " drills, and breast drills.
 - " grinders.
 - " screwing machines.
- *Hatchets.
- *Hay knives.
 - " rakes.
- Hemp, dressed and undressed.
 - " tow or codilla.
 - " yarn.
- *Hickory handles for miner's picks.
- " squares for golf club shafts.
- *Hides, wet and dry.
- *Hoes.
 - " horse.
- *Holland, Geneva.
- *Hollow-ware enamelled.
- Honey.
- *Hooks, praning.
 - " wire.
- *Hoop iron over 1 inch wide and thicker, than 20 w. g.
- *Hoops, embroidery, wooden.
- *Horns and hoops.
- *Ice.
 - " cream freezers (hand power).
- *Injectors and ejectors.
- Ink :—
 - Chinese Liquid.
 - Copying (printing ink).
 - Gold, printing.
 - Harness (not containing spirit).

Lithographic copper transfer.
 Paste.
 Powder.
 Printers'.
 Shoe (not containing spirit).
 Silver, printing.
 *Iron, gas.
 Isinglass.
 Ivory, animal.
 * " vegetable.
 *Jacks, motor car, and track.
 *Joiners' tools.
 *Jute.
 " yarns.
 " manufactures of, other than rugs.
 *Knives, bay.
 *Lace, hand made.
 *Lacquered ware, Japanese.
 *Lathe carriers.
 * " dogs.
 *Leather of all descriptions.
 *Leather board.
 *Leather cut stock, stiffeners and wetting.
 *Leather gloves.
 *Liqueurs.
 Liquorice, not containing added sugar.
 *Lobsters, canned.
 *Locks, trunk.
 Locust beans.
 *Lubricators.
 Machinery :—
 Prime movers (except agricultural and electrical).
 Textile.
 *Wood working, and parts thereof driven by power, and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood, including: Sawing machines of all descriptions, general joiners; mortise, tenon, and boring machines; lathes and rounding machines; box and cask making machines, and all machines accessory thereto; scraping and sand-papering machines; wheelwright machinery; firewood making and bunding machinery; wood wool fibre and pulp machinery; saw sharpening and setting machines; saw stretchers and brazing apparatus, all machines for grinding; planing, or moulding irons.
 Unenumerated (not including typewriters and sewing machines).
 *Machine tools and parts thereof.
 *Machine vices.
 *Magnetite.
 *Malleable tube fittings.
 *Mangle roller blocks, rough sawn.
 *Manure scoops.
 Manures of all kinds.
 *Marble (unworked).
 * " (powdered).
 Margarine.
 *Masons' tools.
 *Match splints.
 *Mathematical instruments and screws for same.
 *Mats and matting.
 *Measuring tapes and rules (except wooden rules) including verniers.
 *Measuring instruments, electrical, of all kinds, with 4 inch dials and below.

Meat :—
 Beef.
 Mutton.
 Pork.
 Rabbits.
 Preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).
 Unenumerated.
 *Medicinal preparations containing sugar.
 Metals and ores and manufactures thereof :—
 Ores :—
 *Antimony.
 Other sorts, except gold.
 Manufactures :—
 Iron and steel.
 Pig iron.
 Ingots, blooms and slabs.
 Puddled bars.
 Wrought, in bars, angles, rods, and sections.
 Ship, bridge, and cockle plates and sheets.
 Rails.
 Tyres and axles.
 All other heavy iron and steel, which does not fall under the heading of hardware.
 Other metals (not being hardware).
 Mica.
 *Micrometers.
 Milk.
 *Milling cutters.
 *Mitre blocks and scrapers for metal.
 *Mitre boxes.
 *Motors, electric, up to 1 h. p.
 *Motors, electric rolling mill for auxiliary driving up to 250 h. p.
 *Motors, single phase repulsion induction.
 *Musical instruments, including gramophones, but excluding harmoniums, organs, pianos, pianolas, and instruments of a similar nature.
 *Musical instrument parts.
 *Nail pullers.
 *Nails, brass, and electro braced.
 *Nails, chair and trunk.
 *Nickel oxide.
 *Nuts.
 Nuts and kernels, for expressing oil therefrom.
 Nuts and kernels, unenumerated (not being drugs, dyestuffs, or fruit).
 *Oars and rickers, boat.
 Oil :—
 Fish, viz., train blubber, sperm, or head matter.
 Animal.
 Coconut :—
 Unrefined.
 Refined.
 Mineral jelly (including vasoline).
 *Olive.
 Palm.
 Lubricating oil.
 Turpentine.
 Essential (if not capable of retail sale as perfumery).
 Unenumerated.
 Oil-seeds cake.
 *Oil stones.
 Oleo margarine or oleo oil.
 *Oleo stearine.
 *Onions.

- *Oranges.
- *Packing, cotton duck, and other descriptions of.
- *Packing, metallic steam.
- Painters' colours and pigments :—

- *Asphaltum.
- *Bitumen for black varnish.
- *Bone pitch.
- *Brunswick black.
- *Burnt sienna.
- *Bone black.
- *Carbon Black.
- *Carmine.
- *China ink.
- *Chinese ink.
- *Cinnabar native.
- *Cobalt oxide.
- *Earth colours.
- *Earth Sienna.
- *Gamboge.
- *Gamboge gum.
- *Indian ink.
- *Imitation goldleaf.
- *Lime green.
- *Ochre.
- *Orpiment.
- *Red oxide of iron.
- *Umber.
- *Zaffre.
- *Pains and enamels.
- *Paraffin wax.
- *Pea harvesters.
- *Pearls and precious stones, unset.
- *Peat moss litter.
- *Pencils, slate.
- *Pencil slate, cedar.
- Perry.
- *Persimmon blocks for golf club heads.
- Photographic apparatus as follows :—
 - *Camera shutters.
 - *Cinematograph cameras.
 - *Ferrotypes plates.
 - *Positive papers.
- Piassava fibre, and other fibres for brush making.
- *Picking bands, chrome.
- *Piercers, punches, and round whole perforators.
- *Pimento.
- *Pipe cutters.
- * " tongs, adjustable.
- * " vices.
- * " wrenches.
- Pipes of all sorts, for smoking tobacco.
- Pitch (other than coal pitch).
- Plaiting of all descriptions, including sparterie, but excluding visca plait.
- *Plasters, medical, of all descriptions, containing more than 50 per cent. of cotton material.
- *Pliers.
- Plumbago.
- *Pliers for sheep.
- *Plywood.
- *Plywood chair seats (perforated).
- *Polishing heads.
- *Potato diggers, hooks and planters.
- Poultry and Game.
- *Pressure regulators.
- *Pressure and vacuum gauges.
- *Pumice stone, and pumice powder.
- *Pump and engine governors.
- *Punches.

- *Rags, Angola and woollen.
- * " Cotton, for other than paper-making.
- *Rakes, hay.
- *Rakes, steel-headed.
- *Rattans and malacca canes.
- *Reamers.
- *Red oxide of iron.
- *Reels and spools, wooden, required for textile trade.
- *Rennet, dry and extract of.
- *Return empties.
- *Rods, copper, steel, and iron wire.
- *Rolled gold, sheet wire, and chain.
- *Rosaries.
- Resin.
- Rubber, raw.
- * " scrap or waste.
- *Rubber-covered rollers for clothes wringers.
- *Rubber manufactures other than tyres, boots and shoes, and stationery articles.
- *Rum.
- *Safety razor blades.
- *Sake.
- *Salt.
- Sand.
- Sauces or condiments.
- *Saws, hand, circular, crosscut, kitchen and others.
- *Screw brass parts for use on telephones.
- *Screwing tackle (i.e., chasers, dies and stocks, taps and thread milling cutters).
- *Screws, wood.
- *Scythe strickles, carborundum.
- *Scythes.
- Seeds.
- *Seed cleaning machines.
- *Seeders.
- *Sharpeners, knife carborundum.
- *Sharpening stones.
- *Shears, pruning, sheep and garden.
- Shells of all kinds.
- *Shipwrights' tools.
- *Shives, wooden, for barrels.
- *Sickles.
- Silica sand.
- Silk :—
 - Knubs, or husks of silk, and waste.
 - Waste noils.
 - Raw.
 - Yarn.
- Skins and furs (unmanufactured).
- *Skins for capping medicinal preparations.
- *Slide rules for metal.
- *Smiths' tools.
- *Soap and soap stock.
- *Sockets, wire rope, drop forged steel.
- *Sorghum carpet whisks.
- *Soups containing sugar.
- *Soya beans.
- *Spanners.
- *Spectacle cases of metal.
- *Spectacle wire, unglazed, of all kinds.
- Spices.
- *Spiles, wooden, for barrels.
- *Spirit levels.
- Sponge.
- *Spoons and forks, tinned iron.
- *Springs, door and gate, of all kinds (including spring hinges).
- *Springs for the upholstery trade.

- *Stamps, hand, metal, for numbering and dating.
- *Stapling presses.
- Starch dextrine, and farina or potato flour.
- *Staves.
- *Steam traps.
- *Stones and slates, sawn and hewn, but not dressed.
- Straw.
- *Straw envelopes.
- *Strings of all kinds for musical instruments.
- *Strip, steel, heddle iron hook, tube, ground flat steel stock.
- *Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food, except chocolate.
- *Sugar-cane.
- *Swage shapers.
- *Syringes, other than medical.
- *Tailors' shears and trimmers, 6 inches or more in length.
- Talc, French chalk, steatite, mineral white silica, and soapstone.
- *Tallow.
- *Tapping attachments.
- *Taps.
- *Tap wrenches.
- Tanning extracts :—
 - *Chestnut.
 - *Hemlock.
 - *Mangrove.
 - *Oak.
 - *Quebracho.
- Tanning substances :—
 - Bark for tanning.
 - Gambier.
 - Myrabolane.
 - Sumach.
 - Valonia.
 - Unenumerated.
- Tar.
- *Tea.
- *Telephone switchboards and parts.
- *Telephones, and telephone parts, except telephone brackets and parts.
- *Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards.
- *Time recorders, and parts thereof.
- *Tits, wooden, for barrels.
- *Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigar and cigarettes).
- *Tool holders.
- *Traps, rat and mouse, wood, with wire springs, etc.
- *Treadle lathes of 3 in. centre and over.
- *Trench struts.
- *Tube expanders.
- *Tube fittings, malleable.
- *Tubing, flexible metallic.
- *Turkey stone powder.
- *Turnery, for the furniture trade.
- *Typewriters and parts thereof.
- *Union coupling, pressed steel.
- *Vacuum cleaners, including electric cleaners.
- Varnish (not containing spirit).
- *Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved, and pickles.
- *Vegetables, in brine.
 - " raw, except tomatoes.
- Vinegar and acetic acid for table use.
- Watches of all kinds, and parts thereof.
- *Water gauge fittings.
- Wax (including ozokerit and earth wax).
- *Welt ploughs, Deacons.
- Whalebone (including finners).
- Willows and canes, for basket making.
- Wire :—
 - *Brass.
 - *Coppered steel spring.
 - *Copper.
 - *Copper clad.
 - *Phosphor bronze.
 - *Steel wire coppered and flattened.
- *Tinned mattress.
- *Wired leading in nickelled copper.
- *Wires, flexible for telephony and house wiring.
- *Wood blocks, and unfinished turnery parts for toys.
- *Wood boring bits.
- *Wood flour.
- *Wood heels, shanks, and pegs required by the boot and shoe industry.
- *Wood hoops and ends for barries.
- *Wood skewers.
- *Wood and timber, hewn and sawn, planed and dressed of all kinds (not including pit props, and pitwood or box-boards and case boards cut to length and size).
- *Wood scrapers.
- *Wood ware for drawing offices and schools.
- *Wood wool.
- Wool.
- Woollen and worsted yarn.
- Yeast.

PART II.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY NOT BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE FROM PLACES OUTSIDE THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Licences issued for goods shown in this list are not available for goods of German or German-Austrian origin, unless the contrary is expressly stated therein.

Article.	Extent to which licences will be issued.*
Agriculture machinery.	
Aluminium, hollow-ware, and other articles, except aluminium sheet, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tubes, and strip, and aluminium powder.	
Apparel, ladies, including corsets.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports.

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Articles.	Extent to which licenses will be issued.*
Arch supports.	Licensed free on application.
Art, works of	
Automatic machines for retail sale of any article.	Licensed on the recommendation of the Ministry of Food.
Auto-scooters.	
Bacon.	Licensed freely on application.
Ball bearings.	
Ball bearing bolts.	{ 50 per cent. of 1913 imports (Belgium). 50 per cent. of 1916 imports (other countries).
Ball retainers.	
Barb wire.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Barrels or drums, steel, for containing oil or chemicals.	
Barrows, steel.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Barytes.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Baskets, other than fruit and vegetables baskets.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Baths, metal and fittings thereof.	75 per cent. of 1913 imports, in proportionate quarterly amounts.
Batteries for pocket lamps.	Licensed freely on application.
Beer.	
Bells, door.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Binder Twine.	
Boards, washing, and paste.	Licensed freely on application.
Bolts for bags and cases.	
Bone, manufactures of	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boot laces, cotton.	
Boots and shoes.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Boots and shoes, rubber.	
Boxboards, cut, for packing of edible goods in tins and bottles, and all other commodities.	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Boxboards cut to length for packing cases for foodstuffs, except those packed in tins and bottles.	
Box strappings and fasteners.	25 per cent. of 1917 imports.
Brooms and brushes.	
Brush stocks, wooden.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Bulbs (flower) medicinal bulbs and herbs, hyacinths, early single and double tulips, crocus, Spanish iris, gladioli, chionodoxa, scilla sibirica.	
Bulbs (flower), other sorts.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Bulbs for electric lamps.	
Butter.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Buttons.	
Cables and wires, electric (other than flexible wires for telephony and house wiring).	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Cameras, fitted with lenses.	
Carbons for arc lamps, cinemas, and search-lights.	25 per cent. of 1917 imports.
Carpets.	
Carpet sweepers.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Cartridges.	
Casket hardware.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Cast steel pins for textile purposes.	
Celluloid, manufactures of, other than in sheets, rolls, and rods.	100 per cent. of 1915 imports.
Cement, except for leather belting.	
Chains.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Chemicals of all descriptions except those shown on page 702.	
Chinaware, earthenware and pottery.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Clocks, and parts and movements thereof.	
Clogs and clog soles, wooden.	100 per cent. of 1915 imports.
Cloisonne ware.	
Cocks for gas, water and steam.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Cocoa, preparations of.	
Cornice poles and rings, wooden.	100 per cent. of 1915 imports.
Cotton duck.	
Crowbars.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Curios.	

* Where no ratio is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which licences will be issued.*
Curtain rods.	Licensed freely on application.
Cutlery, other than safety razor blades.	
Cycles, other than motor cycles.	
Cycle (pedal) accessories :—	
Frame lugs, hubs including coaster hubs and hub shells, variable speed gears, free wheel clutches, cranks, pedals, rims, frames, forks, handlebars, chain wheels, bells, lamps other than electric.	
Dowels.	
Drawing pins.	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Dry cells and primary batteries, except those for pocket lamps.	
Electrics, accessories and parts thereof, including fan motors.	
Electrical cooking, heating, and domestic laundry appliances, except electric washing machines and electric vacuum cleaners.	
Electrical goods and apparatus, including electrical plant and machinery of all kinds and insulating materials of all descriptions.	
Electrical hand lamps and torches.	
Embroidery, cotton.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports (by weight).
Erasers.	33½ per cent. of 1916.
Fan blowers and forges.	
Fancy goods (articles de Paris).	Licensed freely on application.
Fatty acids.	
Feathers for bedding, and down, cleaned and purified.	Admitted to extent of 1913 imports in proportionate monthly quantities.
Feathers, ornamental—egret, heron, lyre bird, bird of paradise, Argus pheasant, Impeyan pheasant, Condor, albatross.	
Fence stretchers and strainers, wire.	
Fire extinguishers.	
Flax yarn and all manufactures thereof.	
Flowers, artificial.	
Forgings, drop, other than wire rope sockets.	
Forgings and castings for motor vehicles.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in proportionate monthly quantities.
Furniture domestic of all kinds.	
Furniture and cabinet parts, mill finished, not assembled.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Furniture, office and institution (including roll top desk, cabinets, etc., and chairs).	
Furniture, casters of all kinds.	
Fuses, fuse components and parts.	
Games and playing cards.	20 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Gas mantles, rings and supports (earthenware).	100 per cent. of 1916 imports in quarterly amounts.
Gauze, painted iron mosquito.	
Gilt ware, and plated ware.	
Gin.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports from all Allied and Neutral countries, the permissible percentage of gold content being 4 per cent. by value.
Glassware, the following :—	
Scientific, machinery, optical, miners' lamp glasses.	
Glassware, other sorts (including bottles and jars).	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Gloves, fabric, and for the manufacture of gloves.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Granite, dressed.	
Guns and rifles.	Licensed on the recommendations of the Ministry of Food.
Hams.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports, from America, Japan and Italy.
Handbags, purses, wallets, of leather, and goods of a like nature.	
Handles, broom.	
Handles, tool, of all kinds, except hickory shafts for miners' picks.	
Hand wagon movers.	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which licences will be issued.*
Hardware, not otherwise specifically mentioned.	Licensed freely on application.
Hoists, electric, except Yale triplex electric hoists.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Hoists, Yale triplex electric.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Hooks and eyes.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Hops.	Licensed on recommendation of Hosiery Needle Committee.
Horn, manufactures of.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Home clamps, brass.	
Hosiery, cotton in the piece.	
Hosiery, cotton, other than in the piece.	
Hosiery needles.	
Hosiery, silk.	
Instruments, electrical, measuring of, all kinds, except those with 4 inch dials and under.	
Instruments, scientific, mathematical and optical.	
Instruments, surgical and medical.	
Insulating cloths, tapes, including varnished cambrics and oiled silks.	25 per cent. of 1913.
Irons, flat or laundry.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Ivory, manufactures of.	Licensed freely.
Jacks, except motor car and track jacks.	
Jewellers, findings, chain, brooch catches, pins and joints, snaps, bolt and split rings of base metal or gilt.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports being continued and extended to all countries; permissible percentage of gold content being 4 per cent. by value.
Jewellery.	
Jewellery, imitation.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Joinery, builders' (including builders' mouldings).	
Lace, machine made.	
Lamps, blow.	
Lamps, electric, incandescent (i.e., complete lamp bulbs with filaments), and filaments' supports, contacts and tubes.	
Lamps, indoor oil, of all kinds.	
Lamps, metal parts of.	
Lanterns, hurricane.	
Lard.	Licensed on the recommendation of the Ministry of Food.
Lasts, boot and shoe, wooden.	Quantity admitted in the 8 months ending 1st September, 1919, is not to exceed 50 per cent. of imports of whole year 1913.
Lawn mowers.	Licensed freely on application.
Lead wool.	
Lever for braces.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Lithopone.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Locks and padlocks, except trunk locks.	290,000 gross of boxes monthly from Scandinavia; 90,000 gross of boxes monthly from Belgium.
Machinery, dairy, wooden.	
Magnets.	
Mangles.	
Marble, worked.	
Matches.	
Metal boot protectors.	
Metal fittings and frames for bags and trunks.	
Metal fittings for corsets and suspenders.	
Metal parts for loose leaf ledgers.	
Metal tips for penholders.	
Meters, electric, house service.	
Methyl alcohol.	
Mops.	

*Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which licenses will be issued.*
Motors, electric, and parts thereof other than for renewals except (a) small motors up to 1-h.p.; (b) rolling mill motors for auxiliary driving up to 250-h.p.; (c) single phase repulsion induction motors.	
Motors, fan.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Motor vehicles, including bicycles and accessories.	Licensed freely for renewal purposes only by way of repairs to foreign-made vehicles already on the road.
Motor vehicles, spare parts.	
Motor spirit (including aviation spirit), kerosene (including white spirit), gas oil, fuel oil and distillates from which any of the preceding can be produced.	
Mouldings, pressed (as distinct from picture frame mouldings and builders' mouldings).	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Mouldings, picture frame.	25 per cent. of 1913 import; ration to be based on the number of instruments.
Musical instruments, organs, pianos, pianolas, and instruments of a similar nature.	
Nails, wire and extras.	
Nails, cut (iron or steel).	
Nails, felt (iron or steel).	
Nails, hob.	
Nails, horseshoe.	
Nails, shoe.	
Nails, wire hob.	
Nails, wire shoe.	
*Needles, hosiery.	Licensed on recommendation of Hosiery Needle Committee.
Oil cloth, except table baize, blind cloth, and leather cloth.	Licensed freely on application.
Painters' colours and pigments, the following: Brilliant, bronze-blue, chrome-green and yellow, chromate of lead, copper oxide, minium, oxide of tin, steel-blue, Parisian blue, powder colours, red lead, vermilion.	Ration 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Painters' colours and pigments the following: litharge, ultramarine blue, white lead, satin-white, lamp black.	
Paper clips, wire.	24 tons per annum distributed among importers.
Pegs, clothes wooden.	Present ration being maintained.
Pens, fountain, containing no gold.	33½ per cent. of 1916 imports.
Pen nibs, gold.	Ration 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Pen nibs, other than gold.	
Pencils.	33½ per cent. of 1913 imports.
Perfumery and toilet preparations.	
Photographic apparatus, except the following:—Cameras fitted with lenses, ferrotype plates, camera shutters, positive papers, cinematograph cameras.	
Pinch bars.	
Pins and safety pins, wire.	
Pipes, cast iron and fittings.	
Pipes, rain-water.	
Pipes, soil guttering.	
Pistols and revolvers.	
Plants and trees.	
Plugs, wooden, for paper reels.	
Potash salts.	
Potato-chipping machines.	
Press buttons.	
Pulleys, iron and steel, except pressed steel pulleys, of which 200 tons (actual net weights are to be admitted until 1st September).	
Pulleys, wooden,	

*Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which licenses will be issued.*
Pulley blocks, steel, except Yale triplex.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports to regular pre-war importers.
Pulley blocks, Yale triplex.	
Pumps, semi-rotary.	
Red prussiate of potash.	
Refrigerators, wooden.	
Rivets, boot and shoe.	
Rods, brass, tape and strip.	
Rollers, mangle, wooden.	
Rollers, spring blind.	
Roller bearings.	
Rope, wire.	
Rubber bands for stationery articles.	
Rubber, reclaimed.	75 per cent. of 1916 imports in proportionate quarterly amounts.
Rules, slide, other than metal.	
Rules, wood (including 12 inch school rules).	
Saccharin.	
Safes, iron, wooden.	
Salmon, canned.	
Scales.	
Scissors of all kinds under 6 inches.	
Sewing machines, domestic, hand and treadle, and parts thereof.	75 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Shafts, turned for golf clubs.	
Shafts bearings, shaft bearing boxes, blocks for shafting, shaft collars, shaft couplings.	
Shaft hangers, shaft hanger frames.	
Shop cranes, portable.	
Shuttles and bobbins, wooden.	
Silk Hosiery.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Silk manufactures, other than hosiery.	From Switzerland, 50 per cent. of 1916 imports. From other countries, licensed freely.
Silver manufactures (other than silver watches and watch cases) and electroplate.	50 per cent. of 1915 imports.
Skins and furs, manufactures of.	
Slates, roofing.	
Spectacles and eyeglasses complete.	
Speed indicators or tachometers, other than those required for use on motor cars.	
Spirit, raw, for industrial purposes.	
Spring cotters.	
Spring washers.	
Stationery articles, the following:—Rubber faced hand dating and numbering stamps, stamp inking pads, stamping outfits complete, sealing-wax, endorsing ink, penholders, wax crayons.	Present ration of 33 per cent. of 1913 imports maintained.
Steel balls.	
Stereoscopes, with or without lenses.	
Stones and slates, dressed.	
Stoves, gas.	
Stoves, oil cooking and heating, with wicks, including blue flame atmospheric stoves.	
Stoves and ranges.	
Stoves, wickless.	
Strip, cold rolled steel.	
Studs, frost for horse shoes.	
Studs, shoes.	
Studs, steel for motor-car tyres.	
Studs, wire protector.	
Tanks, steel.	
Taper pins.	
Tennis racket frames (unfinished).	
Tomatoes.	
Tools, shoemakers.	
Toys other than electric toys, including parts thereof.	20 per cent. of 1913 imports.

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, and when required.

Article.	Extent to which licences will be issued *
Toys electrical.	
Tractors and tractor ploughs.	
Trees and plants.	
Trolleys and trucks for warehouse and wharf.	
Trimmings, the following :—	
Webbings, fringes, braids, wicks, gallons, tapes, Visca plait, upholstery and dress cords.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Tubes, brass.	
Tubes, brass-coated.	
Tubes, copper.	
Tubes, welded iron and steel up to 2 inches in diameter.	
Tubing, solid drawn, weldless.	
Tungsten powder and ferrotungsten.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Tyres, rubber.	
Umbrella frames, tubes and fittings.	
Valves, gun metal, brass, bronze for gas, water and steam.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Valves, iron and steel.	
Valves, iron foot.	
Weighing machines (and scales).	
Weighing machines, portable platform.	
Wheels, Warner and component parts.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Other wheels.	Prohibited from U. S. except in the case of consignments proved to have been actually paid for by the consignees in this country prior to January 1st, 1919.
Whisky.	Licensed freely on application.
Wood, manufactures of, not otherwise specifically mentioned.	
Wire bale ties.	
Wire, enamelled copper.	
Wire, galvanized.	
Wire, nickel.	
Wire, steel and iron.	
Woollen goods	Licences granted freely on application for cloth 14 oz. and over 54 inches wide.
Wringers	25 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Zinc oxide	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.

Licences for Goods of French Origin should, as hitherto, be obtained by the French exporter from the Paris Branch of the Department of Import Restrictions, Hotel Astoria, Avenue des Champs-Élysée, Paris. Licences should be obtained before the despatch of the goods from France.

Exceptions to this rule are : potash salts, motor cars, motor cycles and their parts, agricultural machinery, optical and laboratory glass, toys and games, boots and shoes, gold jewellery and gold nibs, hops, cotton hosiery (not including embroidered hosiery and gloves), spirits not covered by general licence, and the following ornamental feathers : heron, egret, bird of paradise, lyre-bird, albatross, condor and argus pheasant. Applications for licences for these goods should be made to 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1. Applications for licences for paper and articles thereof and for coal-tar dyestuffs and intermediates should be made to the Departments shown below.

APPENDIX.

Prohibited articles which are not dealt with by the Department of Import Restrictions.

Prohibited articles in respect of which application should be made not to the Department of Import Restrictions, but to the authority shown against each.

All bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities : with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom.

All rouble notes (other than rouble notes issued by the Caisse d'Emission of the Provisional Government of Archangel).

The Secretary.
The Treasury, S. W. 1.

*Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required.

All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs.

All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirits and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.

Cocaine and Opium

Paper and cardboard (including straw-board, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board), and manufactures of paper and cardboard, engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures, other than works of art, and certain classes of printed matter.

Sugar

The Secretary,
Licensing Sub-Committee, Dyes Department, Board of Trade, Danlee Buildings, 53, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

The Under Secretary of State,
Home Office, Whitehall, S. W. 1.

Paper Import Restrictions Department,
23, Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1.

The Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5218A.—*The 16th September 1919.*—The following press *communiqué* issued by the Government of India, Home Department, regarding the appointment during 1919 to the Indian Civil Service, otherwise than by Open Competitive Examination, of natives of India and Burma, is published for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Press Communiqué.

The press *communiqué*, dated the 11th June 1919, explained the scope of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, and the general position as regards recruitment for the Indian Civil Service of candidates, whether Europeans or Indians, who have served in His Majesty's Navy, Army or Air Forces. The Government of India have now obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the nomination to the service during 1919 of 32 candidates who are natives of India and Burma. In the case of these candidates service in His Majesty's Forces is not an indispensable qualification. The rules governing their appointment are reproduced below:—

Rules for the appointment during 1919 to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by Open Competitive Examination of natives of India and Burma.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by section 1 of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 87), hereby makes with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners the following provisional rules for the appointment during the year 1919 to the Indian Civil Service, otherwise than by the annual Open Competition (which will still continue to be held), of natives of India and Burma. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether candidates are qualified in respect of nationality, age, character and education as defined in the following Regulations:—

- (i) (a) Every candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96 (a) of

the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.

- (b) If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominion and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject or a subject of such State.
- (ii) Every candidate must have been born on or after the 2nd August 1894 and on or before the 1st August 1898.
- (iii) Every candidate must be of good moral character and sound physique.
- (iv) Every candidate must produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a degree in Arts or Science of an Indian or British University.
- (v) Any person who possesses the qualifications prescribed in the foregoing rules is eligible to apply for nomination, whether he be already in Government service or not.
- (vi) Every candidate, being a British subject, must submit to the local Government of the Province in which he resides an application in the form annexed to these rules, together with the fee prescribed in that form.
- (vii) Every candidate, being a ruler or subject of a State in India who is qualified under rule 1, must submit his application through the Durbar of the State to the local Government of the Province in which he wishes to serve.
- (viii) Candidates will be nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the local Government.
- (ix) Candidates nominated by the Government of India will be accepted by the Secretary of State for India in Council as Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, subject to any further enquiries that he may find it necessary to institute, and will be required to undergo a period of probation for two years at a College or University in the United Kingdom approved by the Secretary of State. Selected candidates will be entitled to free passages to and from the United Kingdom and will be paid an allowance of £200 sterling during the period of probation, subject to good conduct. At the end of this period of probation they will be tested by the Civil Service Commissioners, or by an authority in India specially empowered in this behalf, in Indian Law and Languages, and in any other subjects which may be prescribed, and in riding. They will not be appointed to the Indian Civil Service until they have been certified to have fulfilled these tests.
- (x) Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the university or otherwise will be disregarded.
- (xi) In pursuance of section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict., c. 66), the Secretary of State for India in Council certifies that on account of urgency the foregoing rules are made as provisional rules to come into operation forthwith.

INDIA OFFICE,

1919.

2. A candidate who is qualified under the foregoing rules and who desires to apply should obtain the requisite form from the Chief Secretary to the local Government in whose jurisdiction he resides (or in the case of a candidate residing in an Indian State, to the local Government under which he wishes to serve) and submit his application to that officer as prescribed in rules (vi) and (vii), so as to reach him not later than the 31st October 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Write your usual signature here _____

APPLICATION FORM.

For the Indian Civil Service.

•• Before filling up this form you should consult the accompanying Regulations, in which are laid down the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the above Service.

To be filled up and returned to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned. If the space provided here for any answer is insufficient, a separate sheet should be used.

If a Candidate who fills up and returns this application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time he should inform the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the Candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

ANSWER:

1. Name in full, surname first.	
2. Postal address in full. (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned.)	
3. Affix here postage stamps of the value of Rs. 7-8. No part of this fee will be returnable to any applicant, whatever the result of his application. Applications unaccompanied by the fee will be ignored.	
4. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday.	
5. Place of birth.	
6. Your nationality at birth.	
7. Your father's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
8. His postal address and profession (if dead, give last address).	
9. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.	

ANSWER.

<p>10. Schools. Name your schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship you won.</p>	
<p>11. University. Name your University with dates of entering and leaving. State degree and any other distinctions. Name your College and College Tutor.</p>	
<p>12. Service ■ Naval, Military and Air Forces. Give the record of your service (if any) during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions. State your rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) your regimental number, or similar complete means of identification. *Give the name and address of your superior officer or other suitable referee as to your services</p>	
<p>13. Name any Government office in which you have served, with dates of service, and the name and official address of your superior officer.</p>	
<p>14. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.</p>	
<p>15. Have you on any former occasion been examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in London? If so, when, and for what appointment?</p>	
<p>16. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?</p>	
<p>17. Give the names, postal addresses and professions of two referees, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life but not relatives, and unconnected with your School or University.</p>	
<p>18. Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.</p>	
<p>19. Give particulars of any physical impairment which you have suffered through the war (if any war service has been rendered).</p>	
<p>20. Signature and date.</p>	

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 12th September 1919.

No. 2352-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For entry No. 37, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"37. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees or any other forest produce in a Government forest."

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th September 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 13th September 1919.

No. 3335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in this department notification No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919 as subsequently amended :—

In the preamble—

Delete clause (c).

In the schedule—

Delete the entries—

- (A) Aluminium, its ores and alloys.
- (B) Chrome iron ore (Chromite).
- (A) Tin and tin ore.

Add as a new entry—

- (C) Aluminium ores.

No. 7214.—The following Supplement to the Board of Trade list, dated the 1st August 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

**Supplement to the
LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS
OF THE
1st August 1919.**

HUNGARY.

The Board of Trade announce that trading may now be resumed with unoccupied Hungary.

An Open General Licence has now been issued, permitting the export of all goods on List "C" (without application to the Export Licence Department) to unoccupied Hungary.

Export Licences are only required for goods on Lists "A", "B" and "D."

Goods may be exported *via* any available route. There is no parcel post service at present.

Fruit.

Imported melons may now be exported to any destination with which trading is permitted without licence.

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.
5th August 1919.

**BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXPORTS TO POLAND.**

The Board of Trade announce that the Supreme Economic Council in Paris have decided to withdraw the Relief Mission in September, and that in consequence the British Relief Administration will not now be remaining in Danzig for any length of time.

In these circumstances it is advisable that traders should proceed without delay to make their own arrangements for the forwarding of goods to Poland, although for the time being they may continue to consign them to the Relief Administration. They are, however, no longer required to do so.

BOARD OF TRADE, }

6th August 1919. }

SALT.

Simla, the 13th September 1919.

No. 7254.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Defence of India (Salt) Rules, 1917, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

Simla, the 13th September 1919.

LICENCE.

No. 7153.—Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation dated the 5th day of November 1914, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its Allies), in this licence or in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

Whereas by paragraph 5 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated the 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Arabia;

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained;

Provided also that nothing in this licence shall be taken as permitting the payment or delivery to persons resident or carrying on business within the said territory of the following moneys and classes of property:—

- (a) any sum payable to or paid for an enemy by way of dividend, interest or share of profits;
- (b) any sum which has been paid into any account with a Bank or to any other person in trust for an enemy;
- (c) interest on securities issued by or on behalf of Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign Government or by or on behalf of any Corporation or any municipal or other authority, whether within or without British India;
- (d) securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise;
- (e) any money or property which is or but for the war would have been payable to an enemy in respect of any transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th September 1919, are republished for general information,

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REWARDS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 2813.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the under-mentioned officers:—

37th Calcutta Presidency Battalion.

Major Alfred James Oliver.

Captain John James Meikle, O.B.E.

No. 2854.—The following amendment is made to Army Department notification No. 2536, dated the 25th October 1918, under the heading "Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal":—

For "No. 5672 Sepoy Kabiraj, Infantry", read "No. 1236 Lance-Naik Kabiraj Infantry".

For "No. 5752 Lance-Naik Manbahadur, Infantry" read "No. 169 Lance-Naik Manbahadur Infantry."

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Bills, published by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th September 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th September 1919:—

No. 23 OF 1919.

A Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1910.

XV of 1910.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the
Short title. Cantonments
(Amendment) Act, 191 .

XV of 1910.

2. In section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910,—
Amendment of section 24 of Act XV of 1910.

(1) for clause (20) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(20) the prohibition of the practice of any profession or of the carrying

on of any trade, calling, or occupation in any part of the cantonment otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of a licence; the fees payable for the grant and renewal of such licences and the authorities by which and the conditions subject to which such licences may be granted, refused, suspended and revoked.”

(2) in clause (23) the words “loitering or importuning for the purpose of” shall be omitted, and after the word “cantonment” where it first occurs the words “of prostitutes and procurers,” shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Doubts have arisen as to whether the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 24 (20) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), are sufficient to enable rules consistent with the Act to be made providing for the imposition of fees for the grant of licences to persons carrying on certain trades, callings and occupations in cantonments. It is, therefore, proposed to take power to make rules which will admit of the imposition of fees for the grant of such licences.

Again, Section 24 (23) of the Cantonments Act, 1910, empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules, among other objects, for the suppression of “loitering and importuning for the purpose of prostitution” and for “the removal and exclusion from a cantonment of disorderly persons.” These powers do not authorise the making of rules for the suppression of brothels, or for the effective prevention of prostitution in cantonments. It is a common fact that prostitution is also carried on in cantonment areas, without loitering or importuning for the purpose, and that prostitutes and procurers are not necessarily disorderly persons, within the meaning of the section.

Under rule 12 (c) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the competent military authority has power, where any house or building in any place where troops are assembled, or in the vicinity thereof, is used as a brothel or for the purpose of habitual prostitution, to discontinue the use of the house or building for those purposes. Power to act under this provision is however temporary, and in any case it has been found ineffectual, since the persons dealt with under the rule merely scatter in a cantonment area and ply their trade in other houses or buildings. The law has also been evaded by the prostitutes marrying their pimps.

It is, therefore, proposed in the interests of the health of the troops, to take power to make rules which will admit of the suppression of the evils in question.

SIMLA;
The 1st September 1919.)

C. C. MONRO, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th September 1919:—

No. 24 of 1919.

A Bill to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1918.

II of 1919.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1918; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Short title. Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1919.

II of 1919.

2. For sub-section (3) of section 1 Amendment of section 1 of Act II of 1918. of the Cinematograph Act, 1918, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that the whole or any of its provisions shall come into force in any Province or part of a Province on such date as may be specified in the notification.”

3. In sub-section (2) of section 5 Amendment of section 5 of Act II of 1918. of the said Act, for the words “the prescribed authority” the words and figure “an authority constituted under section 7” shall be substituted.

4. For section 7 of the said Act Substitution of a new section for section 7 of Act II of 1918. the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“7. (1) Any Local Government Certification of films. authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council

may, by notification in the local official gazette, constitute as many authorities as it may think fit for the purposes of examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition, and declare the area thereafter referred to as the “local area”, within which each such authority shall exercise the powers conferred on it by this Act. Where an authority so constituted consists of a Board of two or more persons, not more than one-half of the members thereof shall be persons in the service of Government.

(2) If any such authority after examination considers that a film is suitable for public exhibition, it shall grant a certificate to that effect to the person applying for the same, and shall cause the film to be marked in the prescribed manner. The certificate of any such authority shall, save as hereinafter provided, be valid throughout the territories in which this Act is in force.

(3) (a) If the authority is of opinion that a film is not suitable for public exhibition in the local area, it shall inform the person applying for the certificate of its decision, and such person may, within thirty days from the date of such decision, appeal for a reconsideration of the matter by the Local Government by which the authority was constituted.

(b) If the Local Government rejects the appeal it shall, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in that local area, and such direction shall have effect notwithstanding the subsequent grant of a certificate in respect of the film by any other such authority.

(4) Any such authority may demand the exhibition before itself of any certified film which it has reason to believe is about to be publicly exhibited in its local area, and may by order suspend the certificate

of any such film pending the orders of the Local Government, and during such suspension the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in that area.

(5) The District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency town or in the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police, may by order suspend the certificate of any film pending the orders of the Local Government, and during such suspension the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in that district or town.

(6) A copy of any order of suspension made under sub-section (4) or (5), together with a statement of reasons therefor, shall forthwith be forwarded by the authority or the officer making the same to the Local Government by which the authority was constituted or to which the officer is subordinate, as the case may be, and such Local Government may, in its discretion, either discharge the order or, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole or any part of the Province.

(7) A Local Government may, of its own motion, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that a certified film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole or any part of the Province.

(8) The exhibition of a film to which any order or direction under

clause (b) of sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), (5), (6) or (7) is for the time being applicable shall, in the area to which such order or direction relates, be deemed to be a contravention of the condition mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 5."

Amendment of section 8 of Act II of 1918.

5. In section 8 of the said Act—

(1) at the end of clause (b) of sub-section (2) the word "and" shall be omitted, and after the same clause the following clause shall be inserted:—

"(bb) the appointment of officers subordinate to authorities constituted under section 7 and the regulation of the powers and duties of such officers; and"; and

(2) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The Governor General in Council may delegate to a Local Government, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may impose, the power to make rules regarding all or any of the matters mentioned in sub-section (2) so far as regards the territories subject to that Government."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), has not yet been brought into force, as it appears that the local conditions and circumstances vary so considerably in different provinces that the Act cannot be successfully administered without some measure of delegation and simplification of procedure.

2. It is proposed, therefore, to introduce some modification of the Act in this direction. Thus it is proposed (a) to delegate to Local Governments the authority to constitute Certifying Boards, it being provided that not more than one-half of the members shall be officials; (b) to provide that certificates shall be valid in the ordinary course throughout India; but that a certifying authority shall have power to require the production before it of a film already certified by any other authority; (c) to make provision for the appointment of officers subordinate to certifying authorities; and (d) to delegate to Local Governments the power to make rules under section 8 (2) of the Act, subject to any general conditions or restrictions which the Governor General in Council may impose.

3. Finally, provision is made for introducing the Act piecemeal, in order to allow a preliminary period during which owners of films now in use may submit them to optional certification before the Act comes into force.

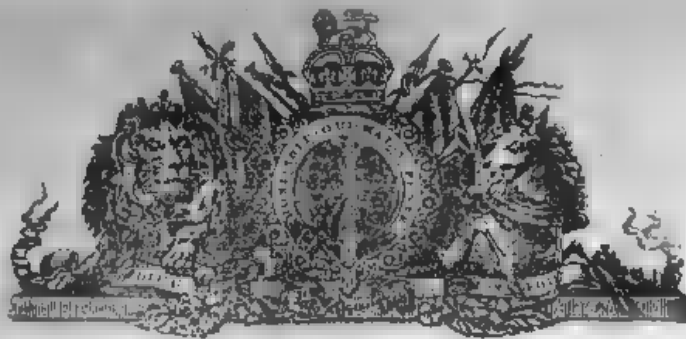
STMLA;

The 28th August 1919.

W. H. VINCENT.

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th September 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 20th September 1919.

No. 7513.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 15th August 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,

1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,

WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1,

15th August 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

	PAGE.
Lists A and B	726
List C	730
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List E	731
Open General Licences for Exports :	
APPENDIX No. 1	731
General information with regard to export regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean	732
Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary	737
Transshipment in the United Kingdom	738

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly together with supplements on alternate weeks. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list and supplements posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing money orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make,

notifies exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)— 1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

This List cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 15th August 1919.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,

Westminster, S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 18th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 20th June 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz. :—

LIST A AND B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to all Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.
 (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
 (A) Aircraft other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.

Ale, *see* Beer.

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
 (A) Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.
 (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
 Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
 (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
 (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

Bark, *see* Cinchona.

- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
 (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.
 (A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.
 (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
 (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1.)
 (A) Bean flour and meal.
 (A) Beer and ale, 1-5-17.
 (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
 Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (A) Bread.
 Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
 (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-1, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.
 (A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.
 Bullion, *see* Gold.
 (A) Butter.

- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—

Calf meal.

Coconut and poonac cake;

Compound cakes and meal;

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;

Fish meal and concentrated fish;

Gluten meal or gluten feed;

Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;

Hemp seed cake and meal;

Husk meal;

Linseed cake and meal;

Locust bean meal;

Maize germ meal;

Maize meal and flour;

Meat meal;

Palm nut cake and meal;

Cakes and Meals—*concd.*

Poppy seed cake and meal;

Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;

Sesame seed cake and meal;

Soya bean cake and meal;

Sunflower seed cake and meal;

Whale cake.

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals;

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18. (*See* however, Appendix No. 1).

(A) Cheese.

(A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.

(A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.

(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.

Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.

(B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.

(A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.

(A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.

(A) Coffee, 19-2-17. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).

Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.

Combings, *see* Malt.

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

(B) Cotton, American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.

Craft, *see* Boats.

Culms, *see* Malt.

D

- (A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
(B) Ducks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

E

- Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
(A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.

F

- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
(A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18 29-11-18. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings, 27-12-18, 30-5-19.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans; Cakes; Hay; Oats; etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives; and except the following fresh fruits which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons, 29-9-16 15-1-17 19-2-17, 10-1-19.

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

G

- (A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
(A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
(A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.

The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.
Diamond dyes.

Maypole dyes.

Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17 3-1-19.

Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

H

- Hariots, *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle, 28-2-19 8-7-19.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

I

- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
Iron (1-5-17), the following:—

Castings, *see* Armour plates.

(A) Pig.

(A) Scrap.

J

- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.

L

- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
(A) Lentil flour and meal.
Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.

M

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize, 12-12-16.
(A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt, 19-2-17.
(A) Malt dust, malt floor, culms, sprouts or combings 12-12-16.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17 31-1-19.
(A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17 27-11-17.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.

N

- (A) Needles, hosiery, machine, latch, 23-10-16 18-10-17 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
*Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

O

- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
 - (A) Bran.
 - (A) Middlings.
 - (A) Mill dust and screenings.
 - (A) Pollard.
 - (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
 - (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.):—
 - Hemp seed oil;
 - Kapoc seed oil;
 - Maize oil;
 - Morah seed oil;
 - Niger seed oil;
 - Olive oil;
 - Poppy seed oil;
 - Rape seed oil;
 - Shea butter;
 - Sunflower oil;
 - Dripping;
 - Premier jus;
 7-3-19 28-3-19.
- Oil, and liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

P

- Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17 25-4-19.

- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17 17-1-19.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Q

- (A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.

R

- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S

- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-4-17.
Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18, 30-5-19.
Skins, *see* Calf-Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugarcane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

T

- (A) Tea, other than green tea, 28-6-16, 10-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless, and instruments and material for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.

U

- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.

V

- Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.
- Venison *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.

W

- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.
- Whale cake, *see* Cakes and meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen goods :—
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
- (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.

Y

- Yards, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, all goods [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to all destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French possessions, Italy and Italian possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C Comprises all Goods not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence :—

- (1) Printed matter :
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, of which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, Lists D and E, pages 730-31.) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence :—
Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council, dated 21st March 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919 and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia :—

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Armour plates.
Armoured motor-cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in list D, the following goods on list E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria :—

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling-stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports.

An open general licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (see page 730) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanco-mange powder.

Cake-mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties :—

Pernambuco.

West African.

Liberian

Rio.

Bahia.

Victorian.

Custard powder.

Gley.

Kofio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Mincedmeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. antiline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bonded *vide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (see page 737). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign

* Many goods on the above lists are already on list A or B.

buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for the Export of Explosives, Double-Barrelled Guns, etc.

An open general licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.
Africa.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway
Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

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Albania—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 737. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Asia Minor (see Turkey).**Austria-Hungary—**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austria-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (iii), page 737).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route. There is no parcel post service at present, except to the Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, see notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria—

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Czechoslovakia)—

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Commission Commerciale Tchéco-Slovaque, Hamburg, for account of the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Commission. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Czechoslovakia import prohibition.

Denmark—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Rural)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Estonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France—

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Germany—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present except to the occupied territory in the Rhineland (*see Note (ii), page 736*).

See also page

Greece—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii), page 737).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Letland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see Jugo-Slavia*).**Norway.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestina.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Poland).
Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters are recommended to consign their goods to the Inter-Allied Relief Administration, Dantzig, for account of the actual Polish consignee. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to the Relief Administration, *see*, however, note (iv), page 737.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached via Boloum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handelskommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.
 With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hadjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

• **Turkey (including Asia Minor).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 1897.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople", and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennes, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen, (Bez. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülhem (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rütgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblenz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Junkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Nenerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siersbahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winnigen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Builay, Castellaur, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Gernersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn, (Taunus) Hoftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelerz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Garawinkel, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Greifrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich, Kalkenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Military wagons of all descriptions.
- Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Export to Poland.

(iv) The Board of Trade announce that the Supreme Economic Council in Paris have decided to withdraw the Relief Mission in September, and that in consequence the British Relief Administration will not now be remaining in Danzig for any length of time.

In these circumstances it is advisable that traders should proceed without delay to make their own arrangements for the forwarding of goods to Poland, although for the time being they may continue to consign them to the Relief Administration. They are, however, no longer required to do so.

TRADE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In view of the raising of the Blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany and Austria-Hungary in respect of pre-war transactions. Moreover any permission which may be necessary in respect of any transactions under Defence of the Realm Regulation 41D must be obtained from the Treasury.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany or Austria-Hungary of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of the General Licences is as follows:

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom to trade and have commercial and financial transaction with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in { Germany }
{ Austria-Hungary }:

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained:

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in { Germany } any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sum of money must be paid to the said Custodian:

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in { Germany } in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London". They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s. 3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and Cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

The 20th September 1919.

No. 7386.—The following Press Notice issued by His Majesty's Board of Customs and Excise is published for general information:—

PRESS NOTICE, HOME AND OVERSEAS PRESS.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Under the Finance Act, 1919, the preferential rates of Customs duties in favour of Empire products will operate, except in the case of tea, as from the 1st September. Preference on tea came into force on the 2nd June. The preferential rates are applicable to almost all goods subject to Customs duties which are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire. The goods which come within the scope of preferential treatment, together with the preferential rates of duty, are:—

Goods.				Rate of duty.
Tea	Five-sixths of the full rate.
Cocoa	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...
Chicory	...	...	...
Corrants	...	...	...
Dried or preserved fruit	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	...
Glucose	...	...	...
Molasses	...	...	...
Saccharin	...	...	...
Motor Spirit	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Tobacco	...	...	...
Motor cars, musical instruments, clocks, watches, etc.	...	...	...
Cinematograph films	...	...	...
Wine:				
n. e. 30° of proof spirit	Sixty per cent. of the full rate.
ex. 30° of proof spirit	Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the full rate.
Additional duty on sparkling wine in bottle	Seventy per cent. of the full rate of the additional duty.
Additional duty on still wine in bottle	Fifty per cent. of the full rate of the additional duty.
Spirits:				

Preference in the case of spirits is to be given by way of an increase in the duties on non-Empire spirits as from the 1st September. The preferential rates will be equivalent to the full rates as chargeable under the Finance Act, 1919, up to that date, and the duties on non-Empire spirits will then be increased by 4s. per gallon on perfumed spirits, by 3s. 4d. per gallon on liqueurs, etc., and non-tested spirits, and 2s. 6d. per proof gallon on all other descriptions of spirits.

The expression "British Empire" for the purpose of Preference includes at present the self-governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, India, and the Channel Islands. Territories which in future may come under His Majesty's Protection or in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions may be included by Order in Council.

The preferential rates may be claimed for Empire products which are delivered for home consumption, whether from bonded stocks or on importation, on and after 1st September.

In the case of goods which are imported on and after 1st September, the preferential rate of duty should be claimed by the importer at the time of making entry. He should be prepared to substantiate the declaration on the entry that the goods were consigned from a part of the British Empire by the production of the bill of lading, supplier's invoice, or in any other way, if called upon to do so by the Customs officers.

As regards origin the importer will normally be required to produce a certificate from the British overseas manufacturer (in the case of manufactured articles) or the grower, producer or supplier (in the case of growth or

produce), supplemented, if that person is not the exporter, by an additional certificate from the latter. In the case of manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses, and other products of the refining of raw sugar, a further certificate of the proportion of Empire produced raw material must be given by the refiner or manufacturer, also supplemented, in cases where he is not the exporter, by the additional certificate from the latter. Specimens of the various forms of certificate are appended. If the Collector of Customs is satisfied by the production of certificate or certificates, he will forthwith admit the goods to entry as entitled to the preferential rate. If, however, he is for any reason doubtful as to whether the goods are in fact entitled to the preferential rate, he will call for production of invoices or other such further evidence as he may require, and, if he considers it necessary, will submit the question to the Board of Customs and Excise. Meanwhile, unless he has any reason to suspect an attempt at fraud, he will allow delivery of the goods on payment of the full rate of duty, subject to adjustment if and when he is satisfied that the preferential rate is applicable. Similarly, in the case of goods intended for warehousing, the Collector will allow the goods to be deposited in warehouse, a note being made in the books that, pending satisfactory proof of Empire origin, they are only to be delivered at the full rate of duty.

In the case of manufactured goods, preferential duties are claimable only if a prescribed proportion of the factory or works cost to the manufacturer of each finished article ready for export to the United Kingdom is due to labour within the British Empire. The proportion for the present has been fixed by the Board of Trade at 25 per cent. for all manufactured goods, with the exception of manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses, and other products of the refining of raw sugar.

In the case of these articles, the proportion has been fixed at 5 per cent., but the preferential rate can only be claimed in respect of such proportion of the finished article as can be shown to correspond to the proportion of Empire-grown dutiable material used in its manufacture. This limitation may also be extended by the Board of Trade to other articles which are found to a considerable extent to be manufactured in the Empire from materials which are not produced in the Empire.

The dutiable articles which for the purpose of charging the preferential rate are considered as manufactured articles are:—

Refined sugar.
 Manufactured goods containing sugar or cocoa.
 Manufactured goods containing spirits, e.g., pomades, varnishes, dyes, etc.
 Glucose.
 Syrup, molasses and other extracts of sugar.
 Saccharin.
 Manufactured tobacco.
 Cinematograph films.
 Motor cars, parts, accessories, etc.
 Musical instruments, parts, accessories, etc.
 Clocks, watches, etc.

All other goods will be regarded as growth or produce. The term refined sugar means sugar which has passed through a refinery.

As regards goods already in bond before 1st September or which left the point of origin before public intimation was made of the requirement of certificates of origin, no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down. In the case of bonded goods the Board of Customs and Excise will to a great extent rely on the particulars of consignment and origin as recorded in the official account and so far as is practicable they will apply the same test to blends of Empire and non-Empire goods. In the case of such blends duty will be charged at preferential rates on the proportion of Empire goods shown to be contained therein. In the case of imports which left the point of origin before the requirement of a certificate of origin was known the Collector will be prepared to consider invoices, bills of lading, etc., and any other evidence which the importer may be able to produce. It must, however, be borne in mind that the onus of proof in all cases rests by law with the importer.

A more detailed statement will shortly be published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, and will be available in pamphlet form at all Custom Houses

and Offices of Collectors of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom. Arrangements are being made for distribution overseas.

In the case of post parcels arriving from a part of the Empire, if the contents are not merchandise for sale and do not exceed £10 in value, the following short form of certificate will, in the absence of ground for suspicion, be accepted as satisfactory evidence of origin for charging the preferential rate of duty:—

"The contents of this packages are not merchandise for sale, and every dutiable article herein is the growth or produce, or if a manufactured article, is to the extent of at least one-fourth of its present value *bona fide* the manufacture of (Empire country of origin)."

All other post parcels will be subject to the ordinary rules of evidence of origin applicable to merchandise generally as set out in the earlier part of this notice.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON,

7th August, 1919.

D.

Form of Certificate of Origin of goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the growth or produce of the British Empire.

I.....hereby certify that I am (1)..... of..... the (2)..... of the articles included in this certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said.....).

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (3)..... growth or produce (4) (which merchandise is to be shipped to (5).....

via (6)..... consigned to..... merchant at (7).....

Port of Shipment.....

Number and description of packages.	Marks and Numbers	Weight or Quantity.	Total value.	Contents.	(8) Name of grower or producer.

.....Signature.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19..

(BACK OF CERTIFICATE D.)

Supplementary Certificate to be given by the exporter in cases where the exporter is not also the grower, producer or supplier of the goods above specified.

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

I.....hereby certify that I am (1)..... of..... the exporter(s) of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said.....).

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2)..... growth or produce (3), and that

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Insert the word grower, producer, or supplier, as the case may be.

(3) Country of origin.

(4) The words in brackets may be omitted when the grower, producer or supplier is not the actual proprietor, provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon.

(5) Port of ultimate destination.

(6) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(7) Address.

(8) To be filled up when the certificate is not given by the actual grower or producer.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Country of origin.

(3) Delete inappropriate word.

such merchandise is to be shipped to (4).....*via*
 (5) consigned to.....
 at (6).....

Port of Shipment.....

.....Signature.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19

E.

Form of Certificate of Origin for goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the manufacture of the British Empire.

I.....hereby certify that I am (1).....
 of.....the manufacturer(s) of the articles included in
 this certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certi-
 ficate on behalf of the said manufacturer(s)).

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchan-
 dise designated below is of (2).....manufacture, (3) which
 merchandise is to be shipped to (4).....*via* (5).....
 consigned to.....merchant, at (6).....
 Further, I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that of the
 total value of each and every manufactured article covered by this certificate
 in its finished condition not less than 25 per cent. is the result of labour
 within the British Empire the proportion being calculated in accordance
 with the regulations (7) appearing on the back of this certificate.

Port of shipment.....

Number and description of packages.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value.	Contents.

.....Signature.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19

(BACK OF CERTIFICATE E.)

Regulations referred to in the certificate on the face hereof.

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or ship-
 ment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose
 of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.

For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall
 be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the
 value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with
 the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or
 exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other
 charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufac-
 ture.

In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of the labour
 within the British Empire there may be included under the head of labour
 the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering
 into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified
 in the foregoing paragraph), the cost of manufacture including wages, pro-
 portion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the
 labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

Supplementary Certificate to be given by the exporter in cases where the exporter is not also the manufacturer of the goods above specified.

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

I hereby certify that I am (1) the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign the certificate on behalf of the said

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2) manufacture and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (3) *via* (4) consigned to at (5)
Port of Shipment.....

.....Signature.

Dated at this day of 19 ..

F.

Form of Certificate of Origin for manufactured goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff, only in respect of the proportion of dutiable materials of Empire origin which have entered into their manufacture, i.e., manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses and other extracts of sugar.

I.....hereby certify that I am (1) of the (2) of the articles included in this certificate, that I am employed by them in their (3) at and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said.....

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify, in respect of the merchandise designated in the schedule below, which merchandise is of (4) manufacture of refining (5) (6) (and is to be shipped to (7) *via* (8) consigned to merchant at (9) that of its total value in its finished condition not less than 5 per cent. is the result of labour within the British Empire, the proportion being calculated in accordance with the regulations (10) appearing on the back of this certificate. Also that there has entered into the manufacture of such merchandise dutiable material of Empire origin to the extent therein specified.

(6) (Name and address of exporter.....)
(Port of Shipment.....)

No. and description of packages.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value.	Contents.	Dutiable materials of Empire origin used in manufacture.		
					Description.	Country or Countries of origin.	Proportion of Empire dutiable materials to total dutiable materials.

.....Signature.

Dated at this day of 19 ..

- (1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be.
(2) Country of manufacture.
(3) Port of ultimate destination.
(4) Delete in the case of goods shipped direct.
(5) Address.

- (1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be.
(2) Insert the word Manufacturer or Refiner as the case may be.
(3) Insert the word Factory or Refinery, as the case may be.
(4) Country of manufacture.
(5) Delete inappropriate word.
(6) The words in brackets to be deleted where information is not available.
(7) Port of ultimate destination.
(8) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.
(9) Address.
(10) For Regulations see back.

(BACK OF CERTIFICATE F.)

Regulations referred to in the certificate on the face hereof.

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.

For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port or other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.

In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified in the foregoing paragraph), the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

Supplementary Certificate to be given by the exporter in cases where the exporter is not also the manufacturer or refiner of the goods above specified.

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk, or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be.
(2) Country of manufacture or refining as the case may be.
(3) Delete inappropriate word.
(4) Port of ultimate destination.
(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.
(6) Address.

I hereby certify that I am (1) of the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2) manufacture or refining (3), and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (4) via (5) consigned to at (6)

Port of Shipment

..... Signature.

Dated at this day of 19 ..

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Act, published by the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 17th September, 1919, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1919.

An Act further to amend the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the
Short title. Indian Naturalization (Amendment) Act, 1919.

2. (1) Section 6 of the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), is hereby repealed.

(2) After section 11 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“11A. (1) Where the Government of any part of the said territories in which a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been issued under this Act for the time being resides (hereinafter called ‘the Local Government’) are satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by false representation or fraud or by concealment of material circumstances, or that the person to whom the certificate has been issued has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty, the Local Government shall by order in writing revoke the certificate.

(2) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the Local Government shall by order in writing revoke a certificate of naturalization in any case in which

they are satisfied that the person to whom a certificate was issued—

(a) has during any war in which His Majesty is engaged unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or with the subject of an enemy state or been engaged in or associated with any business which in to his knowledge carried on in such a manner as to assist the enemy in such war; or

(b) has within five years of the date of the issue of the certificate been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's dominions to transportation or penal servitude or to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months, or to pay a fine of not less than one thousand rupees; or

(c) was not of good character at the date of the issue of the certificate; or

(d) has since the date of the issue of the certificate been for a period of not less than seven years ordinarily resident out of His Majesty's dominions otherwise than as a representative of a British subject, firm or company carrying on business, or an institution established, in His Majesty's dominions or in the service of the Crown, and has not maintained substantial connection with His Majesty's dominions; or

(e) remains according to the law of a state at war with His Majesty a subject of that state;

and that (in any case) the continuance of the certificate is not conducive to the public good.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), no Local Government shall revoke

a certificate of naturalization issued by another Government without the concurrence of that Government.

(4) The Local Government may, if they think fit, before making an order under this section refer the case for such inquiry as is hereinafter specified, and in any case to which sub-section (1) or clause (a), (c) or (e) of sub-section (2) applies, the Local Government shall, by notice given to, or sent by post to the last known address of, the holder of the certificate, give him an opportunity of claiming that the case be referred for such inquiry, and if the holder so claims in accordance with the notice, the Local Government shall refer the case for inquiry accordingly.

(5) (a) An inquiry under this section shall be held by such person or persons and in such manner as the Local Government may direct in each case.

(b) Persons appointed under clause (a) of this sub-section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall, for the purposes of such inquiry, have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters:—

- (i) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (ii) compelling the production of documents; and
- (iii) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;

and any proceeding under this sub-section shall be deemed to be a 'judicial proceeding' within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

(6) Where a certificate of naturalization has been revoked under this section, the revocation shall have effect from such date as may be directed by the Local Government, and thereupon the certificate shall be given up and cancelled, and any person refusing or neglecting to give up his certificate shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

11 B. (1) Where a certificate of naturalization is revoked, the former holder thereof shall thenceforth be deemed to be an alien and a subject of the state to which he belonged at the time the certificate was issued.

(2) Where a certificate of naturalization is revoked, the Local Government may by order in writing direct that the wife and minor children (or any of them) of the person whose certificate is revoked shall thenceforth be deemed to be aliens; but where no such direction is made the nationality of the wife and minor children of the person whose certificate is revoked shall not be affected by the revocation:

Provided that—

(a) it shall be lawful for the wife of any such person within six months after the date of the order of revocation to make a declaration of alienage, and she and any minor children of her husband and herself shall thenceforth be deemed to be aliens; and

(b) in the case of a wife who was at birth a natural-born subject of His Majesty, no such order as aforesaid shall be made unless the Local Government is satisfied that if she had held a certificate of naturalization in her own right the certificate could properly have been revoked under section 11A, and the provisions of that section as to referring cases for inquiry shall apply to the making of any such order as they apply to the revocation of a certificate."

3. In section 12 of the said Act between the word "shall" and the words "be deemed" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"save in so far as a different intention is expressed".

4. For the words "Her Majesty" wherever they occur in the said Act the words "His Majesty" shall be substituted.

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.
FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

No. 1533-F.E.

Simla, the 16th September 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

THE rule below, which embodies an alteration which has been approved by the Secretary of State for India, is substituted for rule 25 of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations:—

"A member who resigns the service before becoming entitled to an annuity will ordinarily cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor and in that event he will have no claim to any refund and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these Regulations; but the Secretary of State in Council may, in special cases, allow members who resign without annuities to continue their subscriptions. When such permission is granted, the member will be required to subscribe until his 54th birthday."

Ordered that the resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for communication to members of the Indian Civil Service serving under the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations for communication to members of the Indian Civil Service serving under them, to the Comptroller and Auditor General and to the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Act, published by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th September, 1919, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXII of 1919.

An Act further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1910; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

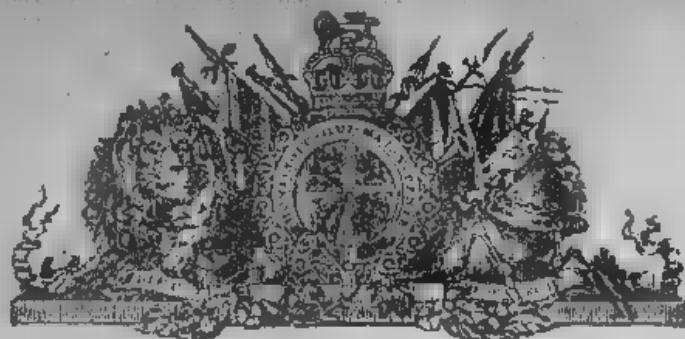
1. This Act may be called the Short title. Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1919.
2. In section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910,—
Amendment of section 24, Act XV of 1910.

(1) for clause (20) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(20) the prohibition of the practice of any profession or of the carrying on of any trade, calling, or occupation in any part of the cantonment otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of a license; the fees payable for the grant and renewal of such licenses and the authorities by which and the conditions subject to which such licenses may be granted, refused, suspended and revoked."

(2) in clause (23) the words "loitering or importuning for the purpose of" shall be omitted, and after the word "cantonment" where it first occurs the words "of prostitutes and procurers" shall be inserted.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th September 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 27th September 1919.

No. 7794.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 29th August 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,

1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,

WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

29th August 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to above date.

	PAGE.
List A and B	750
List C	751
List D and E	754
Open General Licences for Exports:	
APPENDIX No. I	755
General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean	756
Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary	760
Transshipment in the United Kingdom	762

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of Consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—
The Controller, Export Licence Department,

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 20th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 20th June 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz:—

LIST A AND B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.
- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.
- Ale, *see* Beer.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
- (A) *Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.
- (A) *Animals pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- Bacon, *see* Meat.
- Bags, *see* Nitrate.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.
- (A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Beer and ale, 1-5-17.
- (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.
- (A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.
- Bullion, *see* Gold.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
- Calf meal;
- Coconut and poonac cake;
- Compound cakes and meal;
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
- Fish meal and concentrated fish;
- Gluten meal or gluten feed;
- Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
- Hemp seed cake and meal;
- Husk meal;
- Linseed cake and meal;
- Lodust bean meal;
- Maize germ meal;
- Maize meal and flour;
- Meat meal;
- Palm nut cake and meal;
- Poppy seed cake and meal;
- Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
- Sesame seed cake and meal;
- Soya bean cake and meal;

- Sunflower seed cake and meal;
- Whale cake;
- Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 754.)
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Canalic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 1-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- Coin, *see* Gold: Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- (B) Cotton, American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.

* Applications for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationary Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- (n) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
Engine, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, (*see, however, page 754*), 19-11-18, 15-4-19.
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing mo'asses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18 (*see, however, page 754*).
- (A) Fish except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings, 27-12-18, 30-5-19.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
Food-tuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without license to all destinations with which trading is permitted;—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines and imported plums (South African), and imported uncions, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains. Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guano, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
Hompead cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle, 28-2-19, 8-7-19.
- Horses, *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron, 1-5-17, the following:—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.
- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.
- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Livestock, *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
Meals, *see* Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
Middlings; *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (n) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.
- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 29-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags 17-1-19.
- † Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without license to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Holly dyes. Draumer dyes. Maypole dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations to France.

- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.):—
- Hemp seed oil ;
Kapus seed oil ;
Maize oil ;
Morah seed oil ;
Niger seed oil ;
Olive oil ;
Poppy seed oil ;
Rape seed oil ;
Shea butter ;
Sunflower oil ;
Dripping ;
Premior jos.
7-3-19, 28-3-19.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
- Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alamina, 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
- Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Poussac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.
- (A) Range finders and their component parts.
- Rape seed or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
- Rifles, *see* Firearms.
- Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
- Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
- Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Sheep, *see* Animals.
- Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18, 30-5-19.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.
- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.
- Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless, and instruments and materials for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.
- Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.
- Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods:—
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
- (*See also* Appendix No. I for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council, dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandria to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czechoslovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods which may be exported without licence:—

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see, however, Lists D and E, below*):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence:—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council, dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, and the 9th May, 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those Foreign destinations to which goods on List C (see page 754) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties :—

Pernambuco.
West Africa.
Liberia.
Rio.

Bahia.

Victoria.

Custard powder.

Gloy.

Kaffio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Minced meat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

"Phosto" animal food.

Padding powder.

Puddings.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLE.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (see page 753). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for the Export of Explosives, Double-Barrelled Guns, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.

Africa.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

**General Information with regard to Export Regulations to
certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.**

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 760. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria-Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (ii), page 760).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg), Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.

For the portion of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

See also page 760.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour and coal).

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Czecho-Slovakia).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Commission Commerciale Teycho-Slovaque, Hamburg, for account of the actual consignee in Czecho-Slovakia. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Commission. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Czecho-Slovakia import prohibition.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificate from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

France.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present except to the occupied territory in the Rhineland (*see* Note (ii), page 760).

See also page 760.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in note (iii), page 760].

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (see Jugo-Slavia).**Norway.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Poland).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, see note (iv), page 760.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via* Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept. and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached via Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignments to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the readmission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A parcel post service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 760.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople", and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.**FOODSTUFFS.**

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjole, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohlig, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rhembach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Södingen, Wormelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblenz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Oonz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Junkerath, Kelberg, Kompenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuenburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rhembrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siersbahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winnigen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine).—Alshaus, Alzey, Annweiler Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Ekenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastatten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saalheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinbessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdelsheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarionia, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobornheim, Spoyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wierbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelmünster, Crefeld, Dablen, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiles, Geillonkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Greifath (b. Crefeld), Grovenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Julich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, Munchen-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Military waggons of all descriptions.
- Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

(iv) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingway, London, W. C. 2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elekteralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not exempt the goods from any Custom dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany and Austria-Hungary in respect of pre-war transactions. Moreover, any permission which may be necessary in respect of any transactions under Defence of the Realm Regulation 41D must be obtained from the Treasury.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany or Austria-Hungary of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of those General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in { Germany
Austria-Hungary } :

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained.

Provided also that this Licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in { Germany
Austria-Hungary } any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian:

Provided further that this Licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been, due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in { Germany
Austria-Hungary } in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a Licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interests to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transshipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

No. 7822.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of the orders embodied in the notification in this Department No. 553 D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the export of all goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto attached be prohibited as included in the said Schedule:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit—

- (i) the export of any article by the Crown;
- (ii) the export of any article shipped for use or consumption on the voyage, except where the Governor General in Council by general or special order otherwise directs;
- (iii) the export of any article (other than rice, kerosene oil or silver bullion or coin) shipped to any Indian port;
- (iv) the export of any article for use or consumption in any Native State in India; and
- (v) the export of any article shipped under a licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

SCHEDULE.

The export of the goods mentioned below is prohibited as follows:—

- (i) Goods marked (A) to all destinations.
- (ii) Goods marked (B) to all destinations except the United Kingdom.
- (iii) Goods marked (C) to all destinations except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.
 - (C) Aluminium ores.
 - (A) Bajra.
 - (A) Barley.
 - (A) Camels.
 - (A) Castor seed.
 - (B) Castor oil.
 - (B) Cinchona Bark.
 - (B) Coconut oil.
 - (C) Copra.
 - (C) Cotton seed oil.
 - (C) Goatskins, raw.
 - (A) Goatskins, tanned.
 - (A) Gram.
 - (C) Groundnut oil.
 - (A) Hides, buffalo and cow (including calf) raw, partially tanned or tanned.
 - (A) Iron pig.
 - (A) Jowar.

- (A) Jute, raw.
- (A) Kerosene oil.
- (A) Lentils.
- (A) Linseed.
- (B) Linseed oil.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Mica.
- (A) Paper-making materials including waste paper, waste materials (linen, cotton or jute) and rags.
- (A) Pulse.
- (A) Quinine.
- (A) Ragi.
- (A) Rice.
- (A) Russian rouble notes.
- (C) Sheep skins, raw.
- (A) Sheep skins, tanned.
- (A) Silver bullion and coin.
- (A) Uniforms.
- (A) Wheat and wheat flour.
- (A) Wool, raw.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Act, published by the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th September 1919 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1919.

An Act to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1918.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1918; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1919.

2. For sub-section (3) of section 1

Amendment of section 1, Act II of 1918 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

- “(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the whole or any of its provisions shall come into force in any Province or part of a Province on such date as may be specified in the notification.”

3. In sub-section (2) of section 5 Amendment of section 5, Act II of 1918. of the said Act, for the words “the prescribed authority” the words and figure “an authority constituted under section 7” shall be substituted.

4. For section 7 of the said Act Substitution of a new section for section 7, Act II of 1918. the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

- “7. (1) Any Local Government Certification of films. authorised in this behalf by the

Governor General in Council may by notification in the local official gazette, constitute as many authorities as it may think fit for the purposes of examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition, and declare the area (hereinafter referred to as the ‘local area’) within which each such authority shall exercise the powers conferred on it by this Act. Where an authority so constituted consists of a Board of two or more persons, not more than one-half of the members thereof shall be persons in the service of Government.

(2) If any such authority after examination considers that a film is suitable for public exhibition, it shall grant a certificate to that effect to the person applying for the same and shall cause the film to be marked in the prescribed manner. The

II of 1918.

II of 1918.

certificate of any such authority shall, save as hereinafter provided, be valid throughout the territories in which this Act is in force.

(3) (a) If the authority is of opinion that film is not suitable for public exhibition in the local area it shall inform the person applying for the certificate of its decision, and such person may, within thirty days from the date of such decision, appeal for a reconsideration of the matter by the Local Government by which the authority was constituted.

(b) If the Local Government rejects the appeal it shall, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in that local area, and such direction shall have effect notwithstanding the subsequent grant of a certificate in respect of the film by any other such authority.

(4) Any such authority may demand the exhibition before itself of any certified film which it has reason to believe is about to be publicly exhibited in its local area, and may by order suspend the certificate of any such film pending the orders of the Local Government and during such suspension the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in that area.

(5) The District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency town or in the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police may by order suspend the certificate of any film pending the orders of the Local Government, and during such suspension the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in that district or town.

(6) A copy of any order of suspension made under sub-section (4) or (5), together with a statement of reasons therefor, shall forthwith be forwarded by the authority or the officer making the same to the Local

Government by which the authority was constituted or to which the officer is subordinate, as the case may be, and such Local Government may, in its discretion, either discharge the order or, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole or any part of the Province.

(7) A Local Government may, of its own motion, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that a certified film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole or any part of the Province.

(8) The exhibition of a film to which any order or direction under clause (b) of sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), (5), (6) or (7) is for the time being applicable shall, in the area to which such order or direction relates, be deemed to be a contravention of the condition mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 5."

5. In section 8 of the said Act—

Amendment of section (1) at the end of 8, Act II of 1918. clause (b) of sub-section (2) the word "and" shall be omitted, and after the same clause the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(bb) the appointment of officers subordinate to authorities constituted under section 7 and the regulation of the powers and duties of such officers; and"; and

(2) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The Governor General in Council may delegate to a Local Government, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may impose, the power to make rules regarding all or any of the matters mentioned in sub-section (2) so far as regards the territories subject to that Government."

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 3rd October 1919.

PART B.

PROMOTIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 3020.—Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey Mathew Clark, V.D., A.D.C., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October 1919.

No. 2506-G.—With reference to notification No. 1624-G., dated the 17th June 1919, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur Gerardus Hendrikus Hauer as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary, to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th October 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 4th October 1919.

No. 7882.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 28th August 1919, is published for general information:—

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

PROVISIONAL LIST OF KEY INDUSTRIES.

With reference to the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on Monday, 18th August, on the subject of Trade Policy, the Board of Trade make the following announcement as to the steps which are proposed in connection with import of goods from abroad:

Legislation will be introduced when Parliament re-assembles in the autumn:—

(a) For the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland against dumping by taking power to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their price in the country of origin;

(b) to enable the Board of Trade to check any flood of imports (for instance, from Germany) that might arise from collapse of exchange so disproportionate to cost of production in the country of origin as to enable sales to take place in this country at prices altogether below costs of production here;

(c) to deal with unstable "key" industries in the following way:—

A limited number of unstable "key" industries will be scheduled, the products of which will be prohibited from importation into this country except on licence.

Pending legislation, a general licence under the Prohibition of Import Proclamations will be issued by the Board of Trade having effect as from the 1st September 1919, and authorising the importation into the United Kingdom of all goods with the exception of those in the following list, which will be treated as unstable "key" industries.

- (1) All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs. All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colour, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution, or any other form.
- (2) (i) Synthetic drugs (including antiseptics).
 - (ii) Synthetic perfumes and flavourings; synthetic photographic chemicals; synthetic tannings, esters and acid derivatives of aromatic hydro-carbons; alkaloids and their salts (except quinine); and the following organic chemicals:—Acetamide; acetic acid; acetic anhydride; acetyl chloride; camphor bromide, cinnamic acid and its salts; ethylene bromide; formamide; formic acid and its salts; gallic acid; lactic acid and its salts; nuclein; paraldehyd; pyrogallie acid; saccharin or other substances of like nature or use; salicin; thymol.
 - (iii) Analytical re-agents; and the following fine chemicals:—Barium compounds; cerium fluorides and fluorides of other rare earth metals; hydro-sulphites and allied bleaching compounds; hypophosphorus acids; iron and ammonium citrate; iron tartrate; molybdic acid and its salts; phosphorus oxides and halogen compounds; salts of per acids and artificial peroxides; silver nucleinate and proteinate; tungstic acid and its salts.
- (3) Optical glass, including lenses, prisms and like optical devices.
- (4) Scientific glassware.
- (5) Illuminating glassware.
- (6) Laboratory porcelain.
- (7) Scientific and optical instruments.
- (8) Potassium compounds.
- (9) Tungsten powder and ferro-tungsten.
- (10) Zinc oxide.
- (11) Lithopone.
- (12) Thorium nitrate.
- (13) Gas mantles and mantle rings.
- (14) Magnetos.
- (15) Hosiery needles, latch.
- (16) Gauges.

In addition to the above, in pursuance of the undertaking given by the President of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Lords on 19th March, 1919, the prohibition on the importation of hops will be continued for the present.

It is not proposed to make any additions to the above list unless and until Parliament so determine, with the possible exception that in the event of the contingency foreshadowed in paragraph (b) above arising it might be necessary to suspend temporarily all or any of the imports from the country affected by the collapse of exchange.

The Board of Trade announces, in explanation of the above, that pending legislation a General Licence under the Prohibition of Import Proclamations is to be issued to cover all goods with the exception of those set out in the list of key industries. In the case of Kerosene and Benzine (including White Spirit), Gas Oil and Fuel Oil, this general licence refers to total quantity of import, and does not affect the agreement entered into by the Government to limit the number of importing firms for the period of the existence of the Pool Board, and nine months thereafter to those firms which co-operated with the Government to form the Pool Board as a result of which the community received material benefits. The termination of the war organization of the Pool Board as from 31st January 1919, was announced in the Press on 2nd January 1919. The nine months period which has to elapse before other firms are allowed to import does not therefore expire until 31st October 1919.

Further, it should be noted that in accordance with the provisions of Article 295 of the Peace Treaty, which requires all the parties to the Treaty to adopt the International Opium Convention, the importation of Opium and Cocaine, except under Home Office licence, remains prohibited.

No. 7884.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

REVOKING A PROCLAMATION, DATED THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1917,
RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

George R. I.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the twenty-first day of December 1917, made in pursuance of section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. We thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to prohibit the importation into the United Kingdom of all bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities; with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom, and of any such goods imported under licence given by or on behalf of Our Treasury, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence:

AND whereas it appears to Us that the said Proclamation should be revoked:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereby proclaim, direct and ordain, that the said Proclamation of the twenty-first day of December, 1917, shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

The 4th October 1919.

No. 8089.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 10257 W-II., dated the 21st October 1916, as far as it relates to Messrs. Cohn Brothers, and Fuchs.

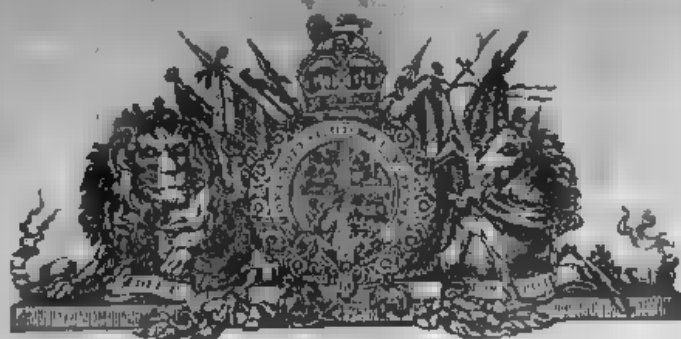
No. 8070.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian Companies (Foreign Interests) Act, 1918 (XX of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare Messrs Charles Booth and Company (Calcutta), Limited, to be a Company with restrictive provisions within the meaning of the said Act and the following clauses of the Articles of Association of the said Company to be restrictive provisions:—

Article 4 (a).—No person other than a British subject or a subject of the United States of America, of France, of Italy, or of Belgium shall be admitted as a member or shareholder of the Company or be employed in the business of the Company as a Manager, Officer, Assistant, or in any other capacity.

(b).—If at any time by reason of the holder of any shares in the Company ceasing to be a British subject, or a subject of the United States of America, France, Italy or Belgium or coming under any arrangements under which he holds any shares in trust for, or on behalf of or in any way directly or indirectly under the control or directions of any body, person or corporation, other than a subject or corporation of Great Britain and its Colonies, the United States of America, France, Italy or Belgium, the Directors shall serve upon the holders of the shares in question a notice in writing requiring such holder to retire from the Company and upon such notice being given the shares shall not confer any vote or any of the privileges attaching thereunto until they have been transferred.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th September 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Simla, the 27th September 1919.

No. 7645.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this department, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule 98 of the said rules, after clause (b) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(c) "Ammunition (Division 1) in any quantity"

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 1st October 1919.

No. 491.—Colonel J. K. Close, M.D., I.M.S., Officiating Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, until further orders.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th October 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE. OPIUM.

Simla, the 29th September 1919.

No. 1711-F.E.—It is hereby notified that in the calendar year 1920 not more than 4,000 uncertified chests of Benares opium will be offered for sale by auction at Calcutta. The Government of India reserve to themselves the right at any time without previous notice to reduce the quantity or alter the class of opium to be offered for sale.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

The 29th September 1919.

No. 1712-F.E.—With reference to rule XIII of rules promulgated with the Finance Department's Resolution No. 1251-F.E., dated the 30th September 1914, published on pages 1643 to 1645 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 10th October 1914, it is hereby notified for general information that an examination will be held at Calcutta in December 1919 for the selection of probationers to fill five vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only those candidates will be entitled to compete at the examination who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department in accordance with the rules quoted above and amended by the Finance Department's Resolutions No. 1363-F.E., dated the 27th December 1915, published on pages 391 and 392 of the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1916; No. 301-F.E., dated the 8th April 1916, published on pages 435 and 436 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th April 1916; No. 176-F.E., dated the 13th February 1917, published on page 417 of the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 24th February 1917; No. 733-F.E., dated the 5th July 1917, published on pages 1222 and 1223 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th July 1917; No. 1559-F.E., dated the 23rd December 1918, published on page 35 of the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 11th January 1919.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th October 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 4th October 1919.

No. 8045.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt grain, pulse and flour, imported into British India from the 1st October 1919 to the 31st March 1920, from Customs duty leviable thereon under items No. 52 and No. 71 of Schedule II, Parts III and IV, to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

MINES REGULATIONS.

The 4th October 1919.

No. 8010.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), in the rules regarding mine managers and their certificates, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2968-82 (Geology and Minerals), dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended, is published, as required by the same section, for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 4th January 1920.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

- (1) For rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted namely:—

“29. Certificates of competency under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout British India, and shall be of two classes, namely first and second class.”

- (2) Rules 38, 39 and 40 of the said rules are hereby cancelled.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 4th October 1919.

No. 7880.—I, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations, do hereby give and grant licence:—

- (1) To all persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India to pay
- (a) on their own behalf or on behalf of any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India;
 - (b) on behalf of any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India who have been authorised to make such payments by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions; and
 - (c) on behalf of any other person who has been authorised or is permitted to make such payments by the Government of the country in which such person resides, carries on business or is,

any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of designs, or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration, in an enemy country and to pay to enemy agents their charges and expenses in relation to the matters aforesaid;

- (2) To all persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India to pay on behalf of any fees payable on application for, or renewal of, the grant of patents, or on application for the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration
- (a) in British India;
 - (b) in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India where the payment of such fees on behalf of an enemy has been authorised by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions; and

(c) in any other country where the payment of such fees on behalf of an enemy has been authorised or is permitted by the Government of that country; and to pay

(a) agents in British India (including themselves);

(b) agents in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India who have been authorised by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions to act on behalf of enemies in connection with the matters aforesaid; and

(c) agents in any other country who have been authorised or are permitted by the Government of that country to act on behalf of enemies in connection with the matters aforesaid their charges and expenses, if any, in relation to the matters aforesaid.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th October 1919.

No. 94.—The following Statutes are published for general information:—

1. TREATY OF PEACE ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 33.)

AN ACT FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND CERTAIN OTHER POWERS.

[31st July, 1919.]

WHEREAS, at Versailles, on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a Treaty of Peace (including a protocol annexed thereto), a copy of which has been laid before each House of Parliament, was signed on behalf of His Majesty, and it is expedient that His Majesty should have power to do all such things as may be proper and expedient for giving effect to the said Treaty:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) His Majesty may make such appointments, establish such offices, Power of His Majesty to give effect to Peace Treaty. make such Orders in Council, and do such things as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the said Treaty, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the said Treaty.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this Act may provide for the imposition, by summary process or otherwise, of penalties in respect of breaches of the provisions thereof, and shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act, but may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council and

shall not be deemed to be a statutory rule within the meaning of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893:

56 & 57 Vict.
c. 66.

Provided that, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next twenty-one days on which that House has sat after any Order in Council made under this Act has been laid before it praying that the Order or any part thereof may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the Order or such part thereof, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(3) Any expenses incurred in carrying out the said Treaty shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919.

2. MERCHANT SHIPPING (WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY) ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 38.)

AN ACT TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION WITH RESPECT TO WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON SHIPS.

[15th August 1919.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Every seagoing British ship registered in the United Kingdom being a passenger steamer or a ship of sixteen hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service which shall be at least sufficient to comply with the rules made for the purpose under this Act, and shall be provided with one or more certified operators and watchers, at least, in accordance with those rules:

Wireless telegraphy requirements.

Provided that the Board of Trade may exempt from the obligations imposed by this Act any ships or classes of ships if they are of opinion that, having regard to the nature of the voyages on which the ships are engaged, or other circumstances of the case, the provision of a wireless telegraph apparatus is unnecessary or unreasonable.

(2) The Board of Trade, in consultation with the Postmaster-General, shall make rules prescribing the nature of the wireless telegraph installation to be provided, of the services to be maintained, and the number, grade, and qualifications of operators and watchers to be carried:

Provided that no ship shall be required to carry more than one operator unless more than one operator would have been required under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914.

4 and 5 Geo. 5,
c. 50.

(3) If this section is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, and any such offence may be prosecuted summarily, but, if the offence is prosecuted summarily, the fine shall not exceed one hundred pounds.

(4) A surveyor of ships or a wireless telegraphy inspector may inspect any ship for the purpose of seeing that she is properly provided with a wireless telegraph installation and certified operators and watchers in conformity with this Act, and for the purpose of that inspection shall have all the powers of a Board of Trade inspector under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916.

If the said surveyor or inspector finds that the ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also pointing out what in his opinion is requisite to remedy the same.

Every notice so given shall be communicated in the manner directed by the Board of Trade to the chief officer of customs of any port at which the ship may seek to obtain a clearance or transire, and the ship shall be detained until a certificate under the hand of any such surveyor or inspector is

produced to the effect that the ship is properly provided with wireless telegraph installation and certified operators and watchers in conformity with this Act.

4 Edw. 7, c. 34.

(5) The obligations imposed by this Act shall not come into operation while the obligations with respect to wireless telegraphy on ships imposed by the Defence of the Realm Regulations remain in force, but shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the obligations as to wireless telegraphy imposed by the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, or any Order in Council, or regulations made thereunder, or by the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914.

2.—The foregoing provisions of this Act shall, as from a date three months after the coming into operation of the obligations imposed by this Act on British ships registered in the United Kingdom, apply to ships other than British ships registered in the United Kingdom while they are within any port in the United Kingdom in like manner as they apply to British ships so registered.

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, and the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916, and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1919.

57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

(2) This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and "passenger steamer" shall mean a steamer which carries more than twelve passengers, and "wireless telegraphy inspector" means an officer appointed under section twenty of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, for the purposes therein mentioned.

4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 60, s. 30.

3. BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE UNIFORM ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 62.)

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION WITH RESPECT TO THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE UNIFORM.

[19th August, 1919.]

WHEREAS by an Order dated the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and eighteen His Majesty in Council was pleased to prescribe a uniform to be worn by the British mercantile marine (which uniform, and any other or further uniform which may hereafter be prescribed by Order in Council in connection with the British mercantile marine, is in this Act referred to as the British mercantile marine uniform):

And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the wearing of such uniform by unauthorised persons, and to make such other provisions in relation thereto as are hereinafter contained:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1.—(1) If any person, not being entitled to wear the British mercantile marine uniform, wears that uniform or any part thereof, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the distinctive marks of that uniform, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or, if he wears it in such a manner or under such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt on the uniform, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour* for a term not exceeding one month:

Provided that this section shall not prevent any person from wearing any uniform or dress in the course or for the purposes of a stage play or representation, or a music-hall or circus performance, if the uniform is not worn in such a manner or under such circumstances as to bring it into contempt.

(2) If any person entitled to wear the British mercantile marine uniform when aboard a ship in port or on shore appears dressed partly in uniform

and partly not in uniform under such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt on the uniform, or, being entitled to wear the uniform appropriate to a particular rank or position, wears the uniform appropriate to some higher rank or position, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

2. Where the Board of Trade have, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered under Part II of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, any design forming part of the British mercantile marine uniform, the Board of Trade shall, notwithstanding anything in section fifty-three of that Act, have a perpetual copyright in the design so long as it remains on the register.

Copyright in distinctive marks of the uniform.

7 Edw 7, c. 29

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the British Mercantile Marine Uniform Act, 1919.

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th October 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 11th October 1919.

No. 8263.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 4th September 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

EXPORT OF WOOL AND NOILS, TOPS AND YARNS.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) announce that applications for Licence to export the following materials to approved destinations will now be considered:—

- Carbonised wool
- British grown wool.
- East Indian wool.
- Cape wool.
- Wools privately imported from the countries of origin.
- Australasian wool purchased at Government Sales.
- Noils (except fine crossbred Noils).
- Persian wool tops.
- Tops of 40's quality and under.
- Yarns.
- Wool waste.

Exporters should carefully note the following points:—

- (a) In applying for Licences for Australasian Wool it is necessary to quote the Lot numbers and the number of the Catalogue of the sale at which the wool was purchased.

- (b) Licences for Fine Crossbred Noils and for Tops of over 40's quality are granted only in exceptional circumstances and when specially allocated by the Supply Department.
- (c) Delay may be experienced in the issue of Licences for Yarns made wholly or partially of wool, owing to the necessity of limiting, in the interest of home manufacturers, the monthly exports of Yarn to a specific quantity.

This notice supersedes all previous announcements, and due notice of any future changes in export policy will be given in this Journal.

Applications for export Licences, which must contain full description of the materials to be exported, should be addressed to the Controller, Board of Trade (Export Licence Department), 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

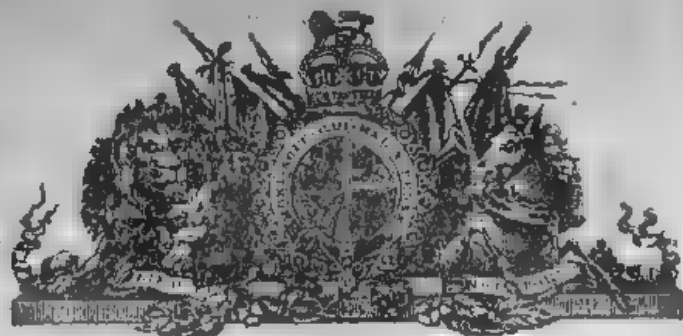
No. 8305.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919:—

Delete the entry—

(A) Mica.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following resolution and notification issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th October 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Income-tax.

No. 2551-F., dated Simla, the 6th October 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

THE Government of India have from time to time received numerous representations regarding the allowances fixed in the various provinces on account of depreciation under the Income-tax Act. The criticisms levelled at the existing practice have alleged in some cases inadequacy in the rates allowed and, more generally, the hardship involved to various businesses on account of the prevalence of a variety of rates in the different provinces. Early in 1918 Local Governments were requested to submit their recommendations, after consulting expert opinion and Chambers of Commerce, and apart from the rates which should be allowed in particular cases, their advice was invited on the fundamental question whether depreciation allowances should be calculated on the written down value, as is ordinarily done in the United Kingdom, or upon prime cost. In their replies Local Governments were practically unanimous in recommending that prime cost is for India the most convenient basis of calculation, but in other respects their views showed considerable diversity. The problem has been approached from different standpoints, some calculated depreciation on block, allowing different rates for different industries, while others calculated it on the various classes of plant employed, and this, combined with divergence in local conditions has made their specific proposals in matters of detail by no means uniform.

2. The Government of India, after examining the various suggestions put forward by Local Governments, prepared a tentative schedule of rates for universal application, harmonising to a considerable extent the diverse proposals which had been made. The problem having thus been focussed it appeared to them desirable to submit it to a more detailed examination, and they therefore requested the Board of Special Referees, appointed under the Excess Profits Duty Act, to take the opportunity of their visits to important commercial centres to consult representative opinion and to frame proposals in the light of the advice which they received. The Board accordingly

discussed the question with commercial and industrial representatives in Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore and found it generally agreed that the normal basis of calculation should be the class of business concerned, and not the classes of plant or machinery employed. In accordance with this view, and with the advice on various details which they received, they have now proposed for the approval of Government a schedule of rates which they consider fair and likely to be acceptable to all concerned. They have, however, suggested that as the representatives consulted had not expert acquaintance with all the industries affected, the schedule which they have prepared might with advantage be published for general information. This suggestion the Government of India have adopted and the schedule is now published as an annexure to this resolution. Any criticisms or suggestions in respect of the rates per cent. proposed in the schedule should be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, not later than the 1st January 1920.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

SCHEDULE.

Percentage allowances for depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant, under section 9 (2) (vi) of the Income-tax Act, 1918.

Class of plant.	Rate suggested. Percentage on prime cost.
1. Buildings* :—	
(1) First class substantial buildings of selected materials	2½
(2) Buildings of less substantial construction	5
(3) Purely temporary erections such as wooden structures	10
2. Machinery and Plant† :—	
General rate	5
Rates sanctioned for special industries :—	
Flour Mills, Sugar Works, Distilleries, Ice Factories, Aerating Gas Factories, Match Factories	6½
Paper Mills, Ship Building and Engineering Works, Iron and Brass Foundries, Electrical Engineering Works, Motor Car Repairing Works, Galvanising Works, Patent Stone Works, Oil Extraction Factories, Chemical Works, Soap and Candle Works, Lime Works, Saw Mills, Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Furniture and Plant in hotels and boarding houses, Cement Works using rotary kilns	7½
Plant used in connection with brick manufacture, optical machinery, glass factories, surgical and dental instruments, Telephone Companies, Collieries	10
Sewing machines for canvas or leather	12½
Motor cars used solely for the purpose of business	12½
Motor taxis, motor lorries, and motor buses	20
3. Electrical Machinery :—	
(a) Batteries	15
(b) Other electrical machinery, including electrical generators, motors (other than tramway motors), switchgear and instruments, transformers and other stationery plant	7½
(c) Underground cables and wires	6
(d) Overhead cables and wires	2½
4. Hydro-Electric concerns :—	
Hydraulic works, pipe lines, sluices and all other items not otherwise provided for in this statement	2½

* Double these rates may be allowed for buildings used in industries which cause special deterioration, such as chemical works, soap and candle works, paper mills.

† The special rates for electrical machinery given below may be adopted, at firm's option, for that portion of their machinery.

5. Electric tramways—

Permanent way.—The life of the permanent-way is to be taken as 12, 14, or 16 years according to the traffic thereon. The classification is to be based on the average car mileage per mile of track per annum of the financial year preceding the year of assessment, viz. :—

- (1) Not exceeding 50,000 car miles per mile of track—16 years.
- (2) Over 50,000 and not exceeding 75,000 car miles per mile of track—14 years.
- (3) Over 75,000 and not exceeding 125,000 car miles per mile of track—12 years.
- (4) Over 125,000 car miles per mile of track—Special consideration.

Where there are special circumstances, such as exceptional gradients and the compulsory use of wood paving, etc., tending to show that the car mileage does not fairly represent the wear and tear of the track, each such case is entitled to special consideration.

Cost of renewals, including setts or other paving but excluding concrete foundations, should be taken at £4,400 per mile of single track until the general renewal of the track takes place and the allowance for depreciation should be computed at such a sum per annum as will, in the aggregate over the determined life of the permanent-way, be equal to the cost of renewal as above fixed.

Actual expenditure on repairs and maintenance should be charged as working expenses as and when incurred.

Cars and other Rolling Stock.—All maintenance of car bodies should be charged direct to revenue.

Depreciation on the cost of car trucks and electrical motors should be allowed at 7 per cent. per annum.

General Plant, Machinery and Tools.—All other plant and machinery machine tools (as distinct from loose tools, etc., which are renewals out of revenue year by year) should be bulked together and depreciation allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum in addition to the cost of repairs.

Class of plant.

Rate suggested.

Percentage on
prime cost.

6. Mineral Oil Companies :—

A. Refineries—

(1) Boilers	...	...	...	10
(2) Prime movers	...	...	...	5
(3) Process plant	...	...	...	10

B. Field operations—

(1) Boilers	...	...	...	10
(2) Prime movers	...	...	...	5
(3) Process plant	...	...	...	7½

Except for the following items :—

(1) Below ground—all to be charged to revenue	...
(2) Above ground—(a) Portable boilers, drilling tools, well-head tank, rigs, etc.	25
(b) Storage tanks	10
(c) Pipe lines—	
(i) Fixed boilers	10
(ii) Prime movers	7½
(iii) Pipe line	10

7. Ships :—

(1) Ocean—

(a) Steam	...	...	...	5
(b) Sail or tug	...	...	...	4

(2) Inland—

(a) Steamers (over 120 ft in length)	...	5
(b) Steamers including cargo launches (120 ft in length and under)	...	6
(c) Tug boats	...	7½
(d) Iron or steel flats, for cargo, etc.	...	5
(e) Wooden cargo boats up to 50 tons capacity	...	10
(f) Wooden cargo boats over 50 tons capacity	...	7½

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

The 10th October 1919.

No. 2833-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, namely:—

Where the standard profits of any business of a class specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed are calculated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, at a percentage rate on the capital of the business as existing at the end of the accounting period, such rate shall be that specified in the second column of the said Schedule for the class to which such business belongs.

(X of 1919.)

Schedule.

No.	Class of Business.	Rate.
1.	Cement works	12 per cent.
2.	Coal Mines	13 per cent.
3.	Iron and Steel works	14 per cent.
4.	Tanned hides and skins	12 per cent.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

Simla, the 11th October 1919.

No. 1/81.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entries shall be deleted from the Schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, viz:—

- “(C) Goatskins, raw.”
- “(A) Goatskins, tanned.”
- “(A) Hides, buffalo and cow (including calf) raw, partially tanned or tanned.”
- “(C) Sheepskins, raw.”
- “(A) Sheepskins, tanned.”

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th October 1919.

No. E-175.—Babu Khetra Nath Mazumdar, lately a clerk in the office of the Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, has been dismissed from the public service.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 10th October 1919.

APPOINTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 98.—With reference to Marine Department notification No. 29, dated the 14th March 1919, the services of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander G. N. Rowe, Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment with the River Police for a further period of one year, with effect from the 6th November 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following corrigendum, issued by the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORRIGENDUM.

Simla, the 17th October 1919.

No. E-758.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. E-758, dated the 30th April 1919, appointing Mr. D. B. Meek as Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, for "afternoon of 19th April 1919" read "forenoon of 22nd April 1919."

F. R. R. RODMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

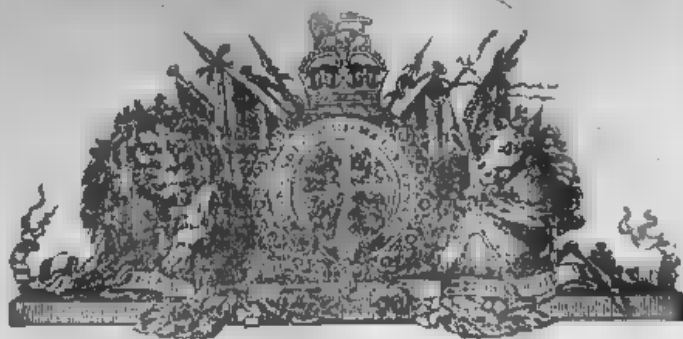
TRADE AFTER THE WAR—JUTE.

Simla, the 18th October 1919.

No. 8485.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry "(A) Jute, raw" shall be deleted from the schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification and resolution issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th October 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 18th October 1919.

No. 8582.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 12th September 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1,
12th September 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 12TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

	PAGE.
List A and B	784
List C	788
List D	788
List E	789
Open General Licences for Exports:	
APPENDIX NO. 1.	789
General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean	790
Trade with Germany and Austria Hungary	795
Transhipment in the United Kingdom	796

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department having regard to the circumstances now existing and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the application form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—
The Controller, Export Licence Department.

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 20th June 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz. :—

LIST A AND B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.
Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

A

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.
- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.
- Ale, *see* Beer.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
- (A)* Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.
- (A)* Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour, plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

*Bacon, *see* Meat.

*Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.
- (A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17 (*see* however Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Beer and ale, 1-5-17.
- (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-7-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.
- (A) Buckwheat 12-12-16.
- Bullion, *see* Gold.
- (A) Butter.

C

- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:

Calf meal.
Coconut and poonac cake,
Compound cakes and meal,
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal,
Fish meal and concentrated fish,
Gluten meal or gluten feed,
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal,
Hemp seed cake and meal,
Husk meal,

Linseed cake and meal,
Locust bean meal,
Maize germ meal,
Maize meal and flour,
Meat meal,
Palm nut cake and meal,
Poppy seed cake and meal,
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal,
Sesame seed cake and meal,
Soya bean cake and meal,
Sunflower seed cake and meal,
Whale cake.

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance; and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18 (*see* however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17. (*See* however, Appendix No. 1).
- Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on application form "L" copies of which can be obtained from Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
 Combinations, *see* Malt.
 Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
 Corn offals, *see* Offals.
 Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Cows, bulk etc., *see* Animals.
 Craft, *see* Boats.
 Culms, *see* Malt.

D

- (A) Dari.
 Dhol, *see* Gram.
 Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
 (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
 (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

E

- Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Eggs in shells.
 Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
 Equipment web, *see* Web.
 (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
 (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.

F

- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
 (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
 (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18.
 (A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings, 27-12-18, 30-5-19.
 (A) Salmon, tinned.
 Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Flax, raw.
 Flour, *see* Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
 Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
 Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, &c.
 (A) Forage, green.
 (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—
 Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19.
 Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

G

- (A) Game.
 Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
 (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
 (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
 (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
 (A) Grenades and component parts thereof 10-5-17.
 Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
 Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

H

- Haricots, *see* Beans.
 (A) Hay.
 (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
 Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle, 28-2-19, 8-7-19.
 Horses, *see* Animals.
 Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
 Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

I

- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
 Iron, 1-5-17, the following :—
 Castings, *see* Armour plates.
 (A) Pig.
 (A) Scrap.

J

- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.

L

- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
 Latch needles, *see* Needles.
 (A) Lentil flour and meal.
 Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
 Linseed cake, and meal *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Livestock, *see* Animals.
 Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.

M

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
 (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
 Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
 (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes.
 Diamond dyes.

Drummer dyes.
 Dixon's home dyes.

Maypole dyes.

(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.

(A) Margarine, 19-2-17.

Meals, *see* Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.

(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat and except tinned or potted meat other than tinned bacon and tinned ham, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.

Meat Meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.

Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.

(B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Millet, 12-12-16.

(B) Mines and their component parts.

(A) Pea flour and meal.

Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.

N

(A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.

(B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.

*Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.

(A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.

Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

O

(A) Oats.

Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—

(A) Bran,

(A) Middlings.

(A) Mill dust and screenings.

(A) Pollard.

(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

(A) Sharps.

(A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C):—

Hemp seed oil,

Kapock seed oil,

Maize oil.

Morah seed oil.

Niger seed oil,

Olive oil,

Poppy seed oil,

Rape seed oil.

Shea butter,

Sunflower oil,

Dripping.

Premier jus, 7-3-19, 28-3-19.

Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.

(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.

(A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.

(A) Onions.

(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.

Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.

(A) Pea flour and meal.

(A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 23-4-19.

(A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.

(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.

(A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.

Pistols, *see* Firearms.

Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.

Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manorial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.

(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate; 22-6-17.

(B) Potassium permanganate.

(A) Potatoes.

(A) Poultry; 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17, Preserves, *see* Fruit.

(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Q

(A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.

R

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.

Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.

Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Rice and rice flour, 21-13-19.

Rifles, *see* Firearms.

Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.

(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.

(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.

Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.

Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.

(B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.

Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.

Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.

(A) Semolina.

Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.

Sheep, *see* Animals.

Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.

(A) Silver coin, British, 12-8-18, 29-11-14, 30-5-19.

Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.

Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Spirits, *see* Whisky.

- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.
- Sunflower seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.

T

- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.

U

- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.

V

- Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.
- Vension, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.

W

- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone 1-5-17.
- Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.

Wool and woollen goods :—

- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 18-9-16, 18-10-17.
- (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof 18-10-17.

Y

- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to all Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czechoslovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

List C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence :—

- (1) Printed matter ;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see, however, Lists D and E, below*) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence. Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Armour plates.
 Armoured motor-cars.
 Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
 Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
 Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
 Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
 Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
 Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
 Field-glasses.
 Gases for war purposes.
 Guns and machine guns.
 Gun mountings.
 Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
 Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
 Mines, submarines and their component parts.
 Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
 Range-finders and their component parts.
 Searchlights and their component parts.
 Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
 Materials for wireless telegraphs.
 Torpedoes.
 Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.
 Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.
 Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
 Bird seed.
 Blanc-mange powder.
 Cake mixture.
 Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Cement for building and engineering purposes.
 Chillies.
 Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
 Coffee, the following varieties:—
 Pernambuco.
 West African.
 Liberian.
 Rio.
 Bahia.
 Victorian.

Custard powder.
 Dates.
 Gloy.
 Koffio.
 Lactol.
 Lactogol.
 Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
 Marmite.
 Mince-meat and mince pies.
 Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
 Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Paisley flour.
 Paint, other than gold paint.
 "Phosto" animal food.
 Padding powder.
 Paddings.
 Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for the Export of Explosives, double-barrelled Guns, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
Africa.
Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal,
Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania,
Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, etc.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 794. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note iii.

Asia Minor (see Turkey).**Austria, Hungary.**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in note iii.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Iстриa and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, see notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Czechoslovakia).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Commission Commerciale Tscheco-Slovaque, Hamburg, for account of the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Commission. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Czechoslovakia import prohibition.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Reval.)

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Estonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation by parcel post into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Luetzowufer 6-8 Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the parcel.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland see Note (ii), page 794

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Latvia (principal port—Libau.)

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga.)

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route or the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (see Jugo Slavia).**Norway.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Poland).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, see note iv.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

- (a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel* or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

- (b) *Southern District—approached via Batoum and Novorossik on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. There is no parcel post service at present.

- (c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note iii.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bez. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Enskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennes, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjole, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblenz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Canz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bez. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winnigen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaur, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemunden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Hettrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lantercken, Lebach, Mäinz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhausen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdelsheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven-Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlen, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eechweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Greifath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbrich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülic Keldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mors, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST B.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List B, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Military wagons of all descriptions.
- Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Exports to Poland.

(iv) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London, W. C., 2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicants for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not except the goods from any Customs dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND ARABIA.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary.

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained:

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian:

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

* Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 21 words (1s. 3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transshipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and Cheese.

Cereals on section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Food-stuffs for animal or human consumption which are on section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

No. 8506.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 15th October 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The following papers regarding reciprocity in matters of immigration between India and the Dominions are published for the information of those interested in the subject, in continuation of Resolution No. 2754, dated the 9th May 1919:—

Colonial Office to Officers administering Governments of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland.

Downing Street,
7th August 1917.

501.

My Lord Duke,

My Lord,

Sir,

I have the honour to request ^{you} *Your Excellency* to invite the attention of your, Ministers to the discussion and resolution of the Imperial War Conference on the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions (pages 117-120 and 159-162 of Cd. 8566).

2. Your Ministers will no doubt furnish in due course such comments as they may wish to make on the Memorandum which was laid before the Conference.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

The Officers administering the Government of—
Canada,
Commonwealth of Australia,
New Zealand,
Union of South Africa,
Newfoundland.

Extracts from debate in Canadian House of Commons, dated 18th May 1917.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN:

The next resolution to which I invite your attention is that relating to the representation of India. I moved this resolution, and I have no doubt that the course which the Conference took was absolutely wise. The resolution is as follows:—

“That the Imperial War Conference desires to place on record its view that the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 20th April 1907 should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly.”

I should read in connection with that, another resolution in regard to India as to which a word might be said. It is:—

"That the Imperial War Conference, having examined the memorandum on the position of Indians in the self-governing Dominions presented by the Indian representatives to the Conference, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, and recommends the memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned."

As far as the representation of India is concerned, I am absolutely confident that it will be productive of good. I had more than one illustration of that during the Conference itself. The Indian representatives were the Maharaja of Bikaner, one of the Indian princes and a man of splendid loyalty and devotion, who governs his country along progressive lines, and who has contributed in every possible way to the winning of this war. Another member was Sir Satyendra Sinha, who is a member of the Indian Council, a man of notable learning, experience and ability, and of great fairness and moderation as well. The third was Sir James Meston, the Governor of the United Provinces, who has had a distinguished career as a civil servant in India, and who also is a man of commanding ability and wide experience. I found it of very great advantage in discussing matters of common concern to India and ourselves that we had the representatives of India at the Conference. I invited the members of the Conference to meet informally at the hotel at which I was staying, and we had a free, full and frank discussion of the whole situation in so far as the Dominions are concerned. India has had matters of difference, matters sometimes of controversy, with South Africa, perhaps also with Australia and New Zealand, and on some occasions with Canada. Sir Satyendra Sinha stated the case from the Indian standpoint with great ability and fairness, conspicuous moderation and very deep feeling. His address to us was not the less impressive because it was so fair and so moderate. On our part, we spoke with equal freedom, equal frankness, and I hope, with equal moderation. The net result was the resolution at which we arrived, and which I have read. Its basis is the idea that the self-respect of India shall be maintained by an agreement that whatever measures we enforce in regard to the emigration or the visits of Indians to Canada shall also prevail with regard to the emigration or visits of Canadians to India.

I do not think that anyone in this House can dispute the fairness of that proposal. Upon certain other matters which we discussed I need not dwell to-day. I see nothing but good in the presence of India at that Conference, and I believe that there will be no objection in this House or in this country to having that great dependency of the Empire represented at future meetings. India has been splendidly loyal in this war and has contributed of her manhood and of her treasure for the purpose of enabling us to win it. We must take that all into account. Her civilization is different from ours; it is more ancient, in some respects it may be said to be on a higher plane, perhaps—

SIR WILFRED LAURIER: Hear, hear.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN: There is more of idealism in their civilization; more perhaps of materialism in ours. I am not disposed to discuss the question as to whether one or the other civilization is superior; but I do say that the Indian civilization is entitled to our respect, and that we must do our part in making the inhabitants of that great dependency of the Empire feel that they are not treated with contumely or injustice by the people of any of the Dominions. I believe that purpose will be carried out; I believe it will be materially assisted by the Conference which we had with the Indian representatives.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER:

Another resolution was passed by the Conference which was not as concrete as this last; indeed it was very vague. I read:

"That the Imperial War Conference, having examined the memorandum on the position of Indians in the self-governing Dominions presented by the Indian representatives to the Conference, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, and recommends the memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned."

What is the meaning of this? The meaning will be found in the fact that in British Columbia, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and in many other establishments of the British Empire, Asiatics, Indians, and Hindus are not permitted to come in to work as labourers. It was against this condition that representations were made in the memorial which was presented to the members of the Conference by the Indian representatives. I call attention to this because it is one of the important subjects that we have to deal with in order to maintain the unity of the British Empire. If representatives of the people of India shall attend future Imperial Conferences, we must be prepared to give the subjects of India fair and proper treatment when they ask for it. This is a very serious subject, and I do not see how it can be successfully dealt with unless a very wise and prudent course is adopted. At the bottom of it there is an economic condition which we must not lose sight of. What is the reason why Asiatic and Hindu labourers, our fellow-subjects, have not been admitted into some parts of the British Empire? What is the reason why Sikhs and Gurkhas, who fought in the British Army were not admitted into some parts of the British Empire, where they were seeking work as labourers? The reason is that they were accustomed to such a low wage and they could live so cheaply that they could compete with white labour on conditions which no white man could accept. We should not close our eyes to this situation. I approve the idea that we should endeavour to overcome these difficulties, but it is evident that nothing has been done so far at the Conference to overcome them. But if, as I say, the leaders of India be admitted into the consultations of the Governments of the Overseas Dominions and of the Empire, we must be prepared to take up the other question, which is perhaps of greater significance, greater moment and greater difficulty.

Colonial Office to Self-Governing Dominions.

No. 176.

My Lord Duke,
My Lord,
Sir,

Downing Street,
28th August 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to ^{you} ~~Your Excellency~~, to be laid before your Ministers a copy of a Resolution relating to reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions passed by the Imperial War Conference, together with a copy of a memorandum on the subject by Sir S. P. Sinha.

2. The memorandum with the discussion on the subject, and the Resolution will be published shortly.

3. His Majesty's Government will no doubt be kept informed of any administrative or legislative action taken in the matter, and will receive any observations that your Ministers may wish to offer on the outstanding points in the memoranda presented to the Conference last year and this year in accordance with the procedure suggested in paragraph 4 of the Resolution.

I have, &c.
WALTER H. LONG.

The Officer administering the Government of—

Canada.

Commonwealth of Australia.

New Zealand.

Union of South Africa

Newfoundland.

Governor-General of Union of South Africa to Colonial Office.

No. 704.

Governor-General's Office,

Pretoria,

30th August 1918.

Sir,

With reference to your Despatch (Dominions) No. 504, of the 7th August 1917, I have the honour to inform you that I am advised by my Ministers that the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Self-governing Dominions received their consideration and was placed in the hands of Mr. Burton for discussion at the recent Imperial War Conference.

I have, etc.,

BUXTON,

Governor-General.

The Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Governor-General of New Zealand to Colonial Office.

No. 324.

Government House, Wellington

6th November 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I did not fail to convey to my Ministers the substance of your Despatch (Dominions) No. 476, enclosing copy of a resolution passed by the Imperial War Conference relating to reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, and enclosing also a copy of a memorandum on the subject prepared by Sir S. P. Sinha.

2. I am advised by my Ministers to reply that so far as the Government of New Zealand are concerned, no administrative or legislative action appears to be necessary to give effect to the articles of agreement approved by the Imperial War Conference on 24th July 1918. Provision already exists for the admission of merchants tourists and *bona fide* students of all nationalities who are unable to pass the education test imposed by the Immigration Restriction Act, 1908, provided they are in possession of passports issued by their respective Governments.

3. Indians domiciled in the New Zealand are subject to no disabilities. They have equal rights and privileges in every respect with Europeans. An Indian domiciled in the Dominion would be entitled to bring in his wife and children if the wife and children were certified by the Government of India, or if there were proof of a permanent monogamous marriage.

I have, etc.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Colonial Office to Governor-General of Canada.

No. 35.

Downing Street,
28th January 1919.

My Lord Duke,

With reference to my predecessor's despatch (Dominions) No. 476, of the 28th August, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Secretary of State for India has inquired as to the action taken in Canada to give effect to that part of Resolution XXI of the Imperial War Conference, 1918, which deals with the admission into Canada of the wives and minor children of Indians already domiciled there.

2. I should be glad if your Ministers would arrange for a statement on the matter to be furnished as soon as possible.

The Governor-General of Canada.

I have, &c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General of Canada to Colonial Office.

No. 275.

Government House, Ottawa,
27th March 1919.

My Lord,

With reference to previous correspondence, and more particularly to your despatch of the 28th January last, on the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions, I have the honour to transmit, herewith, copies of an approved minute of the Privy Council for Canada, setting forth the views of my responsible advisers.

I have, &c.,

DEVONSHIRE.

The Secretary of State.
Colonial Office.

[Enclosure in above.]

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th March 1919.

P.O.-641.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred despatches dated respectively 7th August 1917, 28th August 1918, and 28th January 1919, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency on the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions, submitting that the memorandum of the India Office, bearing date of 22nd March 1917, which was under consideration by the Imperial War Conference, calls attention especially to:—

- (1) The policy of restriction of British East Indian immigration adopted by almost all the self-governing Dominions;
- (2) The policy of Canada, which places the East Indian, who is a British subject, in a less advantageous position than Japanese and other Asiatics who do not belong to the Empire;
- (3) The existing regulations of Canada, which offer almost insuperable obstacles to the entry of wives and families of British East Indians now domiciled in Canada.

- (4) The difficulties met with by tourists and other non-immigrant classes in establishing their right to free access to Canada, as provided by our law.
- (5) The existing regulations, which practically constitute an embargo against the entry of immigrants of the labouring classes.

The memorandum also suggests the possibility of an agreement between India and the self-governing Dominions on the following lines:—

- (1) As regards Indians already permanently settled in the Dominions, they should be allowed to bring in wives (subject to the rule of monogamy), and minor children, and in other respects should not be less privileged than Japanese settled immigrants.
- (2) Future admissions of Indians for labour or settlement should, if possible, be regulated on lines similar to, and not less favourable than, those governing the admission of any other Asiatic race.
- (3) If this is not possible, there might be reciprocal treatment in India and each Dominion of immigration for purposes of labour or permanent settlement. If a Dominion is determined to exclude these two classes of immigration from India, India should be free to do the same as regards that Dominion. It would be clearly recognised that the exclusion in either case was not motivated by prejudice of race, but was the outcome of different economic conditions.
- (4) Along with such exclusion, reciprocal arrangements would be made for granting full facilities for the admission of tourists, students, and the like, and for business visits entailing temporary residence, so long as this residence was not for labour purposes or for permanent settlement.

At the request of the representatives of India, the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions came up for further consideration at the Imperial War Conference in 1918. At this Conference all the self-governing Dominions and India were represented, and it was unanimously agreed that—

- (1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.
- (2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity as follows:—(a) the right of the Government of India is recognised to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country; (b) such right of visit or temporary residence shall in each individual case be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by, and acting on behalf of, the country to be visited, if such country so desires; (c) such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.
- (3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, on condition (a) that not more than one wife and her children be admitted for each such Indian, and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The principal movement of East Indians to Canada occurred in 1907-08, the total immigration being under 7,000. Of this number, possibly not more than 1,200 now remain in Canada, there having been a heavy exodus to the United States, in addition to which quite a number have returned to India. Climatic, industrial, and social conditions in Canada have not, on the whole, been found congenial. Disease has made considerable inroads upon East

Indians. Their caste system has seriously interfered with their employment in many walks of life. Notwithstanding the fact that only a small proportion of those who originally emigrated to Canada are now resident here, the Minister submits that certain modifications of the restrictive provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations should be made for the relief of such of our fellow-British subjects of the East Indian race as may be affected by the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 24th July 1918, as above recited.

The Minister, therefore, with the concurrence of the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, recommends that the following declaration, unanimously adopted at the Imperial War Conference, 24th July 1918, be approved viz., that—

- (1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.
- (2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity, as follows:—(a) the right of the Government of India is recognised to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country; (b) such right of visit or temporary residence shall in each individual case be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by, and acting on behalf of the country to be visited, if such country so desires; (c) such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.
- (3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (a) that not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The Committee of the Privy Council concur in the foregoing report, and the recommendations therein contained, and recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy thereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of His Majesty's Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Telegram from Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, to Colonial Office, dated 6th May 1919.

With reference to your despatch, 28th August, reciprocity treatment between India and Dominions. My despatch 14th April, No. 95, conveys decisions Government of Commonwealth of Australia, which are briefly as follows:—

- (a) Government agrees admission on passports India, merchants, students, tourists with their respective wives, exemption to continue without necessity for annual application as long as status preserved;
- (b) Indians domiciled in Australia may bring one wife and minor children;
- (c) Australians visiting India will require to obtain passport;
- (d) Legislative proposals will be submitted to Parliament to place Indians on equality with other British subjects as regards old age and invalid pensions, but admission to Parliamentary franchise not approved at present—FERGUSON.

Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia to Colonial Office.

No. 95.

Melbourne,

My Lord,

14th April 1919.

With reference to your predecessor's despatch of the 28th August last, Dominions, No. 476, transmitting a copy of a resolution relative to reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions passed by the Imperial War Conference, together with a copy of a memorandum on the subject by Sir S. P. Sinha, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a communication which has been addressed to me by my Acting Prime Minister.

I have, etc.,

The Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

R. M. FERGUSON,
Governor-General.

[Enclosure in above.]

(S. C. 143-5.)

Melbourne,

Your Excellency,

10th April 1919.

With reference to the Secretary of State's letter of the 28th August 1918, Dominions No. 476, I desire to inform Your Excellency that the documents transmitted have been considered, and Ministers have had the advantage also of perusing the report of the Conference, dealing fully with the question of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions.

As far as Australia is concerned the position is that in 1904 the Commonwealth Government agreed to permit the admission of Indian merchants, students, or tourists, with their wives, on passports for a period of one year, the question of subsequent stay to be considered on application.

In view of the resolution, and with the desire to give full effect to the spirit which animated the Conference, the Government is now prepared to extend the former arrangement so as to permit Indian merchants, students, and tourists to be admitted to Australia on passports, and to remain here indefinitely without the need for further application, so long as they preserve the capacity in respect of which the passport was issued.

In order that there may be no doubt as to the meaning which this Government attaches to the term "merchant," it is desired that the Indian Government should understand that the Commonwealth Government does not consider that the term "merchant" includes retail shopkeepers as such or hawkers, but that its application is confined to persons engaged in the wholesale overseas trade between India and Australia.

It is further agreed that Indians already here permanently domiciled in the country may bring in a wife and minor children. To give effect to this it will be necessary in the first place for persons desiring to take advantage of the arrangement to apply to the Commonwealth Government, in order that their status may be ascertained, and it will be further necessary that the Indian Government should issue a certificate that the persons proposed to be admitted are the wives and children of the respective applicants.

The departure from Australia for India of any persons will not be permitted unless they are in possession of passports issued or *visé* by the Commonwealth Government. No passports or visas will be given to persons if they are of such classes as would be objected to by the Government of India in the light of the agreement reached at the Conference.

It is understood that the claims of Indians to enter Australia for the purpose of labour or permanent settlement are not pressed. It appears from the memorandum that Indians will be satisfied if they receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to other Asiatic people who are not subjects of the British Empire. As Australia does not discriminate against Indians in favour of any other Asiatics, it is thought that the position should be regarded as satisfactory.

The main points of internal Australian administration which create a differentiation between Indians and Australian-born persons or white British subjects appear to be two: (1) exclusion from the Parliamentary franchise, and (2) exclusion from the privileges of the old age and invalid pension law.

The Commonwealth Government, after giving the matter full consideration, regrets that it cannot see its way at present to admit Indians to the Parliamentary franchise; but in regard to the old age and invalid pensions, legislative proposals will be submitted as soon as possible to place Indians on an equality with other British subjects.

I shall be pleased if Your Excellency will ask the Secretary of State to bring this communication under the notice of the Government of India, with an assurance of the sincere desire of this Government to work in most complete harmony with them in regard to all matters arising out of the agreement reached at the Imperial Conference.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. WATT,
Acting Prime Minister.

His Excellency the Governor-General,
Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2168, dated Simla, the 14th October 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Political).

THE Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, has decided to appoint a committee to investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and the Punjab, their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them.

The Government of India have succeeded in securing as President the Right Hon'ble Lord Hunter, lately Solicitor-General for Scotland and now Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

The following have agreed to serve as members:—

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. O. Rankin, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., I.C.S., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
- (3) Major-General Sir George Barrow, K.C.M.G., C.B., I.A., Commanding the Peshawar Division.
- (4) The Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narayan, B.A., Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
- (5) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Smith, Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
- (6) Sir Chinantal Harilal Setalvad, K.T., Vakild of the High Court, Bombay.
- (7) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Muntazim-ud-Doula, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Member for Appeals, Gwalior State.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, has been appointed as Secretary to the committee.

The committee, which will submit its report to the Government of India, is expected to assemble at Delhi about the end of October. It will conduct its inquiries in public, but any part of its proceedings may be conducted *in camera* if the President considers such a course desirable in the public interest.

Persons who desire to be called as witnesses should apply in writing to the Secretary, c-o Home Department, Government of India, Simla, giving their full names and addresses together with a brief memorandum of the points in regard to which they desire to give evidence. It will of course rest with the committee to decide what evidence they will hear.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to all local Governments and Administrations for information.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of the committee for information.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th October 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th October 1919.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 3151.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 27th November 1919.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council:—

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Code, 1912, namely:—

1. For clause (u) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the said Code the following shall be substituted namely:—

“(u) “Health Officer” means the officer appointed as such by the Officer Commanding the Division or Brigade, or where no officer has been specially so appointed, the senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment.”

2. For the words “Sanitary Officer” wherever they occur in the said Code the words “Health Officer” shall be substituted.

3. After clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Code the following new clauses shall be added namely:—

“(h) The senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment.

(i) The Medical Officer in charge of the Cantonment Hospital or Dispensary.”

4. In section 71 of the said Code for the words “the officer responsible under section 69” the words “the senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in the Cantonment” shall be substituted.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3152.—Whereas the securities and cash specified in Schedule A hereto represents or have been derived from subscriptions received on the invitation of Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford from the women of India, Indian and European, for an offering to Her Majesty the Queen Empress as a token of loyalty and affection on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Their Imperial Majesty's Wedding.

AND WHEREAS Her Majesty in graciously consenting to receive such a gift signified the desire that it should take the form of a sum of money to constitute a fund to be devoted to the education of the children of Indian Soldiers who have fallen or been permanently disabled during the War.

AND WHEREAS the Government of India having undertaken responsibility for the early education of such children such a fund is required only for the higher education of those of such children who are suitable to receive higher education.

AND WHEREAS

Henry Fraser Howard,
Henry Sharp,
Charles Henry Kesteven,
Edward Douglas Giles,
Habibur Rahman Khan, and
John Evans Woolacott,

(hereinafter called the Administrators) who have been nominated by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford to be the administrators of the said Fund and who have in pursuance of Her Excellency's wish received and now hold the said securities and cash and propose to apply the same for the purpose aforesaid have made application to the Governor General in Council for an Order under section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, vesting the same in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of the Punjab upon the terms (directed to the carrying out of the purpose aforesaid) as to the application of the said securities and cash and the income thereof which have been agreed in pursuance of the provisions of the said section between the Governor General in Council and the Administrators and are hereinafter set forth.

NOW IN PURSUANCE and exercise of the powers conferred by and by virtue of sections 4 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 it is hereby ordered by the Governor General in Council that the securities and cash specified in Schedule B hereto be and the same are hereby vested in the Treasurer for Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of the Punjab upon the following terms that is to say that the same securities and cash (to be called the Silver Wedding Fund) and the income thereof shall be devoted and applied to and for the higher education of the children of Indian Officers and Soldiers (including non-combatants) who have fallen or been permanently disabled during the War in accordance with the Scheme settled by the Governor General in Council on the application of the Administrators under powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the said Charitable Endowments Act a copy of which is set forth in Schedule B hereto.

SCHEDULE A.

(PARTICULARS OF SECURITIES AND CASH).

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash at Bank of Bengal	1,43,396	12	8
Securities at Bank—						
3½ per cent G. P. Notes of 1865 Loan	5,000	0	0	.....
5½ per cent War Bonds of 1920, 1st Indian War Loan	2,04,700	0	0	.....
5½ per cent War Bonds of 1928, 2nd Indian War Loan	4,40,300	0	0	.....
9 Months' India Treasury Bill	9,00,000	0	0	9,90,000 0 0
Gold and Silver ornaments valued at			1,052 14 0
Total				11,34,449	1	3

SCHEDULE B.

Scheme for the administration of the Silver Wedding Fund.

WHEREAS by a Vesting Order made by the Governor-General in Council under the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 by Notification No. 3152 published in the Gazette of India on the 25th day of October 1919 certain securities and cash specified in Schedule A to the said Vesting Order were on the application of

Henry Fraser Howard,
Henry Sharp,
Charles Henry Kesteven,
Edward Douglas Giles,
Habibur Rahman Khan, and
John Evans Woolacott,

vested in the Treasurer for Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of the Punjab upon the terms as to the application of the same and the income thereof therein set forth that is to say that the said securities and cash and the income thereof shall be devoted and applied to the higher education of the children of Indian Officers and Soldiers (including non-combatants) who have fallen or been permanently disabled during the War in accordance with the Scheme therein referred to and settled by the Governor General under the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the said Act being this present Scheme.

NOW IT IS HEREBY DECLARED that in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred by the said Sections 5 and 7 of the said Act the Governor General in Council has been pleased to settle the following Scheme for the administration of the Fund consisting of the said securities and investments.

1. The said Fund shall be called the "Silver Wedding Fund."

2. The income of the said securities and of any securities in which in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act the said cash or the proceeds of sale of any of the same securities (which may in pursuance or accordance with such provisions be sold) shall be invested, shall be collected and received by and all securities cash and income hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Fund" shall be administered and applied in manner hereinafter mentioned by the following persons, viz :

Henry Fraser Howard,
Henry Sharp,
Charles Henry Kesteven,
Edward Douglas Giles,
Habibur Rahman Khan, and
John Evans Woolacott,

or such of them as may for the time being continue to act as Administrators for the purpose of this Scheme or such other persons as may from time to time by virtue or in consequence of any appointment or appointments in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained or otherwise succeed them or any of them as the Administrators for the time being of the said Fund for the purpose hereof and the said persons or such of them as may at any time continue to act or other such Administrators as aforesaid are hereinafter called the Administrators.

3. The Fund shall be applied and employed in and for the provision of Scholarships of such amounts and to such persons as the Administrators may from time to time (whether on their own initiative or on applications received from Government Officers Imperial or Local Committees or Indian Princes or Chiefs) decide having regard to the special ability of such persons and their suitability in other respects in the opinion of the Administrators to receive and hold such Scholarships. The Scholarships shall be of such amounts respectively as the Administrators shall think sufficient having regard to the circumstances of each particular case to provide fully for the maintenance as well as the education of the recipients and may be granted for education in such institutions as the Administrators may think proper including if and so far as they think proper high schools arts colleges technical schools and colleges vocational institutions and women's medical colleges and in the case of scholarships for technical institutions may if the Administrators think fit include such amount as they consider sufficient to cover the cost of initial equipment. And the capital as well as the income

of the Fund may at any time be applied and employed to such extent as the Administrators may in their uncontrolled discretion think fit for the purpose of granting any such Scholarships.

4. The Administrators shall never be less than four in number and if at any time any member of the body of Administrators for the time being shall die or resign or become incapable of acting as such the remaining Administrators may appoint any other person to act in his place and the Administrators may at any time co-opt any person to act with them as an additional Administrator and the number of the Administrators may at any time by this means be increased and it shall not be obligatory to make any appointment in place of any Administrator dying resigning or becoming incapable of acting unless the number of the remaining Administrators shall be less than the minimum hereinbefore prescribed. If and so long as the number is at any time reduced below that minimum the continuing Administrators shall not act except for the purpose of appointing a fresh Administrator or Administrators.

5. The Administrators may at any time or times delegate any powers and discretions hereby conferred on them in connection with the application and distribution of the Fund and the income thereof to local Governments or such person or persons as they may think fit.

6. For the purpose of all acts decisions or determinations of the Administrators three shall be a quorum and if shall not be necessary for them to meet for the purpose of discharging their duties but any resolution decision or determination recorded in writing and signed by not less than three of them shall have the same force and effect as a resolution passed at a meeting at which a quorum was present.

The 24th October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

No. 3141.—The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st September 1919:—

Wilfred James D'Rosario.

Joseph Patrick Monisse.

Edward Stanislaus Adam.

Robert Dalrymple Wilson.

Joseph Valentine Patrick Van Haeften.

Robin Heathcote.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3149.—No. 1283 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal will rank Jemadar with effect from the 22nd May 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General.

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th October 1919, are re-published for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st October 1919.

No. 1658.—The following amendments have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council in the rules for the nomination of Indians to the Indian Civil Service which were published in the Home Department notification No. 1278, dated the 5th September 1919:—

- (a) In rule (iv) after "British University" add "or has passed the examination for the Higher Diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer."
- (b) In rule (ix) for the words "an allowance of £200 sterling" read "an allowance at the rate of £200 sterling per annum."

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st October 1919.

No. 1487.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Barrister-at-Law, having been placed on deputation, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 10th November 1919, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, or until further orders.

JAILS.

The 22nd October 1919.

No. 258.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (Act III of 1900), the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the District Jail at Mogok to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

W. F. RICE,
Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 23rd October 1919

No. 2781F.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 28, clause (b), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department

No. 683-F., dated the 28th December 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp-duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of any society for the time being registered or directed to be registered under that Act, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such society and relating to the business of the society (other than cheques of individual members drawn against their current accounts with Co-operative Banks) are chargeable.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th October 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Simla, the 25th October 1919.

No. 8821.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), it is proposed to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th December 1919. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

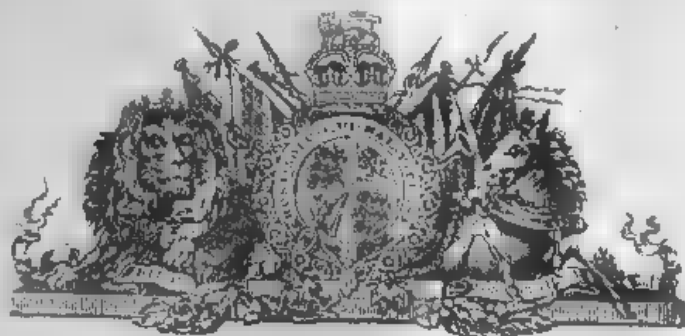
Draft amendment.

After clause (iv) of rule 3 of the said rules the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(v) to the possession, sale, transport and importation of di-nitro-phenol, when packed in water-tight packages and mixed with water in the proportion of 85 parts by weight of di-nitro-phenol to not less than 15 parts by weight of water.”

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 1st November 1919, is republished for general information :—

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

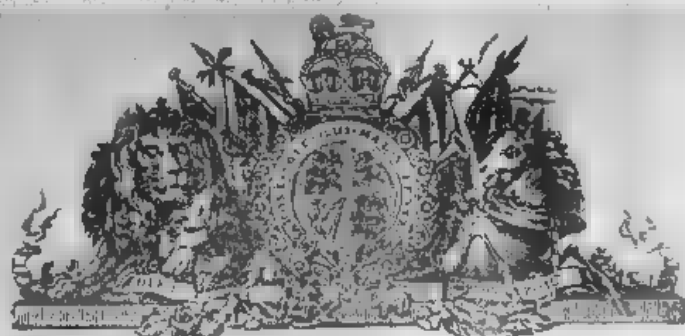
NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES:

Simla, the 1st November 1919.

No. 9052.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the Persian pamphlet entitled "Bolshevism and the Islamic body-politic," written by Mohamned Barakatullah.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 1st November 1919, are republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS-WAR.

Simla, the 1st November 1919.

No. 9013.—The following extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal* dated the 11th and 18th September 1919, are published for general information:—

Extract from the *Journal* dated the 11th September 1919.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND WASTES, NOILS, TOPS AND YARNS.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) give notice that applications will now be considered for Licences to export all classes of Wool, except Australasian Wools above 46's quality, in the form of—

- (a) Cased Wools.
- (b) Matchings.
- (c) Scoured in this country.

In the case of applications for other Australasian Wools (except Carbonised) exporters are reminded that it is necessary to state the Lot numbers and the Catalogue number of Sale at which the wool was purchased.

Samples should be submitted with applications in respect of all classes of Wool, except Australasian Wool in the original bales or purchased at Government Sales at Manor Row, Bradford.

Applications to export the following materials will also receive consideration :—

Wool Waste.
Wool Noils (except fine Crossbred Noils.)
Persian Wool Tops.
Tops of 46's quality and under.
Yarns.

Exporters should carefully note the following points :—

1. Licences for Fine Crossbred Noils and for Tops above 46's quality are granted only in exceptional circumstances and when specially allocated by the Supply Department.
Samples should be sent with all applications in respect of Waste Noils and Tops.
2. Delay may be experienced in the issue of licences for Yarns owing to the necessity of limiting, in the interests of home manufacturers, the monthly exports of Yarn.

It is highly desirable that holders of licences permitting the export of Yarn which it is not now intended to export should return such Licences for cancellation in order that the full rationed quantity may be exported.

This Notice supersedes all previous announcements, and due notice of any future changes in the export policy will be given in this *Journal*.

Applications for export licences, which must contain full descriptions of the materials to be exported, should be addressed to the Controller, Board of Trade (Export Licence Department), 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

Extract from the *Journal* dated the 18th September 1919.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) desire to draw attention to the fact that the export of—

“Coal tar and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid, and mixtures containing cresylic acid) suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives,”

is still prohibited to all destinations.

Certain coal tar products, such as :—

Naphthalene and its derivatives ;
Toluol and its derivatives ;
Picric acid ;
Xylol and its derivatives ;
Carbolic acid crystals ;
Anthracene oil ;
Benzol and its derivatives ;
Cresols (ortho, para and meta), and their derivatives ;

were originally mentioned by name in the British list of prohibited exports, but these prohibitions have now been merged in the inclusive prohibition on the export of coal-tar products. The export of Naphthalene, Toluol, Picric Acid, and the other coal-tar products above mentioned, should therefore be regarded as prohibited to all destinations, and applications for licences to export them should be addressed in the usual way to the Controller, Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

No 9016.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 26th September 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

List D and E.

Open General Licences for Exports :—APPENDIX No. 1.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned forms of application :—

- (a) Full name and address of Consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, etc.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods. Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 20th June 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz. :—

* LIST A AND B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.
- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.
- * Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
- (A) * Animals, living, for food, 12-1-16.
- (A) * Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- Bacon, *see* Meat.
- Bags, *see* Nitrate.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; 6-12-18.
- (A) Basic slag; 23-10-16.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16 27-11-17 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16 8-3-18 2-7-18 17-1-19.
- (A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.
- Bullion, *see* Gold.
- (A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

- Calf meal;
- Coconut and poonac cake;
- Compound cakes and meal;
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
- Gluten meal or gluten feed;
- Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
- Hemp seed cake and meal;
- Husk meal;
- Linseed cake and meal;
- Locust bean meal;
- Maize germ meal;
- Maize meal and flour;
- Meat meal;
- Palm nut cake and meal;
- Poppy seed cake and meal;
- Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
- Sesame seed cake and meal;
- Soya bean cake and meal;
- Sunflower seed cake and meal;
- Wheat cake;

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals;

- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
- Casting, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18 (*see* however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Cocount cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-11-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husk, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combing, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- Equipment Web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.
- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18.
- (A) Fish, except the following tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings and cray fish, 27-12-18, 30-5-19.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Bean ; Lentil ; Malt ; Maize ; Pea ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans ; Cakes ; Hay ; Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without license to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—
- Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines, imported plums (South African) and imported melons, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Game.
- Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers' 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
- Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
- Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
- Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle, 28-2-19, 8-7-19.
- Horses, *see* Animals.
- Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron 1-5-17, the following :—
- Castings, *see* Armour plates.
- (A) Pig.
- (A) Scrap.
- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.
- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
- Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- Lentil flour and meal.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Livestock, *see* Animals.
- Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes
Diamond dyes

Drummer dyes
Dixon's bone dyes.

Maypole dyes.

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
Meals, *see* Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
Middlings; *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuff.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.
- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags 17-1-19.
- *Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.):—
Hemp seed oil,
Kapee seed oil,
Maize oil,
Morah seed oil,
Niger seed oil,
Olive oil,
Poppy seed oil,
Rape seed oil,
Shea butter,
Sunflower oil,
Dripping,
Premier jus.
7-3-19, 28-2-19.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordinance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphate rock namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures, containing any of these substances 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron; Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
Seeds, *see* Lupin; Mustard; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18, 30-5-19.
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet; 10-5-17, 14-3-19,
see also Confectionery.
- Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see*
Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16,
19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and
Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes;
Tomatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.

- Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal,
and all articles, mixtures and pre-
parations containing wheat, wheat
flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods:—
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof,
8-9-16, 18-10-17.
- (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair,
cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof,
18-10-17.
- (A) Wool nolls and wool waste and mix-
tures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mix-
tures thereof, 18-10-17.
- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence:—

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without license (*see, however, Lists D and E below*):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without license:—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council, dated 21st March 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts, of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

* In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria:—

All articles for use in transportation on land.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.
Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those Foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarn thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties:—

Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.

Custard powder.
Dates.
Gloy.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence, may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licences for the Export of Explosives, Double-Barrelled Guns, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made, subject to the usual Customs formalities, without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.

Africa.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as provided in Note (iii). Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria-Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugoslavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus, 12, Scharrsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transshipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences, issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by the consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Estonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation by parcel post into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Luetzowufer-6-8, Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German authorities are actually prepared to admit the parcel.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland *see* Note (ii).

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Latvia (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations or other form of guarantee need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, *see* Note (iv).

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via* Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached via Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Économique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Canning Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as provided in Note (iii).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople", and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna".

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Berghien, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bez. Köln), Burscheid, Vall, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünz, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlen, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münsterfeld, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Ovrath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblenz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Konz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echtermacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Junkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Nouwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bez. Trier), Schillingen, Siersbahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellana, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Gernersheim, Grossgerau, Hahn, (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Hornberg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbollen, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lohach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Harldt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhausen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Gaur, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Wadtlbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlen, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Greifath (b. Crefeld), Grovenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheyd, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Military wagons of all descriptions.
- Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

(iv) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to:—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import permit does not exempt the goods from any Custom dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany or Austria-Hungary of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary:

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation* 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained.

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendments Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian:

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war:

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

* Regulation 41 D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." There should give in each case in addition to the name and postal and telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be repaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transshipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

• Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 93 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oil and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 5th November 1919, is republished for general information :—

D. GLADDING,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Simla, the 5th November 1919.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 3205.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of State for India :—

Dated Simla, the 26th September 1919.

From—The Viceroy:

To—The Secretary of State for India.

Following Resolution carried unanimously in Imperial Legislative Council on 10th September :—

“ This Council requests the Governor-General in Council—

- (a) to convey to the King-Emperor the humble message of the people of India assuring him of their enthusiastic and loyal devotion and allegiance to His Majesty's person and throne and tendering their warm congratulations on the conclusion of a victorious peace;
- (b) to convey to His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces, British and Indian, including the Royal Indian Marine and the members of the Mercantile Marine, the grateful appreciation and heartfelt thanks of India's citizens for their pre-eminently valuable services and heroic deeds of daring, endurance, skill and cheerful sacrifice which have enabled the British Empire and its allies to crush Prussian Militarism and autocracy and inaugurate an era of orderly progressive Self-Government on a truly democratic basis under the guidance and protection of a League of Nations;
- (c) to convey to His Majesty's Civil Services, especially to the officers and men employed in the Munitions, Railway and Post and Telegraphs Departments, the sincere thanks of the country for their untiring energy and zeal and supreme devotion to duty during a prolonged and trying period of more than four years of active warfare.”

Governor-General of India in Council strongly recommends that necessary steps may be taken for communicating Resolution to His Majesty and all concerned at Home if you see no objection. Papers will follow.

Dated London, the 24th October 1919.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Viceroy.

I have laid the message of the Legislative Council before His Majesty the King-Emperor, who desires me to request that you will convey to Members of Council an expression of the pleasure and satisfaction with which he has accepted their congratulations on the conclusion of a victorious peace, and their inspiring assurance of loyalty. By His Majesty's command I have communicated the message to the Prime Minister, and to Parliament, to ensure that the terms of its generous appreciation reached all to whom they extend, and I am authorised to ask that you will express the deep admiration felt by this country at large for the great services rendered by India in the prosecution of the war, and for the successful heroism of her soldiers and sustained co-operation of her citizens in efforts which have brought the great struggle to a triumphant conclusion.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 8th November 1919, are republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WARR.

Simla, the 8th November 1919.

No. 9216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended:—

- (i) From the third proviso of the preamble, *delete* the words "kerosene oil".
- (ii) From the schedule *delete* the words "(A) Kerosene oil".

GENERAL.

The 8th November 1919.

No. 9274.—Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., is appointed Under-Secretary in this Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th October 1919.

PETROLEUM.

The 8th November 1919.

No. 9166.—In pursuance of rule 11-J. of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 4588, dated the 8th June 1918, relating to the control of kerosine oil throughout the Madras Presidency.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 8th November 1919, is republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

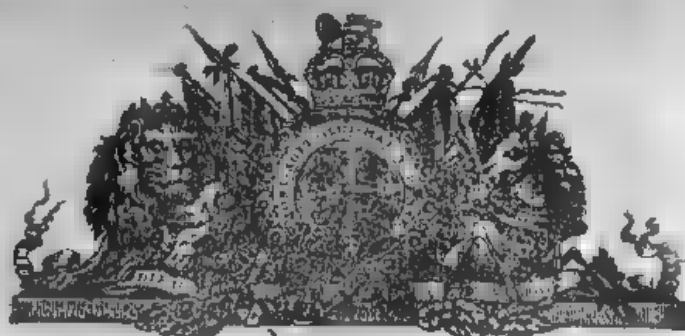
Simla, the 7th November 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3238.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter James Buchanan, K.C.I.E., M.D., supernumerary (Bengal), has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th June 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General.*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 1st November 1919, is republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 1st November 1919.

No. 8909.—In pursuance of Section 116-A., sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 22nd September 1919, of the election of Mr. R. A. Towler to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, *vice* Mr. John Leslie, deceased.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1919, are republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 8th November 1919.

No. 9218.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended:—

(i) From the third proviso of the preamble, delete the words "kerosene oil."

(ii) From the schedule delete the words "(A) Kerosene oil."

No. 9291.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 2nd October 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

TRADING WITH LATE ENEMY AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on trading conditions as affected by the raising of the blockade, the authorisation of the resumption of trade with Germany and

other countries, and the removal of United Kingdom import restrictions, are published by the Board of Trade for the information of British traders. These notes supersede those published in July last as Parliamentary Return "Cmd. 274."

During the war it had been necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but with the conclusion of peace with Germany the necessity for this prohibition has ceased. It may be expected that there will be a considerable demand in the late enemy countries for all kinds of goods; as this market is now open to all the world, it is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing therein, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.

I.—GERMANY.

Exports.—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. Applications for export licences in respect of goods included in those lists should be addressed to the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1. It is understood that at present the import of all goods into unoccupied Germany is subject to import licence, for which the German consignee has to make application to the competent authority in Berlin.

Imports.—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence, except goods whose importation from all foreign countries is prohibited. Import prohibitions now apply only to a small number of goods, a list of which will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 28th August 1919.

Other transactions.—Other transactions of a commercial or financial nature with firms in Germany are permissible without further licence, provided they do not involve any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the payment of money arising out of pre-war transactions;
- (b) the delivery of or dealing with property held in this country for persons in Germany since before the outbreak of war;
- (c) the transfer of securities by or on behalf of a person in Germany;
- (d) the allotment or transfer of securities issued by a company to or for the benefit of a German subject;
- (e) the transfer of any debt or other obligation due to a person in Germany.

It should, of course, be understood that, as regards the financing of transactions, traders must make the best arrangements they can, and, in case of uncertainty as to the best mode of procedure, they should consult their bankers.

II.—THE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DOMINIONS.

The British regulations are the same as those set out above in the case of Germany, except that List "D" applies in the case of exports to Austria and Jugo-Slavia.

III.—TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Except that List "D" of prohibited exports applies to Turkey, and Lists "D" and "E" to Bulgaria, the British regulations are the same as for Germany.

IV.—NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

It is no longer necessary to obtain certificates from Importing Associations in these countries, or to procure other forms of guarantee, or to consign goods to such Associations. Export licences, for which application should be made to the Export Licence Department at the address given above, are required only for goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports.

V.—POLAND, FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LETTLAND, LITHUANIA.

So far as British regulations are concerned, there are no special restrictions on trade with these countries, but as in the case of other foreign countries export licences are required for goods on Lists "A" and "B" and general prohibitions of import apply to these as to other countries.

Further information regarding the export of goods to the above and other countries will be found in the "List of Export Prohibited Goods."

which is published fortnightly by the Export Licence Department of the Board of Trade, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest.—These certificates are no longer required for goods imported into this country.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination and Disclosure of Names of Consignees.—These declarations will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and disclosure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests is unnecessary, except in a limited number of cases where the Export Licence Department may continue to specify on an export licence the name of the consignee.

No. 9295.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 10th October 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

**BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.**

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 10TH OCTOBER 1919.

This List cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

List D and E.

Open General Licences for Exports:—Appendix No. 1.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above mentioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (k) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods. Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 18th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 20th June 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz. :—

c LIST A and B.—Goods marked (A) to all Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

A

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.
- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft other than balloons, of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
- (A) *Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.
- (A) *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Bags, *see* Nitrates.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.
- (A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Boats and craft, 10-3-17, 18-12-17.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.

(A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.

Bullion, *see* Gold.

(A) Butter.

C

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake.

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on application form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
 Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
 Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
 Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.
 (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes; 14-5-18. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
 (A) Cheese.
 (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
 (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
 (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
 (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
 (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
 Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
 (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
 (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
 (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
 (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
 (A) Coffee, 19-2-17. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
 Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
 (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
 Combings, *see* Malt.
 Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
 Corn offals; *see* Offals.
 Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Cows, bulls, etc; *see* Animals.
 Craft; *see* Boats.
 Culms; *see* Malt.

- (A) Darl.
 Dhol; *see* Gram.
 Distillers' grains; *see* Grains, &c.
 (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
 (A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

- Earth nut cake and meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Eggs in shells.

- Engines; *see* Aeroplane.
 Equipment web, *see* Web.
 (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 13-10-18.
 (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.

- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
 (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
 (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18.
 (A) Fish, except the following tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings and crayfish, 27-12-18, 30-5-19.
 (A) Salmon, tinned.
 (A) Flax, raw.
 Flour, *see* Bean; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
 Foodstuffs; *see* specific headings.
 Forage and food which may be used for animals; *see* specific headings as e.g., Beans; Oakes; Hay; Oats; &c.
 (A) Forage; green.
 (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives; and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
 Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19.
 Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

- (A) Game.
 Gluten meal, or gluten feed; *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
 (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
 (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
 (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
 (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
 Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
 Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

- Haricots, *see* Beans.
 (A) Hay.
 (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
 Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle, 28-2-19, 8-7-19.
 Horses, *see* Animals.
 Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
 Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.
 Diamond dyes.
 Drummer dyes.

Dixon's home dyes.
 Maypole dyes.

- (A) Indigo, Synthetic, 6-6-18.
 Iron, 1-5-17, the following :—
 Castings, *see* Armour plates.
 (A) Pig.
 (A) Scrap.

- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.

- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
 Latch needles, *see* Needles.
 (A) Lentil flour and meal.
 Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
 Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Livestock, *see* Animals.
 Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
 (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
 (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
 Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
 (A) Mandres, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
 (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
 Meals, *see* Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
 (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horse flesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
 Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
 Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
 Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
 (B) Mites and their component parts.
 Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuff.

- (A) Needles, hosier machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
 (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
 (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
 *Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
 (A) Notes Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
 Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

- (A) Oats.

Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—

- (A) Bran.
 (A) Middlings.
 (A) Mill dust and screenings.
 (A) Pollard.
 (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
 (A) Sharps.

- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.) :—

- *Hemp seed oil,
 Kapoc seed oil,
 Maize oil,
 Morah seed oil,
 Niger seed oil,
 Olive oil,
 Poppy seed oil,
 Rape seed oil,
 Shen butter,
 Sunflower oil,
 Dripping,
 Premier jus,
 7-3-19, 28-3-19.

Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.

- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
 (A) Olea-margarine, 19-2-17.
 (A) Onions.
 (A) Opium and its preparations.
 (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
 Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.

Palanut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Patent attd proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
 (A) Pea flour and meal.
 (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
 (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
 (A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites ; Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
 (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
 Pistols, *see* Firearms.
 Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
 (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
 (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
 (B) Potassium permanganate.
 (A) Potatoes.
 (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
 Preserves, *see* Fruit.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Q

- (A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.

R

- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.

Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.

Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.

- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.

Rifles, *see* Firearms.

Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.

- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.

- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.

Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.

Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.

- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.

Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard, Beans, Peas and Cereals, mentioned by name.

Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.

- (A) Semolina.

Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.

Sheep, *see* Animals.

Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.

- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18, 30-5-19.

Skins, *see* Calf Hides.

Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Spirits, *see* Whisky.

- (A) Steel Scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.

- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.

Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Superphosphates.

- (A) Swords and their component parts.

T

- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.

- (A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.

- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.

- (B) Torpedo nets.

- (B) Torpedo tubes.

U

- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.

V

Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.

Venison, *see* Game.

- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.

W

- (B) Web equipment.

- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.

Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.

- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.

- (A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

- (A) Wool raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17.

(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)

- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.

- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.

- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.

Y

Yarns, *see* Wool.

- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to all destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence:—

- (1) Printed matter;

- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (see, however, Lists D and E, below):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence:—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.	Field-glasses.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents, capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.	Gases for war purposes.
Armour plates.	Guns and machine guns.
Armoured motor-cars.	Gun mountings.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.	Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.	Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.	Implement and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Clothing and equipments of a distinctively military character.	Mines, submarines and their component parts.
Electrical appliances adopted for use in war, and their component parts.	Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.	Range-finders and their component parts.
	Searchlights and their component parts.
	Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
	Materials for wireless telegraphs.
	Torpedoes.
	Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.	Locomotives and rolling stock.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.	Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noila, waste and yarns thereof.	Bird seed.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.	Blanc-mange powder.
	Cake mixture.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties :—

Pernambuco.

West African.

Liberian.

Rio.

Bahia.

Victorian.

Custard powder.

Dates.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Minced meat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

"Photo" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for the Export of Explosives, Double Barrelled Guns, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

Open General Licence for the Export of Aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :— "Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, etc.

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Albania—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as provided in Note (iii). Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia—

Licences are only required for goods on List A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary—

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria—

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E, except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia—(including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czecho-Slovakia)—

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czecho-Slovak Government's Trade Office, Welscherhaus 42, Schaarsteinswagsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

All shipments to Czecho-Slovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by the consignees.

Denmark—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Reval)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Estonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France—

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Lützowufer 6-8 Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German authorities are actually prepared to admit the goods.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland, see Note (ii).

Greece—

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Latvia (principal port—Libau)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Vilna)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (see Jugo-Slavia).**Norway—**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, see Note (iv).

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European)—

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel* or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached via Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter. There is no parcel service at present.

Spain—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Économique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A parcel post service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor)—

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as provided in Note (iii).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

*It is understood there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

Notes.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Eugelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bz. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmédy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mulheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblenz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Blieskastel, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Junkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuweid, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siersbahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellann, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Grossgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhausen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Turkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Corneliusmünster, Orefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Gräfrath (b. Orefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hulchrath, Julich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods, on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Military wagons of all descriptions.
- Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

(iv) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London W.C.-2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to:—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not exempt the goods from any Customs dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary:

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained:

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian:

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

* Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine the enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transshipment:—

- Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
- Butter and Cheese.
- Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Seeds, oils and fats of Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

- Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Ergot.
- Quinine sulphate.
- Caustic potash.
- Potassium carbonate.
- Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
- Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
- Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Office of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th November 1919, is republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

No. 6111M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Delhi by special train on the night of Sunday, the 16th instant. His Excellency's departure will be private.

The Viceroy will visit Lucknow and return to Delhi on Thursday morning, the 20th, leave again at noon on the 21st instant and after visiting Madras, Bangalore and Mysore will arrive at Calcutta on the afternoon of Sunday, the 14th December. The arrival at Delhi on the 20th and the departure on the 21st instant will be private.

The party accompanying the Viceroy will be:—

Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, G.B.E., C.I.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Political Secretary (Madras, Bangalore and Mysore).

J. L. Maffey, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Verney, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Austen Smith, C.I.E., L.M.S., Surgeon.

Major R. D. Alexander, A.-D.-C. (Lucknow only).

Captain J. A. Denny, A.-D.-C.

Captain C. M. G. Gordon Ives, A.-D.-C.

Captain the Hon'ble A. G. Agar-Robartes, A.-D.-C.

Captain E. R. Hoare, A.-D.-C.

All communications of an urgent nature intended to reach His Excellency and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town, *all others* to the headquarters of the several offices in Delhi.

By Command,

R. VERNEY, *Lieutenant Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th November 1919, are republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th November 1919.

No. 3756Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Gregson, C.M.G., C.I.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from 30th April 1919.

The 12th November 1919.

No. 2767-G.—With reference to notification No. 2241-G., dated the 30th August 1919, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Cavaliere Gino Cecchi as Consul for Italy at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th November 1919, is republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Simla, the 14th November 1919.

No. 30-(OI.)-F.E.—Mr. E. N. Blandy, I.C.S., has been confirmed as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 18th April 1919.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th November 1919, are republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

No. 86D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule to this department notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Delete the entry—

- (a) Paper-making materials including waste paper, waste materials (linen, cotton or jute) and rags.

GENERAL.

The 15th November 1919.

No. 9360.—The privilege leave for three months granted in this Department's notification No. 5979, dated the 9th August 1919, to Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, F.F.A., Actuary to the Government of India, has been extended by eight days.

INDUSTRIES.

The 14th November 1919.

No. 88D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. Robert Johnstone, Manager, Nahor Rani Division of the Anglo-American Direct Tea and Trading Company, Ltd., to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. E. H. Hannay.

POST OFFICE.

The 15th November 1919.

No. 9343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For rule 137-E. of the said rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely:—

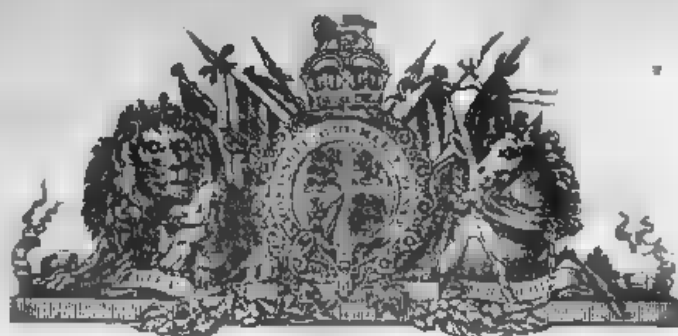
“137-E. A United Kingdom telegraphic money order shall be redirected to the payee by post, free of charge, on his written request, or when there is sufficient trustworthy information upon which to redirect the order.

137F. If the payee of a United Kingdom telegraphic money order cannot be found or should the payee refuse to take payment, a reference shall be made to the office of issue, and if so desired by the remitter, the telegraphic money order shall be re-issued by post, free of any further charge, for repayment to him.

137-G. The remitter of a telegraphic money order for the United Kingdom may, on receipt of information from the office of issue that the order has not been paid, require that the name or address of the payee or both shall be altered or that the amount shall be repaid to him. Any such instructions shall be communicated by telegraph to the office of destination in the United Kingdom on the remitter's paying the cost, at the ordinary rate of twelve words for a private message to that country.”

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 15th November 1919, is republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 81-D.

Delhi the 15th November 1919.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REGARDING THE CREATION OF A CHEMICAL SERVICE AND OF AN INDIAN STORE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION. (INDUSTRIES).

THE Government of India received the report of the Indian Industrial Commission on the 29th October 1918. Local Governments were addressed on 7th December 1918, when their views on certain questions of principle were asked for. On receipt of these, the Government of India placed their opinions and proposals before the Secretary of State in their despatch No. 15 (Industries), dated the 4th June 1919. The Secretary of State's reply, in his despatch No. 86 (Revenue), dated the 25th September 1919, has since been received; and the above correspondence is herewith published for general information. The report itself has been in the hands of the public since November 1918, and has formed the subject of numerous comments and discussions, both in India and in England.

2. The Government of India are arranging to constitute committees to deal with the proposals of the Industrial Commission for the creation of a Chemical Service and of an Indian Stores Department. The terms of reference and personnel of each of these committees will shortly be announced. With the Secretary of State's sanction the Government of India have ordered the reconstitution of the Indian Munitions Board as a Board of Industries and Munitions, to perform the duties described in paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch. The Government of India have expressed in paragraph 35 of their despatch their high appreciation of the services of the Indian Industrial Commission, with which they are glad to find that the Secretary of State associates himself. The thanks of the Government of

India are hereby conveyed to the Commission and to its President, Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S., for their labours and for the comprehensive and well-considered scheme set forth in their report. The Government of India are confident that the members of the Commission will be able to look back to their work, in years to come, as the starting point of a new era of co-operation between Government and the industrial public for the economic advancement of India, and that their zealous endeavour to this end will find its best reward in the results which the Government of India confidently anticipate from it.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India and the Indian Munitions Board, to all heads of departments subordinate to this Department, to the President and Members of the Indian Industrial Commission, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 15, dated Simla, the 4th June 1919.

From—The Governor General of India in Council,
To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In our despatch No. 51 (Industries), dated 26th November 1915, we set forth the reasons which led us to propose the appointment of the Indian Industrial Commission. The Commission submitted their report on the 29th October last. Their recommendations were unanimous, except for the dissenting note of one member. The few definite suggestions that emerge from his note are, however, not of a nature that we can accept, and have therefore not been dealt with by us in this despatch, though his arguments against some of the Commission's proposals which we support are generally covered, we believe, by our statement of the case.

After the issue of Mr. Ley's letter No. 589-D, dated 7th December 1918, to Local Governments (annexure I), inviting their views on the main principles laid down in the report, we deputed Mr. Low, Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Industry, who had been a member of the Commission, to visit Local Governments, in order that their attention might be focussed, by free and informal discussion of the somewhat complex questions involved, on the main points at issue, and their replies might be expedited.

2. There are four cardinal points which require to be settled before definite progress can be made in giving effect to the Commission's recommendations:—viz., the proposals—

- (1) to constitute provincial departments of industries;
- (2) to constitute a central department of industries;
- (3) to create all-India scientific and technical services;
- (4) to create an agency for the purchase and inspection of stores in India.

We shall place before you in this despatch our views on each of the above points, and ask for your general approval of our proposals in each case. The replies of the Local Governments whom we consulted on the above points are annexed to this despatch.

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIES.

3. In paragraphs 303 to 306 of their report the Commission recite their reasons for proposing the creation of provincial departments of industries, and we need not repeat them here. The duties of the provincial departments as suggested by the Commission in paragraph 306 of their report are as follows:—

- “(a) The direct encouragement of industries, including a large share in industrial research work, the provision of technical advice and assistance to industrialists, the examination of applications for special concessions, and the grant of loans to small and cottage industries.

- "(b) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence; the work of passing Government indents and of purchasing and inspecting certain classes of Government stores; the organisation of markets for local products; the conduct of special enquiries and industrial surveys; the holding of industrial exhibitions and the management of commercial and industrial museums.
- "(c) The control of technical and industrial education. This would necessitate the training of staff for, and the inspection of, industrial schools; the organisation and inspection of apprentice classes attached to large works, and the provision of the staff for the necessary theoretical teaching. The Director would also have to take his share in the control of the higher institutions for technical training. Funds for technical and industrial education would be provided from his budget.
- "(d) The control of the staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity, Factories and Boiler Acts; and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for mining leases and prospecting licences."

The Commission also drew attention to the necessity for some means of exchanging information regarding the experience gained in different provinces. Even in respect of cottage industries they considered this to be necessary.

The provincial departments would thus be the mechanism through which the motive force contained in the technical, scientific, educational and financial proposals of the Commission would be applied in the way in which they can be most effective, *viz.*, through an agency under the complete control of Local Governments. Promising results, though necessarily on a most inadequate scale, have already been obtained from the operations of such local departments of industries as already exist in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and especially in Madras, in spite of their lack of technical equipment and of the absence of a correlating central agency. The organisation proposed by the Commission follows the existing lines of these provincial departments, but strengthened in such directions as experience has been able to suggest. It is with confidence that we invite your approval of the proposal to institute provincial departments of industries on the general lines laid down by the Commission, subject to such further applications for detailed financial sanction as the powers which may be exercised by the Government of India or the Local Governments, respectively, may necessitate, and to such further consideration in points of detail as may be found requisite. The principle has been supported by all Local Governments, although certain of the Commission's detailed proposals are not unanimously accepted, and the Burma Government make certain suggestions for the control of the department of industries and its co-ordination with the departments of agriculture and co-operative credit, that are dependent on a scheme of provincial reforms which they are about to put forward. These proposals will however receive further consideration on receipt of your reply.

AN IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

4. The necessity for a central agency to co-ordinate and supplement the efforts of the local departments is obvious. Industry follows economic, not provincial, boundaries; individual undertakings compete for their raw materials, and for the sale of their products, within areas limited only by the cost of transport; information regarding the nature of raw materials and of industrial processes is of far more than provincial application; some of the raw materials required for the completion of industrial operations in one province are often derived from another; industrial labour now moves more and more freely from one province to another. If the Government organisations for the development of industries work in water-tight compartments, or depend for the exchange of information solely on spontaneous and un-directed co-operation, progress will be limited by the comparatively small power of the local agency; and much even of that small power will be wasted.

A central co-ordinating agency is thus clearly needed. It will fulfil its responsibility by keeping closely in touch with the work being done by provincial departments; by offering from time to time its advice, based on the opinions of appropriate specialists, regarding the conduct of that work; and by ensuring that the experience of the more progressive provinces is placed freely at the disposal of the more backward ones. Personal discussion between Local Governments and the higher officers of the central department of industries, men who have built up business and administrative experience in handling technical subjects, on a basis of technical knowledge, will be invaluable in supplementing the inevitable deficiencies in experience, qualifications and equipment that will characterise most, if not all, of the provincial departments of industries for a long time to come. Several of the Local Governments, it will be noticed, specifically mention the advantages which they hope to derive from the creation of a central organisation capable of creating such relations with Local Governments. A central agency is also needed to supplement certain inevitable deficiencies in provincial departments, in respect of special research problems that have a bearing on the development of industries, in the laboratory or experimental factory.

5. It is true that we propose to leave entire freedom to Local Governments, subject to a few restrictions of very limited scope, in respect of the above functions. But various considerations will in practice prevent Local Governments from making complete use of this liberty. Research is expensive, and it is slow in producing results that will appeal to the public whose support the Local Governments must secure. The tendency will thus be for Local Governments to concentrate on exploiting the results of research, while much of the actual work of research will be left to the central Government. That Government, dealing in one or other of its departments with matters like the manufacture of munitions, the Geological Survey, the proposed purchase and inspection of stores in India, at any rate on behalf of the large central consuming agencies, and the production of salt in Northern India, will be compelled in any case to maintain a far larger staff of technical experts and scientists than any Local Government. In addition to this, it must have a large share in the administration of central institutes for research and for professional and technical training. It is of paramount importance to recollect that specialisation is the key-note of all modern science and technology, and, without a far higher degree of specialisation than has hitherto been attempted in India, research work will be infructuous and attempts at development, wasteful and dangerous. We must proceed in future on an entirely different principle, and the qualifications, numbers and organisation of the staff must be adjusted with reference to the work to be done. It is obvious that no Local Government can afford more than a fraction of the equipment required; and, though the Commission contemplate the services of scientific specialists being placed freely at the disposal of Local Governments, the technical side of their work must even in such cases be assisted by an expert central agency.

6. There will be many industries of which the possibilities will have to be investigated on a minimum commercial scale before private enterprise is willing to come forward and undertake their further development. Such investigations sometimes involve considerable expenditure for longer or shorter periods. Local Governments have to carry on a number of minor industrial activities, such as the encouragement of cottage and small local industries, as well as industrial and technical education, matters which in the aggregate involve large amounts of recurring expenditure, and render local resources relatively less elastic than those of the Government of India. Financial limitations, therefore, will often render it impossible for Local Governments to undertake the more expensive and ambitious lines of development. Reference to Appendix E of the report, for instance, shows the variety of specialists necessary in glass manufacture and explains the consistent series of failures that in their absence have followed the attempts to manufacture glass in India. On the other hand, no individual undertaking could be worked on a scale which would recoup a private concern for the initial expenditure of so general an investigation. Moreover, it is necessary, when factors of national safety are involved, and very desirable, when the question is merely one of high economic importance, to secure the development, on a suitable scale and at the right time, of each link in a chain of inter-dependent industries, instead of, as in the past, relying on imports to fill the gaps. The links of such a chain will often have to be located in

different provinces; and in case the necessity of any particular link is not always clearly visible or specially urgent from any one provincial point of view. There should be a central agency, in a position to create or encourage, failing adequate action by Local Governments, industries needed to fill such gaps. This principle is generally accepted by the Local Governments. As the Bombay Government remark, research experiment and demonstration undertaken within their Presidency will have to be supplemented by further research and experiments either within or without that Presidency, in the general interests of India.

7. One of the most potent instruments for the encouragement of new undertakings is the guarantee by the Government of the purchase of manufactured products for a term of years. It is obvious that in hardly any instance would a single Local Government be in a position to give a purchasing order large enough to be of the slightest assistance to a big undertaking. Not only are the individual requirements of Local Governments small, but the large purchasing departments which use manufactured articles, such as the Army, the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs, are all under the Government of India.

8. There is a further reason why a central agency is needed. The Commission enumerate in paragraph 324 of their report certain subjects, in addition to their two headings 9 and 10, which relate directly to the encouragement of industries by Government, as suitable for inclusion under a central department of industries. These are at present all dealt with by departments of the Government of India.

1. Geology and Minerals (including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act).
2. Salt.
3. Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
4. Stationery and Printing.
5. Inventions and Designs.
6. The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.
7. The supply of stores.
8. The Indian Factories Act.
11. The administration of the various Acts relating to steam boilers.
12. Electricity.

In addition to these the inclusion of two additional subjects is suggested, if it be decided to place them under the control of a civil department.

13. Ordnance Factories.
14. The inspection of Ordnance manufactures.

Though the Committee for the Division of Functions recommend that one or two of these heads should be definitely placed under the control of provincial Governments, subject to all-India legislation, this proposal will affect the existing practice but little. Subject to the above qualification, all these heads have been recognised by the Committee for the Division of Functions as falling within the proper sphere of the central Government, and they can be controlled more appropriately by a central agency which is concerned with industrial matters, than by the unspecialised departments to which they at present belong.

9. Finally, the Imperial Government cannot divest itself of responsibility for the Industrial progress of the country, and for its economic and military safety, so far as the latter can be secured by the supply of munitions and stores. It will in any case maintain almost exclusive control of the tariff policy, shipping, foreign trade relations, ports, waterways and railways, matters of which industry throughout the country can never be independent, and it will retain certain important responsibilities in respect of minerals, the property of the State. Moreover, the fact that Government are embarking on a new and very important line of policy postulates the necessity of a sufficient degree of central co-ordination to ensure that the whole resources of the country are, as far as may be, utilised in the pursuit of that policy. It is in the first few years that the success of the policy will be determined; and it is in those years that the task of the central agency will be the heaviest, and the necessity for its existence strongest.

10. We will now explain our reasons for holding that, during at any rate the initial stages of our new industrial policy, the proposed central agency must be a special department to the Government of India in charge

of a separate Member of Council. On this point we are in general agreement, though some of us hold that the development of industries will always require to be a separate charge. We may point out, in the first place, that the Commerce and Industry Department is at present, and for some years to come at any rate, will be so heavily overburdened with work, as to render it incapable of undertaking such important additional responsibilities; while the nature of these responsibilities and the character of the personnel required for their performance is, in most cases, in no way akin to the personnel employed under the Department of Commerce and Industry, or to the functions that it exercises. The relief afforded to the present Department of Commerce and Industry by the transfer of heads 1-11 mentioned in paragraph 8 above will reduce the number of receipts dealt with by it by less than one-seventh; and we do not consider that, even with the very small amount of devolution in respect of the remaining subjects dealt with in that department which has been proposed by the Committee on the Division of Functions, the remaining work will be less than that department as at present constituted, or the Member in charge of it, can properly undertake.

11. We may exemplify our reasons for not entrusting the carrying out of the new policy to the Department of Commerce and Industry by a reference to the position in the United Kingdom. There the newly established State agencies for research are not placed under the Board of Trade, but under a special Committee of the Privy Council. This work, in India, in the utter absence of private or commercial agencies for research, will fall for a long time almost entirely upon the State.

In addition to this, two still more important classes of activity have to be undertaken by the Indian Government, for which in England the necessity and even the occasion are almost entirely absent, namely, the stimulation of private enterprise and the exploitation of the great State properties. The present unsatisfactory position in India is almost entirely due to the lack of private enterprise; this has to be built up and encouraged by the provision of technical information, the training of consultants, technologists and artisans, the offer of Government orders, concessions and guarantees, and by the creation of a system of finance which will afford to industries the facilities which have hitherto been concentrated on trade. In England most of these advantages have long existed; they have been created by private enterprise and in turn they have reacted on it, and extended its scope. In the next place, the Indian Government possesses and is responsible for the economic utilisation of a very potent instrument of aid to industries, which in England is lacking; viz., the State ownership of extensive forest areas, mineral and water rights. But to make this instrument effective, it will have to be wielded with far greater skill and purpose than heretofore, and must therefore be directed by an agency which is designed to stimulate and assist industries, rather than by one which is well adapted, indeed, to assist commerce, but whose relations with industries have hitherto been mainly restrictive.

The Department of Commerce and Industry was, it is true, intended to benefit industry as well as commerce. But the absence of a definite industrial policy has left that department without the expert staff which could alone affect the latter object. Even if that deficiency were supplemented, the additional load of responsibility would entail the risk of paralysing an already over-burdened department.

12. It is indeed possible to bring forward a further reason for separating the functions of Government in relation to trade from those which concern industry. The future economic policy of India will be affected by two forces, which will often be in opposition; the wish to protect home industries by fiscal measures, and the necessity of maintaining the free movement of trade and of securing to the consumer goods at a reasonable price. It would be, we think, a serious mistake to confuse the issue by placing the interests of industry and commerce, which respectively represent these two conflicting forces, under a single representative. Each interest should have its own line of action clearly before it; in any case where these lines diverge, the course must be settled after a full and clear consideration of all the factors in that case, and should not depend on whether the Member who may be at the time in charge of both interests happens to favour protection or free trade.

13. In forming a decision on the necessity of a separate department, popular sentiment and expectation cannot be ignored. As the Industrial Commission have said in paragraph 320 of their report, the duties of a central

industrial agency "are sufficiently important and sufficiently correlated, both in themselves, and in the public mind, to justify special treatment, and they involve interests which deserve separate representation in the Viceroy's Executive Council." This view was anticipated in paragraph 340 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The importance to India of definite policy for the improvement of her industries is based on the strongest economic, political and military reasons; for years past it has been prominently in the public mind and is now urged still more forcibly by all classes of Indian opinion as an indispensable condition of the future political progress of the country. Anything short of the creation of a central department of industries will be generally considered an inadequate expression of that policy. Popular opinion will look to the central department of industries for the fulfilment of India's hopes for a great industrial future; and will regard it, in fact, as the pre-eminently *swadeshi* department.

For these reasons we agree that a central department of industries is, at any rate, during the initial stages of the new policy, the necessary and appropriate agency for stimulating, guiding and co-ordinating all forms of Government effort for the development of industries, and to this view we ask you to give your approval in principle.

14. The proposal of the Commission is that the Member in charge should be assisted by a board. We do not wish to be understood as endorsing this particular proposal as the ultimate constitution of the new department. It is probable that the initial organisation of the department will have to be on somewhat informal lines, depending for its success as it must do more on men than on mere system. The Member in charge will require the help and advice of officers with various qualifications and experience. Whether these officers can be most helpful as heads of subordinate departments, as secretaries, or as members of a board, can be most fittingly determined by actual experience.

15. If you approve in principle of the necessity of a separate department of Industries, we propose to begin with a short-time *interim* scheme.

It will in any case be impossible to create, without amendment of the Government of India Act, 1915, a new post of a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. Legislation has recently been undertaken in connection with the scheme of Constitutional Reforms, which is designed to delegate to the Government of India power to modify the number of members of that Council. It would be impossible to submit before that date detailed proposals for a department exercising such entirely novel functions, but we think that a few months' *interim* experience with the temporary organisation which we explain below, should enable us to form a much more accurate idea than is at present possible of the establishment required; and we hope to be in a position, if our present proposals are approved in principle, to submit a detailed scheme for sanction in a few months' time.

We propose on receipt of your sanction to hand over to the Indian Munitions Board, which may be appropriately renamed "The Board of Industries and Munitions," the subjects and subordinate departments enumerated in paragraph 324 of the Commission's report, except Nos. 6 and 14, regarding which we reserve our opinion.

Some of this work has hitherto been undertaken under war conditions and for purposes connected with the war, by the Munitions Board. This organisation has throughout been in more intimate touch with the industries of the country than any department of Government has ever been before; and with a little re-adjustment can do what is needed for the present, while winding up the remains of its war work. The department so constituted should retain the powers at present possessed by the Munitions Board, but answerable, through its President, direct to His Excellency the Viceroy.

To do this in addition to its existing task of closing its war commitments will necessitate the employment of certain establishment, and the incurring of certain expenditure to initiate work on various schemes which have been considered by the Munitions Board for some time past, for which we shall, when necessary, request your sanction.

16. To recapitulate, we ask you—

- (1) to approve in principle of the creation of a Department of Industries, to be placed under the charge of a Member when vacancy occurs or can be created, in order to deal, generally speaking, with the subjects recommended by the Commission;

- (2) to agree that the Indian Munitions Board should, for the present, carry on the initial work of organisation, and, in particular, should frame proposals in detail for the new Department.

RELATIONS BETWEEN PROVINCIAL AND IMPERIAL DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIES.

17. We shall now explain what in our opinion should be the relations between the central and the provincial departments of industries. In paragraphs 3 and 5-9 of this despatch we have generally indicated what we think should be their respective duties. But we desire to leave the fullest liberty to the Local Governments in respect of the functions and responsibilities to be exercised by their departments of industries. They should, we think, be free to conduct any form of research or experiment, to initiate any industries on experimental lines, or to encourage the starting of any industrial undertaking, by any means that lies within the general financial and other powers that may be conferred on them from time to time. The various possible methods of encouragement are more practically indicated in Chapters XIV and XX of the Commission's report; and though some of the proposals set forth in the latter chapter will need further consideration and perhaps further reference to yourself, we wish to state here that, whatever conclusion may be reached regarding their adoption, we do not propose to restrict the employment by the Local Governments of any particular form of authorised assistance or to reserve any such form for the exclusive use of the Government of India.

It is therefore necessary, as we explained in paragraph 118 of our despatch on the Report of the Committee on the Division of Functions, that the duties and activities of Local Governments and of the Government of India must in some respects be concurrent, but we do not think that this should give rise to difficulties which, indeed, are not anticipated by Local Governments, who fully concur in the above general proposals. We assume that there will be a free exchange of information regarding the activities of the respective agencies. In considering the steps to be taken for the development of any important industry, the advice and aid of the central department's experts are certain to be invited, while they will be, it must also be assumed, fully aware of any important industrial inquiries that Local Governments may be carrying on. The relative advantages of imperial and provincial action will be thoroughly discussed from a technical point of view before definite proposals are presented to the Governments concerned; the abilities of Local Governments will be limited in respect of financial resources and staff; and it should seldom be difficult to come to a conclusion as to which authority should undertake the work.

As an alternative, such operations might be undertaken jointly on the lines indicated in paragraph 23 of Annexure V to the Functions Committee's Report, "as a business arrangement with a Local Government by which it will take a subsidy from central funds for carrying on some work in which the central and provincial authorities are interested."

The few cases of overlapping that will actually occur in practice will not necessarily mean a waste of money, and are in any case not too high a price to pay for the only satisfactory solution of a very real difficulty, a solution which, as we have said, is generally accepted by Local Governments.

18. The above proposals are, however, necessarily subject to certain reservations. In the first place cases may occur in which the action of a Local Government, in initiating or assisting any industry, is likely to come into conflict with other important interests in the rest of India. In these cases, which, though important in principle, are not likely to occur often in practice, we desire to reserve to the Government of India a power of veto. We have in mind the danger to Indian interests which would arise if a Local Government proposed to encourage a form of industry which entailed the disposal of a raw material limited in quantity, in such a way as to deprive the rest of India of the advantage arising from its manufacture in the country. Supposing, for instance, the Government of Burma thought fit to encourage the exports of its zinc sulphide ores, the only adequate Indian source of sulphuric acid, or their reduction by a process which would involve the waste of the whole of their sulphur contents, then we think the resulting injury to the rest of India from the loss of an indigenous supply of this vitally important chemical would be so serious as to require the interference of the Government of India. We have given as an instance the possible

misuse by a Local Government of the monopoly of a raw material; but we consider that the same considerations should apply to the misuse of monopolies of sites which could produce large quantities of water power at exceptionally low cost; such sites would necessarily be very few and the application of the resulting power must be a matter of national policy.

The necessity of the Government of India retaining a power of interference in cases like these is specifically recognised by those Local Governments which have dealt with this point, and is accepted by the Government of Burma, for so long as that province forms a part of the Indian Empire.

19. Apart from cases where actual interference by the Government of India may be necessary in the general interest, cases will doubtless occur where the interests of two or more Local Governments in the establishment of rival industrial undertakings are at variance, and our intervention would be required, in order to avoid needless competition and loss.

20. We do not consider it necessary for Local Governments to submit their schemes for the approval of the Government of India, merely that the latter may assure themselves that the schemes do not contravene any of the above criteria. Such submission, as the Governments of Bombay and the United Provinces point out, would cause undesirable delay; and the Government of India can place themselves in a position to interfere in the rare cases where interference will be necessary, by regularly receiving information from Local Governments regarding the schemes they have in hand, an arrangement which will indeed be necessary to enable the country generally to pool its knowledge and to secure the necessary co-operation between the central and local organizations.

21. The above restrictions on the liberty of action otherwise possessed by Local Governments are particular applications of the general principles laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6 of our despatch on the report of the Committee on the Division of Functions.

THE SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

22. The third of the main proposals refers to the constitution of scientific services and of an industrial service. The Commission draw attention to the extreme importance of research under modern industrial conditions, and to the special needs of India, in view of her vast unexploited resources in raw material and of the paucity of her scientific workers. They criticise the complete lack of organisation among scientists employed by Government and describe the difficulties, both administrative and technical, to which this gives rise. The Commission recommend as a remedy the creation of a similar mechanism to that through which the Central and Local Governments have hitherto carried out almost all their most important activities, especially those requiring technical knowledge, viz., all-India services; and they discuss the basis on which these services should be constituted. The Commission propose the creation, not of scientific departments, but of scientific services, an essential distinction which has been clearly brought out in the replies of Local Governments, though it has not been so clearly apprehended by critics of the proposal. The Commission contemplate the recruitment of officers into separate scientific services, such as a chemical, botanical or zoological service, for employment under imperial and provincial departments, such as Forests and Agriculture, which deal with the application of a number of separate sciences. They propose that scientific officers in the employ of Government, instead of being recruited in small numbers of single units into the different services which happen to require them, should be recruited as experts in their several sciences, into scientific services, each with its appropriate conditions of qualification, pay, pension and promotion. Although the services will be distinct entities for the above purposes, yet the only members of those services that will not be actually employed under the various departments that require their services will consist of a central staff, engaged under such officers, for instance, as Deputy Chief Chemists, at research centres, in scientific work. This central agency will also serve as a reservoir to meet the demands that may be put forward by other departments or by Local Governments for men to undertake temporary special investigations, to fill new posts or leave vacancies, or for the replacement of existing officers.

The head of each scientific service would thus exercise an influence over the members of his service in matters scientific by the check of scientific results and by the provision of advice and criticism on scientific work,

whether for Local Governments, or for research workers. It is not, we understand, proposed by the Commission, nor do we ourselves contemplate, that he should actually control research work in the sense of ordering definite problems to be taken up by officers serving under Local Governments, or should turn his department into a gang of hack researchers. We rely on constant correspondence between scientific officers of the same cast and periodical conferences as sufficient to correlate research programmes.

23. With the Commission's view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the present position as set forth in paragraphs 116 and 117 of their report, we are in complete accord.

Local Governments and heads of departments find the greatest difficulty in forming an opinion of the work done by scientists employed under them; or of the probable value of lines of research proposed by their officers. Should the administrative authority consider the results obtained by a scientist unsatisfactory, it is almost impossible to obtain an authoritative opinion on his work and qualifications; or to say whether he might not do better in another post; or to find such a post for him. The difficulties arising from the existence of isolated specialists in a department are in fact notorious. Local Governments constantly find themselves saddled with unsatisfactory men for long periods. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for instance, specifically alludes to his own experience of these difficulties.

The impossibility of applying any common measure in determining the respective claims to promotion of a botanist, a chemist, an engineer and a political economist has been recognised in the existing services by the creation of separate posts on a time-scale. But this does not get over the difficulties already indicated, nor supply the proper incentive to the research worker, nor afford scope or prospects for men of more than average ability. The absence of such prospects is bound to militate against our chances of obtaining good recruits, to render our staff discontented, and to prevent our securing the best work from the best men.

Moreover, so long as students of a particular science are recruited sporadically on behalf of different departments as vacancies occur, Government will have to accept the men that happen to be left over, whatever their qualifications, after other and more regular demands have been supplied. The prospect of regular annual recruitment will enable the Government of India to fill its future demands for scientists, as it has hitherto done for engineers, forest officers and medical men.

24. The present system, under which the only chemists employed by the State are scattered through numerous departments without any organisation that can marshal the chemical forces of the country to attack problems of national importance, can give no help towards an active industrial policy.

We might quote as illustrating the inspiring value of a central co-ordinating authority, the work undertaken by the Munitions Board through its chemical adviser. The report of the conference of chemists at Lahore which we append to this despatch, shows that even our isolated and scattered chemists can be moulded into one team for the purpose of suggesting new lines of research and means for turning the results to practical account, without overlapping and consequent waste of effort.

This experience, in the light of the magnificent results obtained in England by the Research Committee of the Privy Council, shows clearly how much may be expected from a system which provides a permanent organic connection between all chemists in Government employ.

25. The importance of a common system of recruitment and of a common service has recently been recognised by the Council of the Institute of Chemistry in the United Kingdom, (*vide* proceedings of the Institute of Chemistry, 1918, part IV, page 14), in a representation submitted by them to all Government departments in which chemists are employed; they state their opinion that "the time is opportune for taking steps to secure for the provision of chemistry a position corresponding to that occupied by the learned professions, and they feel that much would be accomplished towards the attainment of that end if, in the first place, adequate and uniform conditions of appointment were accorded to chemists directly engaged in the service of the State. The necessity for a definitely organised chemical service (both in peace and war) for all purposes of the State on which the science of chemistry has a bearing, has long been recognised in the chemical profession."

Conditions in India render the services of chemists employed under Government of even greater relative importance than in England. India is far more deficient than England in the knowledge of its raw materials and of the appropriate industrial processes; consulting chemists and chemists in private employ are almost entirely absent here, and this deficiency is not likely soon to be remedied. Research institutes with special reference to a particular industry in England, it would seem, will usually be financed and controlled by the industry itself, with a Government grant-in-aid. whereas in India the position will be precisely the opposite, and the industry will rely primarily on State chemists. We therefore agree with the Commission that the advancement of industries in India must depend for scientific assistance almost entirely on State-employed men, and these men will be far more concerned with the initiation of important new lines of development and research and far less with merely routine work, than is the case in England. The need of organisation is the greater, in that the functions of Indian State chemists are more important to the country; while their greater isolation and the consequent absence of a scientific atmosphere furnish an additional argument. The case for a State chemical service is thus even stronger in India than in England.

26. We are much influenced by the prospects which the proposed system affords of increasing the number of Indians in the scientific services. An Indian appointed to an isolated post, or as an assistant to an isolated professor in a country where the scientific atmosphere is non-existent, or at the best exceedingly attenuated, lacks guidance and the stimulus of his fellows in the pursuit of scientific knowledge. His ambitions tend to become limited to the improvement of his pay and prospects, rather than of his professional attainments. His membership of an all-India service, based on the pursuit of a common science will increase the prestige of that science in his eyes and in those of the Indian public; the existence of the proposed imperial nucleus of scientists under a distinguished chief will provide him with an incitement to excel with assistance in his studies and with opportunity for training if he desires it.

27. The Commission propose that, if the principle of scientific services is approved, committees should be appointed to formulate proposals for the permanent organisation and the terms of employment of each such service and for the location and equipment of research laboratories. We support this recommendation, subject to the condition that the terms of reference to each committee should include a direction to report as to the advisability of constituting all-India services for each well-defined science.

28. Without anticipating the conclusions of the proposed committee, we think it desirable, in view of criticisms which have been expressed in some of the annexures to this despatch, to indicate certain principles in the general administration of these services which should govern the relations between the members of the scientific services and the heads of departments and Provincial Governments, under whom many of them will be employed.

We do not think that members of scientific services should be seconded by the method which the Commission propose, *viz.* by deputation for periods of 5 years at a time; but we consider that, as in the case of other services, an officer when once placed permanently under the orders of a Local Government, should remain with the Government for the rest of his service, unless the Government under which he is serving itself desires his transfer; or unless his services are required in a higher post or in a post requiring special qualifications outside the province, in which case the Local Government will recognise that the Imperial Government have a claim on them. This is the system which exists at present in respect of all similar services.

Local Governments would have complete liberty to appoint, after consulting the head of the service, to any post in their industrial or scientific cadre, any available member of the respective services; they would also be at liberty, in the special circumstances arising during the initial stages, to appoint to such posts men outside the service; but the subsequent admission to the all-India service of men so appointed would be entirely controlled by the Secretary of State. The Local Governments universally support the proposed scheme of scientific services, and though the Governments of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay and the officers and public bodies consulted by them put forward certain criticisms of the scheme, especially with reference to the position of scientists in the Education Department, these criticisms are, we think, fully met by the foregoing explanation of the lines on which we think the proposed services should be administered.

29. We desire, however, to add a few remarks with special reference to the case of science teachers. We fully recognise that much is required of a scientific professor in a college, outside his scientific work. He must look on himself as a member of the body responsible for the tone of the college and for its general success. It will, therefore, we agree, be most undesirable that such a man should continuously have in mind the possibility of promotion outside his own department. We think, however, that this difficulty will be obviated by the general principle laid down by us above, *viz.*, that members of scientific services serving under the Department of Education should not be removed from that department, unless at the request of the educational authorities, or for posts requiring high administrative capacity or special scientific qualifications.

The advantage to the Education Department of a system of scientific services will still be very considerable. In the first place, we consider that, though University and college science workers should be by no means entirely divorced from technical research, their main sphere of activity should lie among problems of pure science. The proposed central scientific organisation should afford a means whereby such problems arising in the course of technical research can be referred to University and college laboratories.

Such co-ordination, both in respect of pure science problems and technical problems, can be most readily effected in cases where the educational researchers are themselves members of a scientific service. This policy will doubtless stimulate the interest in research work taken by students and professors. Officers who have entered the educational service as teachers may be in some cases expected to develop as research workers. The existence of all-India scientific services will afford a ready means for accommodating men whose aims in life have thus been diverted from one form of work to another. In the next place, the present system of recruitment of scientists into the Educational Service is capable of improvement, and far better results could be obtained with the aid and advice of watchful central agencies in India. The absence of a scientific atmosphere again has been particularly injurious to scientific officers in the Educational Service, and has led to great stagnation in respect of research work. This atmosphere will in future reach individual officers by the numerous channels of communication which will be created between them and the central agency on technical subjects, whether by way of correspondence, conferences and scientific publications, by the central staff's tours of inspection, or by officers spending some portion of their vacations at research institutes. The case of scientists at present employed under the Department of Education will obviously require careful treatment; such men should not be allowed to join the scientific services as a matter of course, but each case will have to be considered on its merits and there may still be classes of appointments for which men will have to be recruited independently. Further, the whole question, so far as it affects the employment of officers with scientific qualifications in colleges and universities, will have to be reviewed in connection with the proposal of the Calcutta University Commission regarding recruitment.

30. In addition to the opinions expressed in the letters received from Local Governments, two important conferences of chemists have recently put forward their views on the Commission's proposals. A record of their discussions is appended. A full meeting of the Sectional Conference of Agricultural Chemists at Pusa in February passed the following resolution:—

"That this Conference considers that in view of the intense local knowledge required for effective work for agricultural improvement by chemical methods, it is not desirable that the chemists in the Agricultural Departments should be formed into a service apart from the ordinary agricultural service in which the bond of union would be the science rather than its application. On the other hand, in addition to agricultural chemists attached to the Provincial Departments, this Conference is definitely of opinion that a strong central body of chemists should be maintained by the Imperial Department of Agriculture from whom Provincial Departments could draw for the investigation of special problems."

The main objection taken was, it will be observed, based on the idea that men would usually be transferred after 5-year periods. We have explained already that such idea forms no part of the system which we

contemplate. It is also significant that the same resolution declared the necessity of a strong central body of chemists for the department of agriculture; and it may be added, the same meeting pointed out the desirability of equipping the agricultural research organisation to deal with certain industrial problems arising out of agricultural research. The sum of these conclusions seems to point to the desirability of supplying some agency which can correlate chemical research with agricultural and industrial problems, and of avoiding the needless expense of creating separate research nuclei for dealing with each separate class of chemical problems.

A conference of chemists was convened in Lahore in January 1918 by the Indian Munitions Board. It included not only Government officers, but also chemists attached to missionary colleges and employed under private firms. The Conference passed no formal resolution, but strongly supported the proposed system of scientific services.

THE INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

31. The position in respect of the proposed industrial service is somewhat different. In the first place, there are few, if any, existing officers who correspond to the class of man whom it is proposed to recruit into the industrial service. In the second place, the question is here not of a science, but of a group of professions, among which that of mechanical engineering and its various specialised forms greatly predominates. The advantages to be derived from an expert central agency do not exist in the case of an industrial service to the same extent as in that of a scientific one; though the proposed central institutes of technical research will no doubt be of help to industrial officers of all classes. The advantages claimed for the proposal are mainly administrative, and will be best perceived by an examination of the disadvantages of any alternative system. The officers filling the higher posts must possess administrative capacity and business qualifications built up on a basis of technical knowledge. These necessary qualifications can only be obtained by training and experience in the lower ranks of the service, where the work will be mainly technical, but where there will be ample opportunities for the acquisition of business and administrative experience.

The alternatives to a service are, the engagement of men on short-time contracts, or the creation of a number of separate appointments, unconnected, unless possibly in small provincial departments of, at the most, half a dozen officers. In the case of the first system, though it is appropriate enough to engage highly qualified men on short-time contracts for specific enquiries, or other isolated pieces of work, it is clearly unwise to offer such terms to men who are to be engaged on duties which involve the application of a progressive and consistent policy over a long period, and the existence of close acquaintance and personal confidence between the public and Government officials. The first two or three years of an officer's career are spent in making himself familiar with local conditions; if he departs at the end of a five-year agreement, Government loses a trained man and has to replace him by an untrained successor. With regard to the second course, we can state definitely from our experience of applications for employment already received, that the best candidates greatly prefer an all-India service to a system of isolated posts. Such a system will labour under most of the administrative disadvantages which, we have already pointed out, attend the employment of isolated scientific officers. It will, in fact, practically mean a perpetuation of the admittedly unsatisfactory *ad interim* scheme proposed by the Commission, under which men will have to be sought wherever they may be found, with many probable failures; and it will be very much more expensive than a service, since, in the absence of settled prospects, members of the industrial department, unless retained by very high salaries, will be continually tempted to take up private employment. The institution of an industrial service seems to us also the best if not the only means of training Indians of the right type to fill the higher industrial posts, whereas the alternative system of employing temporary experts must necessarily perpetuate the employment of Europeans.

The Government of the United Provinces dissent from the Commission's proposals, which are however, accepted by all other Local Governments, notably by that of Madras, whose comparatively advanced experience in the actual working of a department of industries renders their opinion of special

value, and by that of Burma, subject to the proviso, which they apply also to the case of the chemical service, that Indian members of such services should not be posted to Burma.

32. The arguments given by the Commission for the constitution of an all-India industrial service will be found in paragraphs 330-334 of their report; and those arguments have our concurrence, except that, though we agree that a training in some form of mechanical engineering will be in most cases the best basis of recruitment, we should not make this the absolute rule. We think it may prove convenient to include in some cases men with other technical qualifications, who cannot appropriately be engaged on short-term contracts, but may possess or acquire business or administrative aptitude that may fit them for higher promotion. We also contemplate the necessity of engaging consulting experts on short-term agreements for definite pieces of special work. The position of members of the industrial service employed under Local Governments should be, in our opinion, as nearly as possible analogous with that already suggested by us for members of the chemical service.

We do not desire to formulate the conditions of the industrial service, until we have discussed the matter with Local Governments and received their proposals for their provincial establishments. By that time we hope to be in possession of the recommendations of the committee on the chemical service, which will doubtless afford a useful analogy. We wish, however, meanwhile to be in a position to offer and to allow Local Governments to offer the prospects of suitable posts in the future industrial service to recruits, most of whom will have, as recognised by the Commission, to be brought in at first on special terms; the engagement of such men will, it is presumed, be as a rule subject to some probationary period, by the expiry of which we hope to be in a position to include in the industrial service those of them who prove satisfactory.

AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSPECTION OF STORES IN INDIA.

33. The remaining point, viz., the purchase of stores in India, may be more briefly dealt with.

The present system under which the only specific organisation for the purchase of stores required for the use of Government is situated in London has long been the subject of serious criticism both by politicians and by business men in this country. It is alleged, and not without reason, that this system discourages the purchase of Government stores manufactured in India and thus tends to perpetuate itself by withdrawing an important form of stimulus from nascent industries. We agree that this is not the spirit or intention of the rules, which give considerable scope for the purchase of Indian made articles. But in actual practice the absence of an expert buying and inspecting agency in India makes indenting officers unwilling to take the responsibility for the purchase of locally made articles, and inevitably leads to their placing their orders with the only Government agency properly equipped for purchase and inspection, viz., the Stores Department of the India Office. A departure from this system is urgently and universally demanded; and its continuance would be looked on as an instance of the alleged economic selfishness of the British nation who, it will be said, are prepared to give away political concessions, but to part with nothing that touches their pockets.

The history of the past three years has shown some unexpected capabilities of India for local manufacture, even in face of the lack of expert workers and of essential plant arising out of war conditions; it has also shown the beneficial effect of Government purchase and inspection in encouraging Indian industries and inducing them to improve their methods and strike out fresh lines. A rough and ready system of purchase and inspection by expert officers, so far as these were available, was created, and will serve as a useful guide in working out the details of the future system which the Commission propose. Several provincial Governments, in particular those of Burma and the United Provinces, have pressed for a considerable degree of independence in respect of the purchase of stores. The former Government, indeed, ask for complete freedom from any control by the central Stores Department in India in respect of their power of purchase of Government Stores for provincial use, and liberty to deal direct with the purchasing agency of any other Local Government. We doubt whether Local Governments, in the absence of actual experience

in these matters, fully realise the waste of money that is bound to result from a system of isolated purchases by separate, and therefore, competing Government agencies without expert market knowledge; and the absolute necessity of an expert and specialised inspecting agency, not only for finished articles, but, in many important cases, for raw material and processes of manufacture. At the same time, we fully appreciate the desire of Local Governments to encourage, as far as possible, their own local industries, and the necessity for the greatest degree of decentralisation that is practicable and economically safe. In this as in other matters, some system of compromise is necessary; but the ultimate decision must depend largely on the relative extent of imperial and provincial demands for the different classes of articles and of their production in the different provinces. We trust we may receive your approval of the general principle of a purchasing and inspecting agency in India for goods manufactured in India, when we propose at once to appoint a committee to work out a detailed scheme.

You will doubtless, when the probable effect of the new system has become apparent, consider the desirability of a reduction of the staff of the Stores Department of the India Office; and we shall probably also address you at a later stage regarding the desirability of including members of the technical personnel of some of our consuming departments in that staff.

COLLECTION OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

34. In our letter No. 589-D. to Local Governments, dated 7th December 1918, we consulted them regarding the Commission's scheme for the collation and dissemination of commercial and industrial intelligence, which had a certain bearing on the important question of the relation of the central and provincial departments. No Local Government raises any objection to the scheme; but we do not put it forward for your approval at this stage, since it is not of the same importance or urgency as the four matters already dealt with; and we have not yet decided finally on the structure of the proposed agency, nor as to the department which should control it.

CONCLUSION.

35. We cannot conclude without placing on record our appreciation of the very thorough treatment accorded by the Commission to the difficult and highly technical subjects dealt with in their report. Many of them fall entirely outside the range of ordinary official work, and could not have been discussed save by persons with special qualifications and experience, who had made a prolonged and careful study of the subject. We esteem ourselves fortunate in having been able to secure the services of gentlemen with an extensive range of Indian business experience, who were ready to devote much valuable time to the work, and have brought into the enquiry a wholly fresh atmosphere. We think that the labours of the Commission have resulted in well considered and practical proposals for an active industrial policy, for which the report abundantly proves the necessity.

36. Our proposals for the present are, shortly.—

- (1) that your approval in principle be accorded to the proposed Provincial Departments of Industries, on the general lines set forth by the Industrial Commission, but subject to further consideration in respect of details and to any sanction in respect of particular proposals, whether by yourself or by the Government of India, that may be required;
- (2) that your approval in principle be accorded to the proposed Imperial Department of Industries on the general lines set forth in this despatch, subject to the submission of detailed proposals later on. The relations of the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries should be on the lines indicated in this despatch;
- (3) that for the present, and until a vacancy occurs or is created in our Council, the development of the scheme be made over to the Indian Munitions Board, modified as may appear necessary, and placed under the direct control of His Excellency the Viceroy;

- (4) that your approval in principle be accorded to the creation of all-India Scientific Services, and of an all-India Industrial Service; of an organisation for the purchase and inspections of stores in India; of the appointment of a committee to consider the lines on which an all-India Chemical Service should be constituted; and of a committee to work out the detailed organisation for an Indian Stores Department.

37. Nearly all the most important recommendations of the Commission depend on the main principles to which we request your approval in this despatch. There are, however, certain proposals which can be taken up independently, and with these we are proceeding as rapidly as possible. The statement appended (Annexure 5) will show the extent to which action has already been taken, either while the Commission were sitting or since their report has been received.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

CHELMSFORD.

O. O. MONRO.

C. SANKARAN NAIR.

G. R. LOWNDES.

W. H. VINCENT.

T. H. HOLLAND.

R. A. MANT.

H. F. HOWARD.

LIST OF ANNEXURES.

1. Letter No. 589-D. of 7th December 1918, from the Government of India to Local Governments inviting their opinions on the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.
2. Replies from the—
 - (a) Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 757-C. and I., dated the 6th February 1919.
 - (b) Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 880-R., dated the 18th March 1919.
 - (c) Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 136-F. T., dated the 19th March 1919.
 - (d) Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1415-A.-XIII, dated the 19th March 1919.
 - (e) Government of the Punjab, No. 8976 (C. and I.), dated the 1st April 1919, and enclosures, namely:—
 - (i) Memorandum on the proposed Imperial Chemical Service by Mr. H. J. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, dated the 24th January 1919.
 - (ii) Memorandum on the proposed Imperial Chemical Service by Messrs. Wilsdon (Agricultural Chemist), Carter Speers (Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian College) and Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram Sahni (ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College).
 - (f) Government of the United Provinces, No. 704, dated the 4th April 1919, and enclosures, namely:—
 - (i) Local Government's Resolution No. 994-XVIII, dated the 14th May 1918.
 - (ii) Letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated the 26th February 1919.
 - (iii) Letter from the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, No. 6806, dated the 3rd March 1919.
 - (iv) Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Legislative Council, dated the 24th January 1919.

- (g) Government of Bombay, No. 3726, dated the 10th April 1919.
- (h) Government of Madras, No. 792, dated the 28th April 1919, and enclosure, namely:—
Letter from the Director of Industries, Madras, No. G. O.-295, dated the 20th January 1919.
- (i) Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1621-Ag. (Revenue), dated the 1st May 1919.
- (j) Government of Bengal, No. 2050-Com., dated the 3rd May 1919, with enclosure, namely:—
Statement showing the expenditure involved in connection with the proposed Department of Industries, Bengal.
- (k) Government of Burma, No. 739-M., dated the 19th May 1919.
- (l) Précis of foregoing replies.

3. Proceedings of a conference for the consideration of the organization of Chemical Research in India, held at Lahore, January 8th, 1918.

4. Proceedings of a Sectional Meeting of Agricultural Chemists held at Pusa in February 1919.

5. Statement showing action taken on Commission's recommendations.

No. 589-D., dated Delhi, the 7th December 1919.

From—A. H. LEY, Esq., C.L.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

To—All Local Governments and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.

I AM directed to address you on the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries. The report covers a wide range of subjects and includes a number of incidental recommendations which, though important in themselves, can be reserved for separate consideration in due course. The basis of the main proposals, however, may be summed up in the following three general propositions:—

- (1) That the improvement of Indian industries is of vital importance to the future of the country; that it will throw on Government many new and serious responsibilities, and requires a consistent and co-ordinated effort for its achievement. These considerations appear to necessitate the creation of a special department of the Government of India to formulate and direct the new policy:
- (2) That for obvious reasons the actual execution of the policy must mainly be effected by authorities under the control of Local Governments:
- (3) That, in view of the past history of Indian industrial development and of the present conditions of industrial success in other countries, no real progress can be expected without an expert study of industrial possibilities and expert advice and assistance in undertaking the solution of industrial problems, and that the necessary staff can be best obtained and most advantageously employed by the creation of organised services.

2. With these three basic propositions the Government of India are in general agreement; but the principles on which the functions of the Imperial and the Provincial Departments should be correlated require some further discussion in the light of considerations arising out of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The Government of India do not wish at the moment to commit themselves to any definite view as to the exact division of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. It appears to them obvious, however, that in certain directions the Government of India will not be able to divest themselves of responsibility. Industries, for instance, the development of which is necessary in order to secure national safety; industries, again, which though not perhaps essential from the point of view of national safety, yet affect materially such wide economic interests that their development in any particular direction is a matter of more than

- (4) that your approval in principle be accorded to the creation of all-India Scientific Services, and of an all-India Industrial Service; of an organisation for the purchase and inspections of stores in India; of the appointment of a committee to consider the lines on which an all-India Chemical Service should be constituted; and of a committee to work out the detailed organisation for an Indian Stores Department.

37. Nearly all the most important recommendations of the Commission depend on the main principles to which we request your approval in this despatch. There are, however, certain proposals which can be taken up independently, and with these we are proceeding as rapidly as possible. The statement appended (Annexure 5) will show the extent to which action has already been taken, either while the Commission were sitting or since their report has been received.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

CHELMSFORD.
O. C. MONRO.
C. SANKARAN NAIR.
G. R. LOWNDES.
W. H. VINCENT.
T. H. HOLLAND.
R. A. MANT.
H. F. HOWARD.

LIST OF ANNEXURES.

1. Letter No. 589-D. of 7th December 1918, from the Government of India to Local Governments inviting their opinions on the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

2. Replies from the—

- (a) Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 757-O. and I., dated the 6th February 1919.
- (b) Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 880-R., dated the 18th March 1919.
- (c) Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 136-F. T., dated the 19th March 1919.
- (d) Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1415-A.-XIII, dated the 19th March 1919.
- (e) Government of the Panjab, No. 8976 (C. and I.), dated the 1st April 1919, and enclosures, namely:—
 - (i) Memorandum on the proposed Imperial Chemical Service by Mr. H. J. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, dated the 24th January 1919.
 - (ii) Memorandum on the proposed Imperial Chemical Service by Messrs. Wilsdon (Agricultural Chemist), Carter Speers (Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian College) and Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram Sahni (ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College).
- (f) Government of the United Provinces, No. 704, dated the 4th April 1919, and enclosures, namely:—
 - (i) Local Government's Resolution No. 994-XVIII, dated the 14th May 1918.
 - (ii) Letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated the 26th February 1919.
 - (iii) Letter from the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, No. 6806, dated the 3rd March 1919.
 - (iv) Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Legislative Council, dated the 24th January 1919.

- (g) Government of Bombay, No. 3726, dated the 10th April 1919.
- (h) Government of Madras, No. 792, dated the 28th April 1919, and enclosure, namely :—
Letter from the Director of Industries, Madras, No. G. C.-295, dated the 20th January 1919.
- (i) Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1621-Ag. (Revenue), dated the 1st May 1919.
- (j) Government of Bengal, No. 2050-Com., dated the 3rd May 1919, with enclosure, namely :—
Statement showing the expenditure involved in connection with the proposed Department of Industries, Bengal.
- (k) Government of Burma, No. 739-M., dated the 19th May 1919.
- (l) Précis of foregoing replies.

- 3. Proceedings of a conference for the consideration of the organization of Chemical Research in India, held at Lahore, January 8th, 1918.
- 4. Proceedings of a Sectional Meeting of Agricultural Chemists held at Pusa in February 1919.
- 5. Statement showing action taken on Commission's recommendations.

No. 589-D., dated Delhi, the 7th December 1919.

From—A. H. LEY, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

To—All Local Governments and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.

I AM directed to address you on the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries. The report covers a wide range of subjects and includes a number of incidental recommendations which, though important in themselves, can be reserved for separate consideration in due course. The basis of the main proposals, however, may be summed up in the following three general propositions :—

- (1) That the improvement of Indian industries is of vital importance to the future of the country ; that it will throw on Government many new and serious responsibilities, and requires a consistent and co-ordinated effort for its achievement. These considerations appear to necessitate the creation of a special department of the Government of India to formulate and direct the new policy :
- (2) That for obvious reasons the actual execution of the policy must mainly be effected by authorities under the control of Local Governments :
- (3) That, in view of the past history of Indian industrial development and of the present conditions of industrial success in other countries, no real progress can be expected without an expert study of industrial possibilities and expert advice and assistance in undertaking the solution of industrial problems, and that the necessary staff can be best obtained and most advantageously employed by the creation of organized services.

2. With these three basic propositions the Government of India are in general agreement ; but the principles on which the functions of the Imperial and the Provincial Departments should be correlated require some further discussion in the light of considerations arising out of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The Government of India do not wish at the moment to commit themselves to any definite view as to the exact division of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. It appears to them obvious, however, that in certain directions the Government of India will not be able to divest themselves of responsibility. Industries, for instance, the development of which is necessary in order to secure national safety ; industries, again, which though not perhaps essential from the point of view of national safety, yet affect materially such wide economic interests that their development in any particular direction is a matter of more than

provincial importance; possibly industries for which no form of assistance will be of real value which does not involve serious financial responsibility, or industries which can only be developed by the employment of a wide range of technical staff; these suggest themselves as matters which may have to be regarded as of Imperial concern.

3. While, however, the Government of India feel that they cannot divest themselves of the grave responsibility which is entailed by the decision to accept the policy of attempting the improvement of the industries of the country on the widest possible scale, they fully recognise that the actual development of industries must in the main be carried out by local authorities. It is particularly, therefore, with regard to the proposals contained in Chapter XXI of the Report on provincial department of industries, that I am now to address you. It will be realised that a volume of work, which will be extensive, will, in any case, even from the beginning, have to be entrusted to Local Governments, to many of whom the problems to be dealt with will be entirely new, and the work will entail on them responsibilities which cannot be performed without the assistance of a wide range of technical advice and experience.

4. In some provinces the nucleus of a provincial department of industries already exists; in others this still remains to be created; in all alike, as it seems to the Government of India, there is great scope for fresh activities and an urgent necessity for the employment of a considerably extended staff. Without at the moment discussing the precise proposals for the organisation of a provincial department which have been made by the Commission, I am directed to draw your special attention to the recommendation that the staff employed should form part of an Indian Industrial Service, which will in the main be composed of men whose training has qualified them as mechanical engineers. There appear to the Government of India to be three possible methods of recruiting the men required for the work of industrial development in the provinces;

- (a) they may be casually recruited on terms special to themselves;
- (b) they may form part of an organised provincial service; or
- (c) they may form part of an organised all-India service.

Casual recruitment will, in the view of the Government of India, unquestionably entail unnecessary expenditure, while at the same time it will fail to afford sufficient incentive to the training of Indians in the higher forms of scientific and technical education. It is likely, moreover, to give rise to discontent on the part of officers in regular services who would in general be employed on a lower rate of pay than men recruited on terms special to themselves. These objections would be partially, but not wholly, removed, if there could be in each province a separate organised industrial service. On the other hand, it seems clear that even the most advanced province could not provide for more than a small expert cadre, which would afford inadequate scope and insufficient prospects to ensure the recruitment of the right type of men at a reasonable cost; while in any event there would have to be a nucleus of experts employed under the Central Government. The Government of India are provisionally of opinion, therefore, that the most promising line of advance will be found in the direction of creating in the beginning a well-equipped central organisation and decentralising its functions as rapidly as the progress made and the experience gained will permit.

5. The Commission's scheme for an industrial service contemplates the recruitment of its members into an all-India service, and their employment mainly under Local Governments. There would, however, be some experts who would either be lent for particular pieces of work to Local Governments, or retained directly under the Government of India for researches in which more than one province may be simultaneously interested. The men employed under the Local Governments would ordinarily be retained by them, as is usual in the case of the Agricultural, Forests and other Imperial Services; but Local Governments would be entitled to ask the Government of India to replace men who were not found suitable for the work required of them, and the Government of India might equally find it necessary to ask occasionally for the surrender of men to meet the needs of other provinces or to fill higher posts under the Central Government. It must be remembered that in the interests of the staff no less than in that of the work itself scope must be provided for the promotion of men whose experience and qualifications render them suitable for higher responsibilities than the continued performance of mere laboratory work; a purely provincial service may not

be able to provide such opportunities without unjustifiable expense, while to withhold them will lead to discontent and waste of power. Some such system appears *prima facie* to the Government of India to afford the form of organisation most suitable to the growing industrial requirements of the country as a whole.

6. Much the same remarks apply to the Commission's proposal to create an Imperial Chemical Service. The Government of India do not contemplate interference with the activities of Local Governments in research work, but they consider it important to provide an agency by which Local Governments can be assured that the officers engaged in research are keeping up to the required standard. They believe that a properly equipped central research organisation will be of great value in the advice and assistance which it will be able to afford to Local Governments, and that the waste which the duplication of equipment and the overlapping of research work on some questions involve, when carried to an extent which results in the neglect of others, affords substantial reasons for the creation of an effective agency for securing a full and free exchange of information and the correlation of results.

7. An important part of the Commission's recommendations relates to an alteration in the existing system for the purchase of Government stores. The suggestion for a central purchasing department has been made before, even in the period prior to the war, while, since the war broke out, the functions of such a department have in fact been exercised in a large measure by the Indian Munitions Board. It may be urged that the existence of a central purchasing department in this country may lead to increased delays in obtaining stores from England. On the other hand, it may reasonably be anticipated that with the encouragement and development of industries in this country there will be a great reduction in purchases from England, while the advantages of central control in securing economy by amalgamating indents and purchasing in bulk—advantages which have been proved beyond question under war conditions—seem to outweigh any of the reasons which may be urged in favour of a continuance of the system existing prior to the war, by which individual officers indent on the Stores Department of the India Office for stores required from England. The Government of India believe the Commission's recommendation to establish a central organisation in India for the purchase of Government stores (a recommendation which was also made in the Report of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee) to be one of the most valuable of their proposals for the development of Indian industries. The Commission at the same time contemplate considerable decentralisation from the Central Stores Department to provincial agencies, which will be a necessary part of the provincial departments of industries, and propose that the degree of decentralization should be examined by a small expert committee.

8. It will be observed that among the subsidiary activities of the Provincial Departments of Industries the Commission include the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence. In this respect their proposals seem to be generally consonant with the views of Local Governments expressed in reply to Mr. Enthoven's letter No. 5256-5264-10, dated the 29th of June 1914, on the subject of the re-organization of the Commercial Intelligence Department.

9. I am now to ask for an early expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor-General and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of your

not in Council
Local Government (in Council)
views on these general proposals, viz:—

- (a) whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created, or developed, on the lines suggested by the Commission;
- (b) whether the responsibilities of these departments should include—
 - (1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and
 - (2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence;

- (c) what arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed Indian services, industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilisation by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems; and
- (d) what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments.

The Government of India trust that the views of the Local Government may be forwarded to them not later than March next.

10. If the principle of Indian industrial and chemical services is accepted questions will arise with regard to the manner in which specialists, already employed under the Government of India or under Local Governments, are to be brought into the services, as well as with regard to the staff to be recruited in the near future, the method of recruitment and the status and emoluments of individual officers. For the immediate purpose of an answer to this letter these matters need not be discussed, though, no doubt, ^{the Local Government} ^{you} will begin without delay to take them into consideration. The immediate intention of this reference is merely to obtain the general views of the Local Government on the main principles involved. Meanwhile the Government of India intend to work out a scheme for giving such effect to the principle of an Imperial Department of Industries as can be given without an immediate alteration of the law governing their constitution. It will be the duty of this Central Department, as soon as it is formed, to consult the Local Governments on the numerous incidental proposals made by the Commission, which, however important in themselves, it is unnecessary to discuss for the immediate purpose of coming to a decision on the proposal to establish Provincial Departments of Industries. Such are the proposals in Chapter X on technical and industrial education, those in Chapter XX on industrial finance, the suggested increase of the Forest Department by the addition of forest engineers, the proposals regarding the inspection of Government mining concessions by the Geological Survey Department and the simplification of the mining rules, suggestions with regard to the acquisition of land on behalf of industrial concerns, the welfare of labour, the transfer of the preventive work of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department to the Local Governments concerned, and sundry other matters.

No. 590-D.

COPY forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India.

By order, etc.,

G. S. HARDY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 757-C. & I., dated Delhi, the 6th February 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. BARRON, C.L.E., I.C.S., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi,

To—The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I HAVE the honour to refer to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, regarding the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

As there is no scope for the creation of a Provincial Department of Industries in Delhi, which will presumably be the home of the Imperial Department, I regret that I am not in a position to offer any useful suggestions on the proposals enumerated in paragraph 9 of the letter under reply.

No. 880-R., dated Shillong, the 18th March 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. BOTHAM, C.I.E., I.C.S., Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to refer to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, on the subject of the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

2. The Chief Commissioner agrees that Provincial Departments of Industries should be created on the lines suggested by the Commission. He accepts the view that the provincial Director of Industries should ultimately be an expert officer of the department, and he approves of the Commission's proposals in connection with a provincial Board.

3. As regards the purchase of Government stores, Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell is strongly in favour of purchase in India. It is already, he believes, the declared policy of the Government of India, that all stores should be purchased in India provided that they can be obtained of the requisite quality at a price not materially higher than the price at which they can be obtained from Home. He hopes that this policy will be steadily and strenuously maintained in spite of all opposition. At present, however, he is not prepared to express a definite opinion on the specific proposals of the Commission for a central purchasing organisation in India. He is inclined to advocate a more elastic system, but he reserves his final recommendation.

4. The Chief Commissioner agrees that the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should be included amongst the responsibilities of the provincial departments. It is probable that in Assam the Director would at the outset have to depend on the existing machinery for the collection of such information, but the department would, as its activities extend, gradually acquire its own channels of information.

5. The arrangements under which officers of the proposed Indian services should be utilised by Local Governments should, in Chief Commissioner's opinion, be much the same as those now in force in the case of officers of the Imperial Agricultural and Forest services. A Local Government should borrow such officers as it requires from the Imperial service, and during their service on the provincial staff they should be entirely under the administrative control of the Local Government.

6. The Chief Commissioner considers that the officers of the Imperial department should be advisory in their relations with the provincial departments. The provincial department should look to the Local Government for orders, though its officers might suitably correspond direct with the Imperial department on professional matters.

No. 1367-F. T., dated Patna, the 19th March 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. SIFTON, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to refer to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, in which the Government of India intimate their intention to organize an Imperial Department of Industries as recommended by the Indian Industrial Commission and ask for an expression of the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council regarding the creation of a Provincial Department of Industries, its functions and relations with the Imperial Department and other connected matters.

2. Early in the history of this province the need was felt for an officer to study and develop its industries; and in Mr. McPherson's letter No. 1269-E., dated the 30th June 1915, it was proposed that such an officer should be appointed. The shortage of officers during the war and the appointment of the Industrial Commission led to the postponement of the scheme, but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that a department of industries of the kind contemplated by the Commission is likely to be of great advantage not only to Bihar and Orissa but also to other provinces which draw from it the material of their industries. But while giving a theoretical approval to the creation of such a department, His Honour in

Council wishes to make it clear that the revenues at present available for provincial expenditure are altogether inadequate for giving effect in Bihar and Orissa to the proposals of the Industrial Commission. In the present temporary financial settlement no allowance was made for such a department and the small normal expansion under that settlement is not sufficient to provide for the development of other indispensable branches of administration. It has been calculated that the recurring cost of the superior staff alone required at the outset for a department of industries without any provision for office establishment, contingencies and travelling allowance will be between Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 1,25,000 while the

Paragraph	363 Jamalpur School of Engineering	...	2,76*
"	364 School of Mines	...	5,56
"	365 Evening Mining Classes	...	1,51
"	371 Technological Institute, Patna	...	6,00
"	372 Training of Mechanical Engineers	...	4,00
"	374 Metallurgical Institute at Sakchi	...	14,00
	Total	...	35,82

* Partly defrayed by East Indian Railway.

detailed statement of expenditure given on page 227 of the Commission's report contemplates, for technical education alone, recurring charges of over ten lakhs in this province, exclusive of a capital outlay of nearly 36 lakhs. The statement includes the

present cost of technical and industrial education, which is approximately Rs. 1,10,000. It is presumed that the School of Mines and the Metallurgical Research Institute will be established and maintained by the Imperial Government in the same way as the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. But it is clear that even without these institutions the Commission's proposals involve heavy and continuous additional expenditure which cannot be met from provincial revenues on their present basis. And it is also to be remarked that from the point of view of provincial finance the outlay would be unremunerative. The prosperity, which would ensue from industrial development, would not be reflected to any great extent in the revenues which it is proposed to assign to the provincial Governments, such as registration, excise and court-fees, though it would lead to large increases in the customs, income-tax and railway receipts, all of which will go to swell imperial and not provincial resources. The only direct profit, which the Bihar and Orissa finances will reap from industrial advance, will take the form of small local taxes which must be spent on the specific objects for which they are collected. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, therefore, does not see any practical scope for a progressive Industrial Department unless liberal allowance for such expenditure is made in the coming financial settlement for the province.

3. Apart from the question of finance, on which the whole scheme depends, the Local Government agree generally to the proposals in your letter. For the time being it may be necessary to appoint a Director of Industries from the Indian Civil Service, as suggested in paragraph 311 of the report, but this officer and other officers of the superior staff would eventually be replaced by members of an Imperial Industrial Service or be absorbed in it. The balance of advantage seems also to be in favour of an Imperial Chemical Service. Appointments such as circle officers should be made by the Local Government and the posts so created formed in time into a provincial service.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council does not approve of the proposal that the Director should also be a Secretary to Government. The Director will be a touring officer and head of a department and it is necessary that he should be free to move about the province; and, although like other heads of departments he should have free access to Government, it is desirable that his administrative proposals should be subjected to independent criticism in the Secretariat, nor is it apparent why the proposals of the Director of Industries should require such examination less than those of other heads of departments such as the Inspectors-General of Police, Prisons, or Hospitals. When the Director of Industries ceases to be a Civilian officer and is chosen, as he presumably will be, from the ranks of outside business men, such examination will become particularly desirable.

5. Imperial Service officers should be lent to the provinces on conditions similar to those obtaining in the Agricultural and Forest Departments; that is, the Local Government through the Director should have complete control over them but the Director and, with his cognizance, his subordinates should be encouraged to maintain relations with the heads of their services and research institutes with a view only to obtaining technical assistance and advice.

6. The collection of commercial and industrial intelligence will necessarily be undertaken by the Director and on all questions of fact, as opposed to those of policy and administration, he should be allowed to communicate with the officers of the Imperial departments direct. This will not only enable the Imperial department to keep in touch with what is going on in the provinces but be of great assistance to the provincial Director himself.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council approves in principle the creation of a central purchasing agency, provided that the Local Government has power to purchase direct all articles that may be obtained in India. In practice the provincial Director would usually avail himself of the advice of the Imperial expert and, where economy could be effected, would readily place his orders in the hands of the Controller of Stores, especially when articles had to be procured from distant parts of India. But complete freedom for the provinces to buy direct is essential, partly in order that local manufacturers may be encouraged, where desirable, partly that time may be saved in cases of urgency and partly that the Imperial department may itself reap the benefit of constant competition from without. On the other hand, there seems to be no objection to all ordinary, as opposed to emergent, indents on the Director-General of Stores at the India Office passing through the hands of the Controller in this country. The Local Government have, however, not yet been able to collect full information on the purchase of stores by its departments and would prefer that these views should be regarded as provisional, pending the appointment of the committee suggested by the Commission.

No. 1415-A—XIII of 1918, dated Nagpur, the 19th March 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. DYER, I.C.S., Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Commerce and Industry Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.

I AM directed to reply to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D, dated the 7th December 1918, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, in which the opinion of this Administration is invited on certain general proposals arising from the report of the Indian Industrial Commission. These proposals are specified in paragraph 9 of the letter, and in paragraph 10 it is stated that the Government of India merely wish the Chief Commissioner to submit his general views upon the main principles involved.

2. The first proposal is that a Provincial Department of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission. To this proposal Sir Benjamin Robertson gives his full support based, as it is, upon practical experience gained since the appointment of a Director of Industries for the Central Provinces in 1911, from the working of a small nucleus organisation which now consists of a Director advised by a Board of Industries and assisted by a small staff of experts. The functions of this department have included the control of factory and boiler inspection, the improvement of cottage industries, industrial education in schools of handicrafts, and the furnishing of advice to Government on commercial and industrial matters. These functions had been extended by the temporary necessities of war time, and a whole-time officer had for some time been employed as Director of Industries and Controller of Munitions. The Chief Commissioner, subject to what is said in the next paragraph as to filling the appointment in the immediate future, will ask that this whole-time post should be made permanent; and he will also propose the creation of a post of Deputy Director of Industries. This initial machinery is, in his opinion, necessary to work out the future detailed organisation of the department after an examination of the economic possibilities of the province.

3. Sir Benjamin Robertson considers that to begin with it will be preferable to appoint as Director of Industries an officer of the Commission, who would carry through the work of organisation and give the necessary training in mastering administrative procedure and in acquiring local knowledge to the technically qualified officer whom it is hoped to secure as Deputy Director. This latter officer should be a man of the educational and other qualifications which will, in due time, fit him for the post of Director. At

the present time, on account of the number of officers to whom leave must be given, it will not be possible to get an officer of the Commission as whole-time Director, and the Chief Commissioner therefore has appointed Mr. Crosthwaite, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, to be Director in addition to his other duties. For the next two months, however, Mr. Crosthwaite will be on special duty to make himself acquainted with the problems that are likely to arise.

4. When the changes now contemplated in the constitutional structure of the Imperial and Provincial Governments have been introduced, the Chief Commissioner will consider how best to co-ordinate the activities of the Department of Industries with those of the Departments of Forests, Irrigation, Agriculture and Co-operative Societies.

5. The Government of India enquire whether the responsibilities of the Imperial and Provincial Departments should include—

- (1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and
- (2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

Subject to such conclusions as he may arrive at after considering the report of the proposal special committee, Sir Benjamin Robertson is disposed to favour the proposals made by the Commission with regard to the purchase of stores. He considers, however, that every opportunity should be taken to encourage the local production of manufactured articles by means of local purchase. It would, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be an advantage to place the Director of Industries by virtue of his responsibility for the purchase of stores, in a position which would carry weight with local manufacturers. He thinks also that the proposals of the Commission will, if properly worked, reduce the long delays which occur under the present system of supply.

6. As regards the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence, Sir Benjamin Robertson approves of a system which assigns to the Director of Industries the responsibility for collection and commenting on statistics of rail-borne traffic, and which leaves him free to receive and utilise statistics collected and commented on by the heads of the other administrative departments. The Chief Commissioner would emphasise the desirability of retaining a close connection between commerce and industry and he accepts, generally, the proposals made by the Commission.

7. Next, as regards the questions raised in paragraph 9 (c) of the letter under reply, I am to say that, with the example of the Geological Survey in view, there can be no doubt of the advantages of a common system of recruitment, while the prestige of an Indian service is a very valuable factor in building up a scientific and expert staff. Sir Benjamin Robertson is convinced that without such a staff the new policy formulated by the Commission cannot be successful; he has himself experienced some of the difficulties to which the Commission allude in paragraph 120 of their report as inseparable from the existing arrangements. At the same time he favours the adoption of a system by which the experts allotted to Local Governments should ordinarily and normally remain so attached during their service, in the same way as the officers of the Agricultural Service are at present attached. The Chief Commissioner considers, moreover, that the appointment of officers belonging to the Imperial Services to posts within the Provincial Industrial Department, as well as the promotion of such officers while thus employed, should be matters entirely within the Local Government's own control. Nor would he allow any position to arise under which the seniority of an officer in one province might be supposed to give him some sort of claim to appointment to a higher administrative post in another province; otherwise he generally accepts the suggestions contained in paragraph 5 of the letter under reply. It is also in the Chief Commissioner's opinion desirable (i) that a Local Government should be allowed to recruit men on special conditions, not necessarily with a view to their ultimate absorption in the Imperial Services but on the understanding that they might, subject to the agreement of the Government of India, be so absorbed; and (ii) that it should be open to a Local Government to initiate any fresh lines of research that it may consider necessary, though in this connection Sir Benjamin Robertson quite agrees that the advice of the chief scientific officers of the Imperial Government should be obtained on

such proposals. He is convinced of the general soundness of the idea of scientific services on the lines proposed by the Commission, and he has not thought it desirable to consult the local officers who would be affected by the proposals, as the opinions of two or three isolated officers are not likely to be representative. He understands, moreover, that the question has been discussed by scientists at Lahore, Bombay and Pusa during the last fourteen months, and that the Government of India are in possession of the results of those discussions.

8. As regards the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner recognises that a general responsibility attaches to the Government of India in respect of the new policy. He thinks, however, that this responsibility should be fulfilled by the provision of advice, and that it should not extend to interference in matters of executive detail within a province, save in exceptional circumstances where it is necessary to safeguard extra-provincial interests from serious loss. Sir Benjamin Robertson would welcome the fullest assistance from the Imperial Department and its officers by way of advice and personal discussion; indeed, without such assistance and advice he is unable to see how the Provincial Department of Industries can properly exercise its functions. But, on the other hand, if schemes framed by Local Governments, within their general competence, have to be submitted in all cases to the Government of India to ensure that they do not offend against certain principles, he fears that delay and friction will result and will impede work very seriously.

No. 8976 (C. & I.), dated Lahore, the 1st April 1919.

From—THE HON'BLE MR. O. F. LUMSDEN, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Department of Commerce and Industry.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to invite a reference to Mr. Ley's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, asking for the views of this Government on certain general proposals made in the report of the Indian Industries Commission. In order that the subject might receive the most careful attention a representative committee consisting both of officials and non-officials was assembled to discuss the proposals; while the Lieutenant-Governor has also enjoyed the advantage of an informal discussion with Mr. Low, who was deputed by the Government of India to explain to Local Governments the Commission's recommendations.

2. In connection with the first general proposition laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 9 (a) of their letter the primary suggestion that there should be a provincial department of industries is one which has already been referred to the Government of India by this Government and its utility is so apparent that further comment is unnecessary. The place which this department will take in the general scheme of Government cannot of course be properly determined until any constitutional changes consequent on the joint report of the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy have been finally settled, but His Honour is confident that there are few measures so likely to receive the support of all classes as one which aims at the general improvement of industry in India.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to accept generally the Industries Commission's definition of the functions of the new provincial department as laid down in paragraph 306 of the Report and would also offer one or two suggestions. The Indian members of the committee referred to above were impressed by the fact that the catalogue of the department's duties did not comprise any which would bring the department directly into touch with banking and joint stock company organization. They urged that the recent history of such institutions in the Punjab pointed to the desirability of close contact and sympathetic and helpful control. It is understood that the Commission hope to establish contact between the department and the various business organizations through the Board of Industries, which would include a number of non-officials, merchants and manufacturers. It is open to question, however, whether by this method the Department of Industry could have access to the detailed information regarding banks and joint stock companies which would be necessary if real

assistance is to be afforded. In the Punjab the duties of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies do not occupy the whole time of one officer and they are at present performed by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. Owing to the steady growth of co-operation the Registrar has but little time to devote to company work, though this may yearly be expected to become more important. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the suggestion made on a previous occasion in Punjab Government letter No. 17728. (C & I), dated the 28th August 1916, that in the Punjab at any rate definition of the duties of the Industries Department should include those now performed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is deserving of serious consideration.

4. In connection with paragraph 306-C., the Lieutenant-Governor would enter a *caveat* on behalf of general education, which would be in danger of complete exclusion under any system of technical and industrial education superintended solely by the Industries Department. There is no doubt that the Commission realised the supreme importance of general education, as for instance in paragraph 142 of the Report. But while maintaining the ultimate responsibility of the Industries Department for administration His Honour would give more specific effect to the recommendation of the Commission made in paragraph 173 of the Report and would safeguard the interests of general education both by prescribing some definite procedure whereby the Education Department could make itself heard in the management of technical and industrial schools and by enjoining a dual responsibility for inspection. In the Punjab the case could be met by the continuance as a governing authority for Technical and Industrial Schools of the body of officials and non-officials which at present exists in the form of an Advisory Committee for Industrial and Technical Education.

5. With regard to the organization and the interior economy of the new department His Honour finds himself in substantial agreement with the recommendations of the Industries Commissions except in one or two particulars which will be subsequently discussed. Sir Michael O'Dwyer after appointing a Director and a Board constituted as recommended by the Commission on the model of the United Provinces would entertain the establishment discussed in paragraphs 310—319 of the Report as circumstances from time to time render additions necessary.

6. Certain differences of opinion have been found to exist both in regard to the relations of the Director with the Local Government and the composition of the Board of Industries. With these questions has been discussed another proposal originally mooted by the Public Services Commission (paragraph 4 of annexure I) for the appointment of a special officer—whether an additional member of the Board of Revenue or an additional Financial Commissioner or a Divisional Commissioner—to undertake control of the various development departments. Many objections have been urged against the recommendation that the Director of Industries should be a Secretary to the Local Government. The benefits of independent criticism which follow from the introduction of a third mind must be set against any disadvantages which may arise from diminished expedition in the disposal of work; and under the new constitutional scheme where possibly a minister or councillor without commercial knowledge will be placed in charge of Industries, the direct submission of schemes by a Director of perhaps limited general administrative experience might lead to serious consequences. Again the proposals for the composition of the Board of Industries make somewhat inadequate provision for the co-ordination of other departments, *e.g.*, veterinary, agriculture, fisheries, co-operation and forests, though such co-ordination would appear to be essential. The Lieutenant-Governor feels that there is a strong *prima facie* case for the appointment of a Development Commissioner who would act as Secretary to Government and who would be able to bring together, in a way not open to a minister or a member, the various departments specified above. The nomination of this officer as chairman of the Board of Industries would obviate the necessity of appointing heads of departments as permanent members of the Board or of co-opting them for special purposes.

7. In this connection His Honour would bring to the notice of the Government of India the fact that the non-official members of the committee consulted did not view with suspicion the appointment of officials as permanent members of the Board, but on the contrary considered that where the co-ordination of working was not secured by the appointment of a Development Commissioner the selection of heads of departments for this purpose was absolutely necessary. His Honour would demur to the suggestion that

the Board of Industries should control or even advise on the appointment and promotion of the staff, as he fears that such an arrangement would introduce an undesirable element into its deliberations. He approves, however, of the delegation of considerable financial powers to the Board so as to give reality to its working and would cite the case of the Sanitary Board which, *mutatis mutandis*, might suitably be taken as a model for the new creation so far as functions and powers are concerned.

8. It has been accepted without question that the appointment of a Director with the qualifications recommended in paragraph 311 of the Report is an ideal policy, but it is felt that it is very unlikely that any of the existing services could supply an official with these requirements. His Honour believes that it will be a matter of great difficulty to find first class or even second class business men or industrialists willing to accept the appointment on the pay proposed so that it will probably be necessary, at first at any rate, to have recourse to one of the existing services for a Director.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the proposals in paragraph 9 (b) of the letter under reply are quite unexceptionable and indeed would question whether the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence can be successfully carried out except by the newly constituted Department of Industries.

10. The proposals to form Indian Services, Industrial and Chemical, have been subjected to severe criticism. In the case of the former it has been urged that while the higher service will be useful it will not command engineers of sufficient talent to make recourse to independent consulting engineers unnecessary. His Honour cannot, however, accept this as a serious argument against the constitution of such a service since it is obvious that the personnel which the Commission desire to recruit will be possessed of general qualifications enabling them to dispose of the great majority of the problems placed before them, which will ordinarily not require any specialised knowledge. Somewhat more weighty is the argument that the foundation of a service of experts will tend to discourage the activities of the private consulting expert. But although this reason may have weight 20 years hence it has little force to-day. The opposition to the formation of an Imperial Chemical Service is much more serious, and to secure a complete presentation of the case copies of two notes, one by Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, and the other by Messrs. Wilsdon (Agricultural Chemist), Carter Speers (Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian College) and Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram Sahni (ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College), are forwarded for the information of the Government of India. His Honour is not inclined wholly to accept the position taken up by these gentlemen, as he considers that there is a distinct tendency to view the subject too much from the purely educationalist standpoint. He understands that the periods of deputation to the various Provinces will not be so short as is apparently imagined, while too much stress has been laid on the argument that members of the Imperial Service will look for promotion outside the Province to which they are attached. He is not aware that these disadvantages have been experienced in the case of other "India" Services and he finds it difficult to believe that the fact that the research worker will not have a personal share in the fruits of his work will operate to bring about inefficiency in the case of the Chemical Service to a greater extent than it does in the case of other Services. It seems to him that in their opposition to the bureaucratisation of research the chemists claim for their peculiar qualifications a somewhat anomalous position, similar to one which might be put forward on behalf of poets or artists, and that this is rather a commentary on the paucity of qualified chemists than a serious argument against the Chemical Service. His Honour would agree, however, that there will be a grave danger of failure if selection for this new service is confined to the young and inexperienced chemist, from whose equipment industrial experience and business instinct is likely to be lacking. Further he believes that while research into larger industrial questions will be better conducted at a large institute such as the Tata Science Institute at Bangalore, all the smaller problems involving less elaborate machinery may more advantageously be investigated in the province concerned, and to this extent he would support Mr. Maynard's proposal to institute a really strong school of Chemistry both for research and for teaching in connection with the local University. On the whole, however, it would appear that the system contemplated by the Industries Commission and favoured by the

Government of India whereby the Local Government obtains for its Industries Department the services of experts recruited for Imperial Services is sound. Experts for special purposes might occasionally have to be casually recruited as circumstances dictated.

11. As has been already mentioned, His Honour finds it difficult at this stage to reach a conclusion regarding the relations between Imperial and Provincial Departments. *Prima facie* it would appear that while in matters of general administration the control of the Local Government should be paramount the Imperial Department of Industries should exercise a very close supervision in all technical matters where expert knowledge is necessary.

Proposed Imperial Chemical Service.

1. The objects which the Industries Commission has in view are these—

- (1) The creation of a central reservoir of specialists which no Local Government could afford to entertain or fully employ.
- (2) An authority which will advise on the organisation of research, so that it may cover the whole field and prevent overlapping and omissions.
- (3) An authority which can criticise and check the work done by the researcher in Chemistry. Incidental to this object is the establishment of a journal to which all papers on such work must be submitted, and in which they will be published if the authority thinks desirable.
- (4) An atmosphere of science for the Chemist, with a complete library of research.
- (5) Means of applying a commercial test to the results of research.
- (6) To make the teaching and research staffs interchangeable, so that teachers may direct their teaching to the forwarding of practical needs.
- (7) Better pay and prospects for the Chemist.

2. The fourth of these objects could only be attained completely if the majority of the Chemical Service were located together for long periods at some central institute, an arrangement hardly to be reconciled with the needs of Local Governments. It can be attained partially by measures falling a long way short of the creation of an Imperial Chemical Service, including all chemists in Government service, and lending chemists for 5-year periods to Local Governments.

3. The fifth of the objects does not appear to be connected in any way with the organisation of the Chemical Service as an Imperial Service or otherwise. It seems to postulate something other than purely scientific knowledge: the sort of business aptitude which a chemist might or might not have and would be as likely to have under one form of organisation as another. In practice I should have supposed that it would be supplied by the prospector who is engaged in investigating the prospect of a business, getting his scientific facts from the chemist, and supplying the business facts (e.g., as to the availability in commercial quantities of the material concerned) from statistics, or from inspections of his own, or from his business sense.

4. The first, second, and third of the objects would be met by creating an office somewhat similar to that of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, at some particularly favourable centre, with a body of very special experts about him, a reference library and suitable laboratories, and an editing staff for an Indian Chemical Journal. This would be the gathering place for regular chemists' conferences and (if it were at a fairly cool place such as Dehra Dun) a place at which teaching chemists might be encouraged to spend vacations. It is not necessary for these purposes that the chemists should form a single service from which short term loans of particular officers would be made to Local Governments and Departments. The Adviser will point out gaps and overlapping in local research work.

5. The sixth object is a most desirable one: but, in so far as it is unattainable with a service under other than central control, it can be met by the Adviser in chemistry detaching from time to time members of his

own special expert staff for teaching work, with the assent of the Local Government concerned.

6. In regard to the seventh object, prospects are doubtless at their best when interchangeability is at its maximum. But it seems plain that a very great improvement in pay and prospects, and an opening up of the blind alley of which the Commission complains are possible without the complete imperialisation of the Chemical Service. For instance, a liberal time-scale would do much.

7. A dominating factor of the situation is this: that under the impending decentralisation of the reformed Provinces we shall have different Provinces, proceeding with different objects, at different rates of speed and with different scales of expenditure, and demanding a maximum of freedom to determine their own lines of development. This appears incompatible with the supply for short terms of superior scientific officers on loan from a central reservoir: though certain very special experts must be obtained from such a reservoir if they are not obtained direct from abroad. Under a constitution reformed as the Indian constitution seems likely to be reformed, a central Adviser or Chief Chemist cannot hold a position more authoritative than that which is sketched for him in paragraph 4 of this note.

8. Whatever other measures may be taken, the chemical staffs and chemical equipments of the Universities must be very greatly strengthened, in order to provide the teaching required under a system which contemplates recruiting the Chemical Services from young Indian graduates. I give a brief indication of the steps which have been under consideration in the Punjab University, before the question received additional prominence from the Report of the Industries Commission. It was proposed to establish a School of Chemistry, and—if the Colleges would agree to the measure—to pool resources, assigning one particular branch of chemistry to one particular College and one particular Laboratory. The idea was that the Medical College would undertake Physiological Chemistry, its natural sphere: that the Government College would undertake Organic Chemistry: that the Forman Christian College (which has just established an Industrial Chemistry side in its new laboratory) would deal with Inorganic and Technical Chemistry: while Physical Chemistry would be undertaken by a new University Professor to be engaged for the purpose and to work in a new University Laboratory to be built when funds could be arranged. This is not a matured scheme: but shows the lines on which plans were likely to be worked out, and the sort of help (viz., the cost of a University Professor and a very substantial contribution towards a University Laboratory) for which Government was likely to be asked.

9. In order to combine effectively research with teaching and to use staff and equipment in the manner most economical and most advantageous for both, a very considerable proportion of the Chemical staff ought to have its headquarters at the places where the Universities have theirs. This is clearer in the instance of the Punjab University than elsewhere: because, here, the location of a number of Colleges and a substantial proportion of the science students within the limits of what is virtually a University quarter, make it easy to concentrate the laboratories and the teaching of Chemistry at Lahore. But the same object could be attained, though less easily, in other Universities also, by establishing the University Department of Chemistry in a particular centre, and leaving it to attract by its superior advantages the students of Chemistry to that centre from outlying Colleges. By means of underground chambers kept at a suitable temperature (such as that now contemplated at Lyallpur) some climatic difficulties can, it is understood, be neutralised.

10. A School of Chemistry, forming part of the University, and combining research with teaching, would enjoy some of that liberty of research which Messrs. Wilsdon and Speers postulate: at the same time that Government, the supplier of the major portion of the funds, would have a powerful voice in determining the direction of the work. With a staff substantially strengthened, we might even attain to something of that atmosphere of scientific interest which the Commission postulates, at the same time that we should escape from that isolation from other interests which is the bane of such an institution as Pusa.

11. What I would urge therefore is that Government should begin by helping the Punjab University to establish a really strong School of Chemistry both for research and for teaching, with a special, but not an exclusive, attention to Technical and Industrial Chemistry: and that the func-

tions of direction contemplated in the Commission's report be discharged by Chemists to be employed in that School, subject to reservation of the Local Government's power to enforce certain conditions of its grants and to the exercise of advisory powers on the lines of paragraph 4 of this note by a central Adviser. From the students of this School will come the young Indians who are postulated for a Chemical Service, but it should be one for employment in the Punjab, not for all India.

12. There is nothing unprecedented in the proposal that problems of research, and particularly of industrial research, should be handed over to the Chemical Staffs of Universities for investigation. It is a common practice of business firms in the United States of America. The only danger that suggests itself to me is that the School of Chemistry might find itself snowed under, by reason of the absence of any authority competent to determine when it had as much as it could reasonably undertake. This is one of the matters on which the central Adviser would have a part to play.

13. Under these proposals there will be no Chemical Service (though there will be a central Chemical Adviser with the Government of India and a strong School of Chemistry in the University) until the output of competent young graduates from the University School of Chemistry is sufficient to supply personnel for one; and continued control and guidance of the new recruits by the chemists of the School of Chemistry for a considerable time is evidently postulated. It is even unnecessary to determine at this stage whether there should at any time be such a service. The course of development might show that it would be better to leave a profession of consulting chemists to grow up while providing for immediate needs by extending the School of Chemistry and establishing scholarships in it for post-graduates. One of the advantages of the plan suggested is that it is an extension and improvement of something already existing and already growing: it commits Government to nothing more serious than an increased liberality for a particular purpose towards an existing Institution, and enables us to wait and see.

H. J. MAYNARD,

Financial Commissioner.

The 24th January 1919.

Memorandum on the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission for the institution of an Imperial Chemical Service.

The proposals of the Commission may be summarised as follows:—

All officers to be recruited to fill chemical posts, and presumably, all officers employed in such capacities at present, are to be placed in one service.

Paragraph 121 of Commission's Report.

Similar procedure is adumbrated for other scientific occupations. The Director of the Service will second officers for employment in Technical or Educational posts under Local Governments for terms of about five years. Recommendations 1, 2 and 3 of paragraph 126, page 86, describe the relationship which would exist between an officer seconded for service under a Local Government and the head of his scientific service. Direction and inspection of research work would be continued by the head of the service and through him it would be compulsory to publish all results in the organ of the service. The rest of the scheme in so far as it is concerned with the organisation of Imperial Science Institutes, does not concern us directly, the great majority of officers will necessarily be working in technical or educational capacities under the Local Governments, and it is with respect to them that the scheme must be judged. The provision of Central Science Institutes may be effected without the imposition of an Imperial Service on the whole of India, from which the staff required will be drawn.

Arguments in favour of the scheme are advanced on the scores of administrative efficiency, the co-ordination of scientific effort, and, curiously enough, of educational advantage. In criticising the scheme, we have to bear in mind the requirements of the country—(1) for immediate development, and (2) ultimate progress. On the score of administrative efficiency (paragraph 120, a, b, c) it is emphasized that it has so far been impossible for Local Governments to maintain a sufficient staff and equipment in order to provide a specialist for the solution of every occurring problem; rather, the tendency has been to exalt one or two unfortunate and overworked individuals to the position of scientific oracles, with consequent unsatisfactory

results. It is admitted that it will frequently prove convenient if Local Governments can requisition the services of the very special specialist whose usual habitat may be some central or special research institute; but this is very far from being a sufficient argument for making Local Governments dependent for all their scientific officers on an Imperial organisation. Moreover, the argument on the score of the financial inability of Local Governments to support the requisite scientific organisation is largely discounted in view of the recommendations for provincial financial autonomy contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The awakening of local interest in the potentialities of the application of scientific endeavour, together with the sense of responsibility going with the power of the purse, may be expected to effect more in the cause of local progress than the less partisan considerations of an Imperial Department.

The argument contained in (f), page 82, undoubtedly pertinent if the scientific requirements of Local Governments are to be satisfied by the recruitment of the "young and inexperienced"; and would equally be necessary with recruits obtained "at as early an age as possible, preferably not exceeding 25 years" as recommended for the Imperial Chemical Service. If, however, as the Commission admits, recruitment for some time after the war will have to be of a special and therefore necessarily *ad hoc* nature, the likelihood of failures due to unsatisfactory development of a youthful officer is more remote. Moreover, the argument has reference mainly to the recruitment of the European officer, since, with recruitment in India, it will be possible to institute such a system of apprenticeship or probation that there will be ample information available as to the suitability of a candidate for recruitment. The Imperial sink proposed, is, moreover, only a remedy for unsatisfactory scientific development; the difficulty of dispensing with the services of an officer whose development is unsatisfactory for other reasons is common to all Government service.

The disadvantages which, in our opinion, are likely to result from the Imperial nature of the organisation proposed for the chemists of India, are the following:—

- (1) The tendency will be for Imperial officers, whose average period of deputation will be only five years, to have their interests not sufficiently identified with local needs. The man, for instance, who regards the subject of leather tanning dispassionately as an all-India problem, is not likely to do as much for a province as a man who knows that his success or failure is bound up in his efforts in the locality in which he is stationed.
- (2) The man with his eyes on chances of promotion through the length and breadth of India will not be likely to give the most patient research on problems of local interests.
- (3) The *esprit de corps* which it is claimed will arise in the proposed Chemical Service is likely to be an evil rather than a blessing. There is likely to be less harmonious cooperation among seconded members of various scientific services deputed, for instance, to an Agricultural Station, each with his own *esprit de corps* and his eye on promotion in his own service, than among officers recruited more directly for the institution in which they work. What is wanted, and what is unfortunately more difficult to encourage, is the *esprit de corps* of the local research or teaching community, all of which should work with a common ideal.

Our conclusions are, therefore, that as regards the administrative aspects of the proposed Chemical Service, immediate needs cannot be secured under service conditions, and that special recruiting should be resorted to: as regards future needs, when the supply of suitable Indians will be more ample, the springing up of a class of professional consultants and the expansion of the research activities of the Universities and other teaching institutions may altogether obviate the necessity of a Chemical Service.

We may consider the effect of the proposals on the science in its applied and pure aspects. The rôle of a chemist in relation to industry may take the

form of a routine control of the processes involved, in which case it is an obvious necessity that the chemist should be on the staff of the factory: it may merely concern the provision of pre-existing knowledge to the industrialist; or it may involve a research proper into new processes. In our opinion it is only in the second, purely consultative capacity, that a Government official could be successfully employed. It is obviously beyond the scope of Government to provide works for chemists. As regards research in any applied science where processes are patentable, a scheme by which a discovery by a Government official is regarded as the property of Government, and this, as the Commission points out, is the only workable arrangement, cannot but be unsatisfactory, firstly on account of lack of trust on the part of the employer, and secondly since the research worker would have no personal share in the fruits of his work. As far as our knowledge goes, an agreement for mutual partnership in the results of a patentable or secret process always exists between a research worker and the firm which employs him. In any case a regulation deterring a discoverer from patenting or withholding essential information regarding a process he may discover, is easily evaded.

As regards pure science, the recommendations of the Commission appear to us to tend in a dangerous manner to restrict the latitude which should be allowed to the worker. The result of the war in opening the eyes of the administrator to the benefits to be derived from the encouragement of scientific work may lead to disaster unless some percentage of the workers are spared from the efforts of the co-ordinator. We are of opinion that all scientific work, other than applied, where co-ordination of effort is obviously desirable, and in fact as in the case of Agriculture, at present exercised, should be completely free. The worker should be free to publish in whatever journal he prefers, since he is frequently the best judge of the most suitable place for attracting the greatest attention and consequent criticism to his results. Even the danger of overlapping may be very greatly exaggerated. Experience has shown that the antagonism of two workers or two schools of thought has been of the utmost benefit to the progress of the science in the fields where both were researching.

The proposals, in so far as they tend to the bureaucratisation of research, and a possible over-emphasis of the industrial aspects of science, will emasculate all individual effort.

The organisation of science should be on an essentially democratic basis. An organ of publication should be controlled by elected representatives of an all-India Society, together with officials, and subsidised by Government. Adequate scrutinisation of papers submitted for publication would be secured by the selection by the Editorial Committee of suitable referees. It is obviously impossible for one Chief Chemist, no matter how distinguished, to be able to direct, or report in an illuminating manner on all the varied work which would be submitted through him, if the Commission's proposals are carried into effect.

By far the most serious results may be anticipated on the scientific education of the country. It is gravely suggested that education would benefit from the seconding, for a rest cure of five years' duration, of jaded industrialists, who would thus be enabled to renew "in a well proportioned way their general knowledge of their special professional subjects." The aim of the educationalist should be to provide in all our Universities healthy schools of instruction and a real atmosphere of research. This will not be secured by a succession of seconded officers. A permanent policy must be maintained at each University: frequent changes in the instructional staff of a teaching institution all tend to lack of efficiency. The conditions of employment of professors at the Universities, or lecturers in the Provincial Colleges should be such that a man might look forward with satisfaction to the prospects of finishing the greater part of his life's work in the same surroundings.

The educational policy which will be pursued by Government, as is recognised by the Commission, will have greater effect in determining the future of the industries of the country than any other factor. The educational officer is regarded rather as a by-product of the Chemical Service, of which, however, if the employment of Indians is to become a reality, he

must be the father and mother. By immediately strengthening and supplementing the educational institutions of the country, material will be provided at a rate adequate to keep pace with the industrial expansion of the country; the pioneer staff cannot be recruited under ordinary service conditions: for the material turned out a special service will not be necessary.

B. H. WILSON,
Agricultural Chemist.

P. CARTER SPEERS,
Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian College.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College.

(P. S.—In my opinion a few distinguished graduates in Chemistry should be selected in India and sent to England or elsewhere for further study and research in particular lines of work. Recruitment for the Provincial Chemical Service should be made mainly from among these men.)

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College.

No. 704, dated Allahabad, the 4th April 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. CHATTERJEE, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Industries Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, asking for the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the general proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission. I am to embody below the conclusions that Sir Harcourt Butler has arrived at on the specific questions set forth in paragraph 9 of your letter.

2. With regard to the question whether provincial departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission, I am to state that a department of Industries has now existed in this province for nearly ten years. The Industrial Commission has given in paragraph 306, page 189 of their Report, a sketch of the duties which a provincial department of Industries should perform. Of the various heads therein indicated practically all are already included within the duties of the provincial department of Industries in this province with the exception of:—

- (1) the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence, which is at present largely performed by the Government of India's own agency;
- (2) the work of passing Government indents and of purchasing and inspecting certain classes of Government stores;
—this has to a certain extent been done by the Director of Industries during the period of the war as a part of his functions as Controller of Clothing and Controller of Munitions—
- (3) the control of staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity Act;
—this duty is at present performed by the Chief Engineer to Government in the Buildings and Roads Branch—
- (4) the furnishing of advice to Government with regard to the Mines Act.

The Director of Industries has not so far been concerned very much with the administration of the Mines Act, inasmuch as owing to the absence of any large mineral deposits in this province the work has not been sufficiently important or specialised and the Act is at present administered through the Revenue authorities.

I am further to state that a Board of Industries was also constituted in this province about five years ago and was reorganised a year ago. A copy of the resolution, dated 14th May 1918, giving the constitution and duties of the Board, is enclosed herewith for the information of the Government of India. It will be found that the composition and strength of the Board as well as its powers are to a large extent identical with the recommendations made by the Industrial Commission.

But Sir Harcourt Butler is impressed with the necessity for progress and development and he thinks that the recommendations of the Commission on this point are generally helpful and sound. He is already considering how to expand the department.

3. In this connection, I am to state that His Honour is not disposed to agree at present with the suggestion made by the Commission that the provincial department of Industries should have control of the work that is now performed by the Agricultural Engineer. The agricultural engineering branch is the most popular and at present one of the most useful of the various activities of the Agricultural department. Sir Harcourt Butler would prefer to leave things as they are until further experience has been accumulated. It is largely a question of men. If there was a Mr. Chatterton in this province, His Honour would gladly follow the policy adopted by the Madras Government.

4. His Honour is of the opinion that it is not desirable to give the Director of Industries the position of a Secretary to the Local Government for commercial and industrial subjects. He is convinced that he should have direct access to Government. But the duties of a Secretary must interfere with the tours of the Director of Industries and it is important that the Director should be a touring officer with a first-hand knowledge of the industrial and commercial needs and conditions of the province. The whole question has been discussed many times in connection with the position of the Director of Public Instruction. Sir Harcourt Butler's experience leads him to think that the head of the department's first duty should be to press the claims of his department and that the Secretary to Government should be the mouthpiece of Government in Council.

5. The Government of India ask whether the responsibilities of the provincial department of Industries should include the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee. Sir Harcourt Butler is in complete sympathy with the object aimed at, viz., a reduction in purchases from England and the encouragement of Indian industries. So far as purchases from England are concerned, His Honour is willing to accept the suggestions made in the Industrial Commission's Report, viz., that all indents on the Stores Department of the India Office should be checked first of all by the provincial department of Industries and again by the Imperial department. His Honour hopes that, if adequate and intelligent staff is appointed, this procedure will not cause any great delay and he agrees with the Government of India that it will secure considerable advantages by amalgamating indents and purchase in bulk. With regard, however, to the definite proposals made by the Commission for purchase in India in cases where the provincial Director of Industries is not able to arrange for purchase and inspection in his own province, I am to say that His Honour apprehends that the Commission's proposals if adopted may lead to delays and friction and will be against the policy of decentralization which is to be the keynote of administration in the future. It is understood, however, that the Commission did not wish to put forward any definite scheme for the allotment of functions between Imperial and provincial agencies. It seems best that the provinces should be left to determine the organization most suitable for themselves with regard to purchase in India. A central organization is needed to check all indents for the purchase of stores outside India. So far as purchase in India is concerned His Honour's view is that the functions of the central organization should be purely advisory. Subject to these comments His Honour agrees that the provincial department of Industries should have charge and control of the purchase in India of Government stores. He agrees also that a special committee of experts should be called to advise with regard to the degree of centralization that is necessary.

6. The Government of India further enquire whether the provincial department of Industries should be entrusted with the duty of the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence. I am to say that His

Honour is in agreement with these suggestions. A special staff will of course be necessary for the purpose.

7. With regard to question (c), viz., the methods of recruitment and employment of the officers of the proposed scientific and industrial services, I am to state that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has perused with some misgiving the actual recommendations made by the Industrial Commission. In paragraph 121, page 82 of the Report, it is stated that "the whole of the chemists would be under the control, for scientific purposes, of a senior officer, who might appropriately be called Chief Chemist to the Government of India. Under him directly will be the staff of the headquarters laboratory, including the physical chemist and the specialists not assigned to provincial branches. The other three groups (agricultural, organic and mineral chemists) would be under the supervision of three Deputy Chief Chemists. Junior members of any of the three groups would be lent to Local Governments and the principal Government departments for terms normally limited to five years. They would carry on the routine duties required, in some cases including teaching, and would undertake certain forms of research with the approval of the head of their service." In paragraph 126 it is further laid down that "the local authority should not sanction a programme of research work without consulting the head of the appropriate scientific service. This will prevent unnecessary overlapping or waste of time in taking up problems that are known to the central authority from wider experience to be infructuous."

8. This raises a very large question on which it is difficult to give an opinion until it is known how far the decentralisation proposals of the Reforms Scheme will go. It all depends on His Honour's experience on individuals and attitude. Sir Harcourt Butler has considerable experience of the Government of India, and does not wish to appear to be in any way in opposition to it. The great difficulty in practice is the congestion and delay which occur in the Government of India. The area which they have to supervise is too vast for any centralised machine. The local differences are also very marked between provinces. For many years His Honour has heard decentralisation preached and has seen centralization grow stronger. It seems to His Honour that the best results will be attained by close and constant contact between imperial and local departments. Both in Burma and in the United Provinces His Honour has received great assistance from the Government of India experts as advisory authorities. They frequently have a wider experience and outlook on which to base advice. But they cannot appreciate local conditions as local men, who have lived their lives among the people of a province, can do. It seems to be a case for compromise. As regards the Chemical services His Honour recognises that if the men are recruited as part of an organised provincial service or if they are casually recruited on terms special to themselves the prospects will not be sufficiently attractive to ensure the recruitment of the right type of men at a reasonable cost. Sir Harcourt Butler therefore concurs with the suggestion made in paragraph 5 of your letter that the scientific services may be recruited on an all-India basis, but the men should be attached to provincial Governments and should ordinarily be retained by them for the whole of their service as in the case of the Agricultural, Forests and other Imperial services. It is only in exceptional cases that there should be a transfer from one provincial Government to another or to the central Government. Moreover all men belonging to the scientific departments should be under the complete control of the provincial department and of the provincial Government. The functions of the central head of the service who will be attached to the Government of India, in relation to the officers serving under Local Governments, should be purely advisory. The Local Government should be at liberty to ask for advice with regard to the programmes of administration, demonstration or research but should not be compelled to accept the advice. And in all cases the principle of personal conferences between the imperial and provincial heads of departments should be encouraged.

9. The Commission recommend in paragraph 125 of their Report that suitable officers from the scientific services should be seconded to act as professors for, say, five years in the colleges under Government or University control. It is true that a research officer is all the better for a certain amount of educational experience and that if a scientific man is appointed to an educational post and displays special administrative ability, he ought to have the prospect of rising to high administrative appointment. His Honour is,

however, opposed to the system advocated by the Commission. He considers that the qualifications needed in a professor are usually very different from those needed for research and applied science. A teacher should have a vocation. Moreover, constant transfers would be injurious. There are high administrative appointments in the Education Department itself. Special cases may arise where transfers between scientific services and the educational service may be desirable, but they should be the exception rather than the rule.

10. With regard to an Imperial Industrial service, Sir Harcourt Butler feels very doubtful whether one Imperial service can properly be organised in view of the great variety of duties that would be demanded of its members. The Commission state that the candidates shall be men possessing the qualifications of mechanical engineers. His Honour hardly thinks that the qualifications of a mechanical engineer will be a sufficient grounding for, say, the duties connected with the collection and dissemination of commercial and industrial intelligence. After all the number of such appointments will not be very large, at least at the beginning, and it is open to question whether the object aimed at, viz., attracting young men to this type of career, cannot best be attained by a time scale of pay according to the nature of the duties. In this connection, I am to quote the opinion of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, viz., there should be a provincial staff of industrial and scientific officers and that such staff should be supplemented by the employment of technical experts or industrial advisers to report and advise on matters of special interest and importance. "Such appointments will be of a temporary character and on such terms as would attract the best advice available. The committee of the Chamber attach the very highest value to the employment of expert advisers and they see no reason to apprehend that the recruitment of specialists would give rise to feelings of discontent among members of the permanent staff. They also believe that it will prove more economical to employ experts with the highest qualifications for particular work than to create a large number of appointments to a regular service. The needs of industrialists can only be met by specialists and specialists cannot be obtained by the recruitment into an organised Government service of partly educated students on low salaries with the prospect of eventual promotion to higher appointments." His Honour endorses these views. He would therefore deprecate the organisation of an Imperial Industrial service.

11. The Government of India finally ask what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial departments of Industries. The recommendations made by the Industrial Commission with regard to the functions of an Imperial department of Industries are set forth in paragraph 322 of their Report. In paragraph 356 the Commission have given instances of experimental factories which could be more appropriately started by Imperial agency and they have stated that in cases where the raw products dealt with are the property of a department like the Forest department it would be necessary to retain it under Imperial control. His Honour understands that the Government of India are ready to accept the view that provincial Governments should have the power to undertake industrial research and enterprise or to encourage the same without previous reference to the Government of India; also that provincial Governments should have an entirely free hand in the matter, except in cases where other provinces are likely to be seriously and adversely affected. Where for instance all the raw material for a particular kind of industry is to be found in one province and is limited in quantity the Government of India would have a voice in the inception of any industrial undertaking which will take up all or practically all the raw material available. There is no doubt that in actual practice such cases will be very rare. It is also understood that the Local Government will in all such matters take such action as commends itself to it without being compelled to approach the Government of India for previous sanction. The Government of India will in due course be kept informed of the schemes the Local Government takes up while the constant consultation which will take place between Imperial and provincial experts will remove the risk of a sudden interference by the Government of India. It is further understood that the Government of India will reserve to themselves the right to undertake and assist research and enterprise of their own accord, specially in cases concerning the safety of India and where the Government of India apprehend that the Local Government will not be able to devote sufficient funds for the purpose. As an instance may be mentioned the

manufacture of lethal munitions. On the other hand the Government of India may also develop an industry like wood distillation, although a Local Government will not be debarred from starting an enterprise in wood distillation on a small scale if it chooses to do so. I am to state that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to accept the foregoing definition of the relation between the Imperial and provincial departments of Industries. In short he agrees to the establishment of an Imperial department of Industries if its functions in relation to provincial Governments are advisory and if it is likely to prove helpful. The Local Government will be always glad to have technical and expert advice from officers at the headquarters of the Government of India, but if the creation of an Imperial department means only lengthy correspondence instead of frequent personal discussion His Honour would not welcome the creation of such a department.

12. I am to say that as the Government of India have not asked for the opinion of the Local Government with regard to the constitution of an Indian Industries Board as outlined in paragraphs 322 *et seq.* of the Report His Honour is not expressing any views with regard to this particular matter.

13. I am to enclose for the information of the Government of India copies of letters received from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and also a copy of the proceedings of the United Provinces Legislative Council relating to a resolution that was moved there on the subject matter of this letter.

14. In conclusion I am to say that the root of the matter is the creation of a spirit of adjustment and personal consultation. It is impossible to have life in India unless the provinces are left to develop, subject to general control, on their own lines, which are understood by the people and which create a feeling of provincial patriotism. On a question of administrative system every doubtful point should be given in favour of the principle of decentralization, because India is far too vast for any one Government really to dictate or to exercise more than a general control. His Honour anticipates little practical difficulty if every Local Government is left to settle its practical problems with the Government of India instead of trying to lay down something that may apply to India as a whole.

No. 994-XVIII, dated Naini Tal, the 14th May 1918.

Resolution—By the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Industries Department,

Read—Resolution No. 1354-XVIII—415, dated the 29th August 1914, on the subject of technical education in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The constitution of the Board of Industries, which was established by Sir James Meston in 1914 with a view to co-ordinating industrial work and education in the province, has been for some time under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board has performed a very useful function and has furnished the Government with valuable help and advice, and His Honour wishes to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of its work. The experience gained during the last four years has, however, indicated that the constitution of the Board admits of improvement. Owing to the large number of members it is difficult to arrange as frequent meetings of the Board as are necessary in these days for the urgent disposal of matters connected with the organization of all the industrial resources of the province. Also the same Board deals with both industries proper and industrial and technical education. It is evident that members who are interested in industrial education are not always competent to give advice or to take action in matters connected with the organization of industries. It is also desirable that the Board should have a greater power of initiative and more control over detailed administrative work than is now possible with its large membership.

2. His Honour has therefore decided to reconstitute the Board by reducing its membership to fourteen and limiting the tenure of office of each member to two years. The Board will be divided into two sections, one of which will deal with industries and the other with technical and industrial education. Each of these sections will have a chairman and meet separately, but meetings of the full Board should be convened whenever it is found

necessary to do so. The Director of Industries will be Secretary to both sections and executive agent to the Board, and he will arrange to hold meetings as frequently as possible.

3. As regards the education section, the practice hitherto has been to place before the advisory committees of the technical and industrial schools all matters relating to those schools, and then to forward their recommendations to Government through the Director of Industries and the Director of Public Instruction. This procedure has not worked satisfactorily and has often resulted in delays. In future, proposals and recommendations of the advisory committees should be sent to the education section of the Board, of which the Director of Public Instruction will be chairman and it will, after due consideration, forward them with the Board's views direct to Government.

4. The Committee of Management of the Thomason College, Rurki, the reconstitution of which is also at present under the consideration of Government, will no longer be a sub-committee of the Board of Industries.

5. Sir Harcourt Butler trusts that the revised constitution of the Board of Industries will enhance its utility and efficiency and will at the same time ensure a more expeditious disposal of business. The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the new Board:—

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. O. Hailey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Industries section.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. O. Hailey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture (*Chairman*).
2. Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests.
3. Mr. T. Gavin Jones, of the Empire Engineering Company, Cawnpore.
4. Mr. E. L. Watson, of Messrs. Waldie and Company, Cawnpore.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, of Allahabad.
6. Rai Krishnaji, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.
7. Hafiz Muhammad Halim, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore.
8. Director of Civil Supplies (*ex-officio member*).

Education section.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. de la Fosse, Director of Public Instruction (*Chairman*).
2. Mr. J. Waker, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway.
3. Mr. B. R. Briscoe, of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills.
4. Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, Professor, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
5. The Hon'ble Lala Madhusudan Dayal, Honorary Magistrate, of Hapur, Meerut district.
6. Manshi Kunjl Lal Sadh, of Farrukhabad.

Mr. C. R. O'Malley, Director of Industries (*Secretary*).

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all heads of Departments, including the Director of Industries, and Principal, Thomason College, Rurki, Commissioners of Divisions, District Officers, Secretaries to this Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, and the Members of the Board of Industries, for information.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order,

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Officer on special duty.

Copy of a letter, dated 26th February 1919, from the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries Department, Allahabad.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 174-XVIII-624 of the 23rd January and to the copy, forwarded thereunder, of letter No. 589-D. of the 7th December 1918, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on the subject of the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

My committee desire in the present communication to express their views on the points dealt with in the Government of India's letter. Their general views on the report of the Industrial Commission will be the subject of a subsequent letter.

As a preliminary to the present expression of the views on the points under reference my committee desire to quote in detail the recommendations bearing on these points made by the Chamber before the Industrial Commission.

Referring to "Technical Aid to Industries" my committee said:—

"In considering the broad question of Government technical aid to industries the committee note a reference to Government experts; and in this connection they feel that any scheme of assistance based on the importation by Government of an expert must, to be successful, be based on the obtaining by Government of thoroughly practical exponents of the industry on which they are supposed to advise. More theoretical knowledge obtained in a laboratory is worse than useless. What is wanted is thorough practical experience under varying conditions, and adaptability to circumstances; failing this the expert can merely serve to experiment and theorise at the expense of the business to which he is attached to assist.

At the present time a feeling prevails that some of the so-called Government experts who have been employed in the past do not seem to have inspired confidence or obtained credence among industrialists."

On the subjects of General Official Administration and of Organisation my committee advised as follows:—

"The functions of the Board of Industries, in whatever province established, should be purely advisory.

A Board of Industries should be constituted mainly of business men and of the heads of technical departments of Government, and it is in the committee's opinion absolutely essential that the President should be a senior business man.

In these Provinces we already have a Director of Industries who is a business man and the work which he has done during his tenure of office absolutely justifies the appointment of a business man as Director of Industries.

The Director of Industries should be a member of and the Executive Agent to the Board of Industries. The Board of Industries should be regarded as the supreme provincial authority on industrial matters and should, through its Executive Agent, have direct access to the head of the Local Government. This would necessitate the opinion of the Director of Industries being equivalent to that of a Secretary to Government.

There should be established an Imperial Department of Industries, separate and entirely distinct from the Department of Commerce. The functions of such a Department of Industries should be, in the main, to correlate the work of the Provincial Boards of Industries and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial, importance, e.g., transport.

The committee advocate the establishment of provincial laboratories to deal with local provincial questions, and of a Central Research Institution to co-ordinate the working of the provincial laboratories and to check their work."

The views which my committee now desire to submit are, save in one particular, namely the functions of provincial Boards of Industries, consistent with the recommendations previously made.

Of the three basic propositions stated in paragraph 1 of the Government of India's letter my committee agree in their approval of the first and second. They approve also of the first portion of the third proposition but they are

unable to agree that the staff necessary for the provincial and Imperial departments of Industries can be best obtained and most advantageously employed by the creation of organised services.

They endorse the opinion that whatever functions may be deputed to provincial Governments the Government of India will, in certain directions, not be able to divest themselves of responsibility and that certain industries, as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter, will always be matters of Imperial concern.

They desire, however, to emphasise the importance of the principle which has been recognised by Government that the actual development of industries must in the main be carried out by the local authorities, and generally they approve of the recommendations made in respect of provincial departments. In place of the suggested Imperial Industrial service a modified staff maintained at the Central Research Institution would provide the equipment necessary for the purpose of correlating the work of the provincial departments, and my committee consider that greater efficiency will be obtained by concentrating on the establishment of these provincial departments and that by leaving them to exploit their individual provinces a spirit of healthy rivalry will be engendered.

Provincial Department of Industries.—The determination of both administrative and technical staffs should rest entirely with the Local Governments, under the advice of the local Boards of Industries. The retention of scientific or industrial educational staffs for technical colleges and schools must depend on whether such educational institutions are to remain under the Department of Public Instruction, or to pass over to the department of Industries.

It will be necessary, in the opinion of my committee, to establish provincial staffs of Industrial and Scientific officers such as Industrial Engineers, Inspectors of Factories, Electric Inspectors, Boiler Inspectors and Technological Chemists for provincial laboratories. My committee would, however, urge that the number of permanent appointments should be restricted to the actual needs of each province and they would emphasise the importance of interchange by provinces or members of their industrial staffs, both administrative and technical, preferably by deputation.

Permanent provincial staffs would be supplemented by the employment of technical experts or Industrial advisers to report and advise on matters of special interest and importance. Such appointments would be of a temporary character and on such terms as would attract the best advice available. My committee attach the very highest value to the employment of expert advisers and they see no reason to apprehend that the recruitment of specialists would give rise to feelings of discontent among members of the permanent staff. They also believe that it would prove more economical to employ experts with the highest qualifications for particular work than to create a large number of appointments to a regular service. The needs of industrialists can only be met by specialists, and specialists cannot be obtained by the recruitment into an organised Government service of partly educated students on low salaries with the prospects of eventual promotion to higher appointments. The formation of Technological Institutes, Polytechnics and Research laboratories will give the earnest student the full opportunity of qualifying himself as a specialist and until he is so equipped, trained experts must be obtained on terms which will be sufficiently attractive.

My committee do not approve of the proposal to transfer Agricultural Engineering to the control of the Director of Industries as they feel that the majority of small power plants to be transferred would be needed in agricultural areas for agricultural purposes and that technical advice on the erection and running of such plants would best be afforded by the Agricultural Department.

As regards the creation of an Imperial Chemical Service my committee see even less justification for this than for an Imperial Industrial Service. Their recommendations on this point have already been quoted. They would like to see the establishment of provincial laboratories to deal with local provincial questions and of a Central Research Institution to co-ordinate the working of provincial laboratories and to check their work.

My committee are fully agreed as to the necessity for the creation of an agency for securing a full and free exchange of information and a correlation of results between the various provincial departments of Industries and provincial laboratories. This agency can be provided without an Imperial service whether of Industry or of Chemistry.

The recommendation made in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's letter to establish a central organisation in India for the purchase of Government stores is warmly endorsed and my committee desire to say that they attach great weight to this proposal as an extremely valuable means of developing the industries of the country. They also approve entirely of the proposal made for decentralisation by the establishment of provincial agencies for the purchase of stores and they emphasise the necessity for the appointment of an expert committee to examine the details of this proposal.

The establishment of provincial agencies for commercial and industrial intelligence is essential to the prompt dissemination to the public of reliable information collected by experts.

An Imperial Industrial Service.—In making the recommendation in their evidence before the Industrial Commission that there should be an Imperial department of Industries my committee did not contemplate the erection of the huge and complicated structure which is described in Chapter XXII of the Industrial Commission's report. They approve of the creation of an Imperial department of Industries in charge of a Member with a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council, but they cannot agree that it is necessary to establish a Board of three additional members each with separate charges and each equipped with a complete secretarial and clerical staff. What my committee did contemplate was a department to correlate the work of the provincial departments of Industries and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial, importance.

In conclusion, the views of my committee on the proposals as summarised in paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter, are:—

- (a) that provincial departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission, subject to the proviso that the provincial Board of Industries, or provincial Governments shall determine the staff;
 - (b) that the responsibilities of provincial departments of Industries should include—
 - (1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided on after consideration of the report of a special committee, and
 - (2) the collection and prompt publication of local commercial and industrial intelligence;
 - (c) that there is no justification for the establishment of all-India services, Industrial or Chemical, or for a common system of recruitment;
- Provincial departments of Industries should have absolute discretion to recruit their staffs, administrative and technical, on special terms, and to engage temporarily experts for the peculiar industrial necessities of the province;
- (d) that there should be machinery for the full exchange of information and the correlation of results by provincial departments of Industries to prevent overlapping of research or waste of effort or information; and
 - (e) that generally the relation between the Imperial and provincial departments should be as set forth in the committee's statement submitted to the Industrial Commission, i.e., that the functions of the Imperial department of Industries should be, in the main, to correlate the work of the provincial Boards of Industries and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial, importance.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries, Department, Allahabad, No. 6806, dated the 3rd March 1919.

With reference to your letter No. 174-XVIII-624, dated the 23rd January 1919, forwarding copy of the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, on the subject of the proposed establishment of an

Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries for the views of this Chamber I am directed to say as under:—

My committee are in hearty accord with the Industrial Commission on the principle that in future Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country, but are strongly opposed to the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries in which is proposed to be centralised the control and direction of the advocated policy. In this vast country every province has industrial problems which are peculiar to itself and to handle and solve which the Local Governments are naturally in a better position than the Central Government. In their letter the Government of India express themselves in agreement with the proposition that "for obvious reasons the actual execution of the policy must mainly be effected by authorities under the control of the Local Governments." That being so, it stands to reason that these Local Governments on whom will devolve the bulk of the work of industrial development must be left reasonable freedom of action and initiative and not be hampered by the necessity of constant reference to, and direction from, the Central authority. It is somewhat surprising that the Commission contemplating all the time the "utmost possible decentralisation"—*vide* paragraph 214, page 140 of their report—should make recommendations which run in a quite contrary direction. It is unnecessary here to discant on the evils of over-centralisation in the Government of this country which has so often been described as top-heavy. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy in their report on Constitutional Reforms fully recognise these evils and base their proposals on a policy of decentralisation. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission have, as already pointed out, quite the opposite tendency.

One of the reasons why the Commission would leave the control and direction in the hands of the Central authority is their anxiety to "secure the maintenance of a uniform industrial policy." Now the policy enunciated by the Commission is that of active participation of the State in the country's industrial development. The Government of India accept this basic principle. The actual work of development is in any case to rest with the Local Governments. The particular directions this development would take would vary with the varying needs and possibilities of the different provinces. What then is exactly meant by the "uniformity of policy" is not clearly understood; unless, of course, it be apprehended that without the strict supervision and tutelage of the Central authority the Local Governments would lapse into inactivity or be otherwise incapable of carrying on a vigorous industrial campaign. There appear to be no grounds for that apprehension. Past experience at any rate tells quite a different story. It was only a few years back that the useful activities of the Madras Department of Industries were summarily put an end to by the higher authorities. In these provinces the Local Government's proposals for a technological institute met with a similar fate. Now with the changed policy of the supreme Government matters will, no doubt, be different, but there are no reasons to suppose that the Local Governments will in any way be less anxious than the Government of India to make up for past indifference and inaction. Nor is there any justification for doubting the former's capacity to do so.

As regards the financial resources of the Provincial Governments these will be vastly improved under the new system of finance, which it may safely be assumed, will shortly be introduced. It is the Government of India who will then look to the provinces for the making up of its own revenue deficit. That leaves no force in the argument that the Provincial Governments will lack the requisite financial resources.

Now remains the question of inter-provincial problems, and military and other requirements of an Imperial nature. These, my committee agree, can rest only with an Imperial agency, but they submit that the existing Department of Commerce and Industry should be quite sufficient to deal with these questions.

My committee are, therefore, strongly of opinion that the idea of a new Imperial Department of Industries should be altogether abandoned and that industrial development should be entirely a provincial concern, for which the Local Governments, in their respective Departments of Industries, should be wholly responsible and in respect of which they should enjoy the greatest possible freedom of action and initiative. It is impossible to anticipate in what shape the Reform Scheme will emerge from the British Parliament,

but it seems abundantly clear that under the new régime the Local Governments would be more popular than the Central Government. That is another reason why my committee would have industrial development as wholly a provincial subject because of all matters in the administration of which the people of the land should be given the greatest voice, that of Industries stands foremost.

My committee are also strongly opposed to the creation of the various Imperial India services recommended. They fully associate themselves with the view that importation being necessary only recognised experts and specialists should be engaged on special terms and short contracts and on the express condition that the training of our own young men would form an important part of their work here. My committee repeat that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Provincial Governments. If the latter find the establishment of regular Industrial or Scientific services indispensable at any later stage let them organise the same. These will then be provincial and not Imperial services and under the control of the Government under which they will be serving. We have had enough of the anomaly of these Imperial services. Besides, the proposed services will be prohibitively expensive. My committee are, therefore, opposed to their creation on both administrative and financial grounds.

Extract from Proceedings of the Legislative Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915, dated Allahabad, the 24th January 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHINTAMANI moved the following resolution :—

"That this Council requests His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to represent to the Governor-General in Council and, through him to the Secretary of State for India in Council, its opinion that the development of industries should be a provincial subject with full liberty of action to Local Governments; that Government of India officers should only stand in the relation of advisers to Local Governments, which may freely consult them; and that the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission that an additional member for Industries should be appointed in the Governor-General's Executive Council, that an Indian Industries Board should be constituted, and that Imperial Indian Chemical, Industrial and other services should be organized, should not be accepted."

He said :—

"I take it that it is unnecessary for me to detain the Council with any statement of the supreme importance of the Industrial problem to India. The latest pronouncement upon the subject, leaving aside the report of the Indian Industries Commission itself, is to be found in several eloquent passages in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms that was recently published over the signatures of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. There Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford dwelt at length upon the political aspects of the economic question, and in one passage they remarked :—'But on all grounds a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for, not merely to give India economic stability; but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people, who desire to see her stand before the world as a well-poised, up-to-date country; in order to provide an outlet for the energies of her young men who are otherwise drawn exclusively to Government service or a few overstocked professions; in order that money now lying unproductive may be applied to the benefit of the whole community; and in order that the too speculative and literary tendencies of Indian thought may be bent to more practical ends and the people may be better qualified to shoulder the new responsibilities which the new constitution will lay upon them.' They then referred to the Industrial Commission and did not wish to anticipate discussion of the Commission's proposals, but they said :—'We may say that our own inquiry leads us to believe that there are many questions of importance waiting to be taken up by a new agency and sufficiently related to each

other to form the matter for a new administrative unit. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission themselves are highly important and far-reaching in character. The Commission definitely abandoned the idea that there could be any development of Indian industries worth the name except with a very active industrial policy by Government to back up private efforts. There are various circumstances that have combined to produce a situation in which the people unassisted by the Government do not find themselves able to go forward very quickly. Even in the materially advanced West, the theory that at one time found favour with a certain school of thinkers that the less the State did for industrial development the better, has been cast to the winds even by the best orthodox doctrinaires. It may be taken to be common ground that State activity for industrial development is essential, not merely unobjectionable and desirable, but very necessary; secondly, that there are circumstances in this country which render it doubly necessary that the State should pursue an active industrial policy. If this be so, the question arises: what is the administrative machinery? What is the system that will be best adapted to this new policy that has been followed? The Industrial Commission bestowed a great deal of attention upon this question. So much indeed, that one of the members, who wrote a dissenting minute, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, rather complained in that minute that too much importance was given to the question of administrative machinery. I desire, here, to pay my humble tribute to the Commission for the large number of recommendations of a substantive character which prove in various respects the necessity for the development of the existing policy or the inauguration of a new policy. But when I come to recommendations, which deal with this question of administrative machinery, I must take leave to part company with them. The Commission seemed to be obsessed with the idea that if any movement forward is to be at all possible, direction should be centered in the Government of India. The Commission proposed various important duties to be performed by provincial Governments and provincial departments of industries acting under provincial Governments; but ultimately, as they said of old, 'that all roads lead to Rome,' they seemed to think that nothing effective and nothing useful could be done unless the activity of every province led by some means to Delhi and Simla. I may be accused, Sir, perhaps, of irreverence, but such little knowledge of the methods and the results of the activities of Simla and Delhi as I can gather as a mere non-official looking at the temple from the outside, does not encourage me to believe that if this series of recommendations of the Commission are to be given effect to, the result will be such as we can congratulate ourselves upon. Confining ourselves for the present to these provinces, and to the proposals made by the Local Government from time to time with regard to industrial development, is it not a fact that our experience is altogether discouraging to the idea that any good can come from this constant reference to Simla and Delhi? Over eleven years ago one of Your Honour's predecessors held a conference at Naini Tal which arrived at very important conclusions, the foremost of which was the establishment of a Technological Institute at Cawnpore. Your Honour and the present Secretary to Government in the Industries department were both intimately associated with the Conference in 1907, and it is therefore superfluous for me to say anything by way of commendation of that particular recommendation of the Conference. But now that Your Honour has come back to these provinces after this distance of time in an exalted capacity, I think you have found that, so far as the most material of the recommendations of the Conference is concerned, you are where you were, and that the policy of the Government may best be illustrated by the couplet—'To promise, pause, propose, postpone, and end by letting things alone.' If the Local Government had had more financial resources placed at its disposal and also a reasonable amount of discretion and liberty of action given to it, I feel certain that the record of industrial activity of this Government in these eleven years would have been much more beneficial to the people of this province than it actually happens to be. Some time ago, Your Honour made a speech in Allahabad in the Mayo Hall in which you gave your own view of the Government of India, but possibly now that you happen to be at the head of the provincial Government, although you speak from a knowledge derived from the interior of the Government of India itself, there may be a disposition at Simla and Delhi to discount that opinion. But when an uncomplimentary opinion is expressed of the administrative system and administrative

machinery thereof by the Viceroy himself and the Secretary of State, that opinion can not be disposed of in the same manner. Now what do we find in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report with regard to the Government of India as it is at present? They say in paragraph 266:—

‘We think we have reason for saying that in some respects the machinery is no longer equal to the needs of the time. The normal work of the departments is heavy. The collective responsibility of the Government is weighty, especially in time of war. There is little time or energy left for those activities of a political nature which the new situation in the country demands. A legislative session of the Government of India imposes a serious strain upon the departments, and especially on the members in charge of them. They have not merely to carry on their heavy task of administration and to share in the discussion and decision of grave matters of policy, but they have to prepare themselves to meet a growing volume of criticism at meetings of the Legislative Council; and when, as has now happened, they are called upon in addition to deal with urgent and complex questions of constitutional reform, the burden becomes one that it is unreasonable to impose on so small and highly-worked a body of men.’

Later on they said:—‘We find the necessity for reforms admitted, principles agreed upon, and decision taken, and then long delays in giving effect to them. Difficulties are realized, enquiries are started, commissions report, and then there is a pause.’ ‘How does it happen that announcements are made that arouse expectations only to defeat them? We know that it is not from any intention of deluding the public. We suggest that it is because the wheels move too slowly for the times; the need for change is realized, but because an examination of details would take too long, promises are made in general terms, which on examination it becomes necessary so to qualify with reservations as to disappoint anticipations and even to lead to charges of breach of faith. We suspect that a root cause of some political discontents lies in such delays.’ ‘But the Government of India are in the worst case. In all important matters they have to consult Local Governments, and then to secure the approval of the Secretary of State.’ ‘References to the India Office are a second fruitful cause of delay.’ ‘A further cause contributing to delay is that the departments at headquarters are now overworked.’

‘Now there are two points that emerge from this. In the first place, that, owing to its very structure, delays are inevitable in the Government of India. Is that structure going to be materially modified, so that we may hope that in future that will not happen which has happened in the past? It may be said that the Industrial Commission recommend the appointment of a separate Member for Industries with its own Secretariat and all the paraphernalia incidental to it, and that therefore it may be reasonable to expect that there will not be the same cause for complaint for delays in future as there has been in the past. Sir, the Department of Commerce and Industry was established at the end of 1904; fourteen years have elapsed since then. Subsequently another department with a member in charge has been added to the same Government. Does experience encourage the belief that at Simla or Delhi or, mentioning a smaller thing, even in the provinces where the Secretariat establishments have been largely increased, an addition to the number of officers necessarily means a quickening of work? I do not think the Secretaries to the Government themselves will plead guilty to the charge, that because they are more in number now than they were formerly therefore they are in a position to dispose of work more quickly than before. The necessity of references to the India Office and the respective proposals made with regard to the future of Local Governments and the Government of India raise another question. What the fate of this reform scheme will be we do not know now. But assuming for the sake of argument that, whatever modifications are made, some reforms will be carried through both Houses of Parliament this year, and that there will be some alteration, some change, in the constitution of the Local Governments as well as in the Government of India, we shall still be left with this that the Government of India will be less popular and more bureaucratic than the Local Government will be. The Local Governments will have much greater need of acting in response to public opinion than the Government of India will have. If the subject of the development of industries is one in which the people are keenly interested, if it is a subject on the right solution of which the future of the country will depend to a

material extent, does it stand to reason that its control should rest with a Government which will be less responsible to public opinion than the Local Governments will be? I think not. This Legislative Council already expressed its opinion on this point in the month of August. It will be remembered that at the special meeting held to consider the Reform Scheme, a resolution was passed by a majority of this Council in favour of the subject of the industrial development being entirely provincial and also transferred, so that the delays incidental in making frequent references to Simla and Delhi may be avoided and further, that action may be taken in response to, and in sympathy with, the demands of public opinion. The stimulus that has been given to the development of Indian industries by the Department of Commerce and Industry during the last 14 years does not encourage in me, for one, the belief that the mere fact that the department will be multiplied by two and that there will be one Member for Commerce and another for Industries, more will be done than hitherto. The Industrial Commission have enumerated at length the responsible duties that should vest in the provincial Director of Industries. I will read that passage in order to show what an important part the provincial Directors will have to play and how illogical it is for these Directors that the Local Governments should not be in a position to give effect to their opinions. They say:—'Provincial Directors would have a wide range of responsibilities. They would advise and assist local industries of all kinds in technical matters and would in many cases give direct financial aid. They would control industrial and technical education. They would collect industrial and commercial information, and would be the advisers of their Local Governments in industrial and commercial matters. They would arrange for the local purchase and inspection of stores. They would have under them a staff including engineers, technological chemists, specialists in various industries, craftsmen, and technical and industrial teachers of various grades. The Deputy Directors would assist the Directors in most of these functions; and in particular would themselves inspect institutions for technical education, they would assist the smaller private industrial concerns and supervise the work of engineers and industrial specialists. They would also organize and administer the various forms of assistance to cottage industries. The special intelligence officers at Bombay and Calcutta would collect and supply commercial and industrial intelligence in these cities especially in respect of foreign trade.' These will be the duties that provincial Directors will have to perform. They will have to be much more important personages than they are at present, as the salaries that are proposed to be given to them will be much higher than at present. There will be quite an army of officers serving under them. The provincial Governments will be finding the funds that will be needed for them. While even at present the financial assistance which the Government of India has rendered to provincial Governments for industrial development has been exceedingly limited, it will be still more so in future, for the very reason that a new system of provincial finance will come into being. The Government of India will be simply living upon the charity of provincial Governments, among which Madras and these provinces will have to pay the largest bounty. The argument that provinces will not have the requisite financial resources cannot, therefore, hold good, nor can the argument that all provincial Governments will be incompetent to manage their affairs; for the provincial Government do manage even now much more important affairs and will continue to do so; and all the praises that are sung of the efficiency of the system are absolutely in vain if we are to be told that this policy of active industrial development requires constant supervision from the Government of India. The length to which the Commission went in this direction is shown by the fact that they want to send down Imperial inspectors even to visit the technological schools which will be under the control of the provincial Directors of Industries. Those who remember the memorandum that was laid before the Royal Commission on Decentralization in 1904 by Sir John Hewitt with regard to the manner in which these Imperial inspectors in general affect the activities of the Local Government, will have no difficulty in concluding that it is a perfectly absurd recommendation that officers of the Government of India should be sent down to inspect even the small technical schools that are maintained in the various provinces.

"The Commission also say that there should be an Indian Board of Industries, an Imperial industrial, an Imperial chemical, an Imperial botanical and God knows how many more Imperial other services. Now, Sir, no one

who closely studies the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms and also the Report of the Royal Commission on Public Services will have any difficulty in concluding that the entire tendency of the future will be to minimize, as far as possible, what are called these imperial services and to increase the number and the importance of provincial services controlled entirely by provincial Governments. Are we now to support a proposal that new imperial services should be brought into existence? The recommendations of the Industrial Commission on this point run directly counter to the whole tendency of the policy that has been enunciated in the Report on Constitutional Reforms. Where imperial service officers who are not entirely under the control of the Local Governments are appointed inconveniences arise from time to time to which reference was made in the memorandum of Sir John Hewett placed before the Decentralization Commission which I have already mentioned. I object altogether to this policy of bringing into existence new organized services for the purposes of industrial development and technical education. Informed opinion is against even the present Indian Educational Service. I have heard it said by several educational experts that the wisest policy would be for men to be appointed on occasion arose, specially qualified men, on terms arranged for in each case, so that no vested interests may grow up and the best available talent may be obtained in every case and from anywhere.

"Among the witnesses before the Industrial Commission was Mr. H. P. Gibbs, General Manager of the Tata Hydro and Electric Supply Company. His opinion is worth referring to.

He said :—' No man should be imported into India unless he is a recognized expert in his particular line. He too should be engaged on short term contracts and made to understand that he is being engaged and paid to teach our local men just as much as to introduce and carry on his work. The young man from abroad who is educated but inexperienced should not be brought to India and allowed to get his practice here.'

"Directly the contrary to this is the recommendation of the commission. They want that recruits for new Imperial services should be obtained at as early an age as possible. (They indicate 25 years.) They will be men who have received theoretical training in England and other countries; they will come here to pick up practical knowledge and they will spend several years in doing that. It will not be any part of their duty to bring up Indians themselves to be able to perform those duties. Japan has followed quite a different policy. She has sent her own sons abroad; she has imported experienced men for temporary periods and with a stipulation that they must teach the Japanese themselves. The result has been that indigenous experts have enormously increased in number and Japan is now able in the main to rely upon her own men for its own purpose. In our country a different policy has been followed. In department after department which requires any technical knowledge or skill we continue to be dependent upon imported agency very much to the same extent as before. Take the Agricultural department for one. There are agricultural colleges in India. How many men have been trained in these colleges who are considered by the Government competent to hold the higher posts in that department? Almost none. I apprehend that if the Commission's recommendations in regard to the organization of these new Imperial services are to be accepted, we shall have a corps of officers being continually imported from abroad and no adequate number of Indians competent to take charge of the work and help in the progress of the country. No doubt the Commission's recommendation was that recruitment should, as far as possible, be in India itself, but they proceed to add that at present it is out of the question and that therefore these services should be manned by men imported from abroad. It is a pious hope that in the space of a few years more Indians will be trained and that more Indians will step into the various departments of Government. Experience has belied such a hope, and I have no reason to think that in the future we shall fare better than we have in the past.

"My own idea is that the Commission having made excellent recommendations with regard to the financial aid that Government should render to industries and with regard to the provision of facilities for technical education, have gone altogether on the wrong track in showing distrust of the capacity of provincial Governments to organize their own departments and to carry on their own work and in suggesting the appointment of a member for Industries and the establishment of Imperial services with headquarters at Simla and Delhi to supervise the work that is done in the

provinces. Neither for financial reasons nor for administrative reasons can I reconcile myself to the wisdom of this policy. I think that much better results can be obtained if Provincial Governments are made wholly responsible for the development of industries and if they are allowed reasonable freedom of action with regard to the steps that should be taken in various directions. The only share of the Government of India in this direction should be where military requirements have to be met and where also arrangements have to be made for the purchase of stores in India in place of the purchases that are now made in England through the Stores Department of the India Office. It is quite possible to circumscribe the limits within which the activities of the Government of India are required, and if this is done, I am confident that it will be found that if the present Department of Commerce and Industry is maintained it will quite suffice to look after all that the Government of India need look after, if necessary, with an increased strength of the establishment under the Member for Commerce and Industry. Beyond that I will not go at all, and I am encouraged to think that I am not altogether wrong, not only because one of the members of the Commission, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has largely dissented from the recommendations of the Commission, although I am sorry to say that he has approved of the recommendations that there should be a separate Member for Industries, but also because Your Honour, with the large experience you have, expressed the opinion in a speech delivered at Cawnpore in the end of November last that you were rather alarmed by the recommendations of the Commission to centralize direction and control at Simla and Delhi. We have had experience of over-centralization during the *régime* of Lord Curzon. His successor came only to undo what his distinguished predecessor had done. For a time an effort was made at centralization; but the lesson had to be unlearned and larger powers had to be delegated to Local Governments. Why unlearn the lesson at this time of the day and restart a policy of centralization in respect of a subject in which the people are materially interested and in which it may be hoped more progress will be made if the direction is left to provincial Governments, reconstituted as we believe they will be in accordance with the proposals contained in the Reforms Scheme, than if they are to be centralized in Simla and Delhi.

"It has not been possible for me within the time at my disposal to make any detailed criticism of the reasons that the Commission have advanced for the particular recommendations which they have made, but I think I have not failed to show that the principles underlying their recommendations, namely, that control should be centralized at Delhi and Simla, is altogether wrong and calculated to diminish our hope for the future. In this connection and for the reasons I have stated above, I regret that the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu in their reports showed a distinct bias in favour of the proposal that there should be a Member for Industries in the Government of India. Whether that is so, because they have arrived at the conclusion that the present strength of the Executive Council of the Governor-General was inadequate, that altogether the executive staff of the Government was inadequate to cope with the work that came before them, or whether they arrived at the conclusion that there should be a Member for Industries, on the merits of the recommendation of the Industrial Commission, I cannot tell. In either event it is regrettable that they have shown a distinct bias in favour of a separate Member for Industries. I do hope that they have not hopelessly committed themselves to it, and they will be open to reason in the light of the public criticism that has been uttered?"

The Hon'ble MR CHATTARJEE said :—

"The various matters which the honourable mover of the resolution has discussed in the course of his eloquent speech are admittedly distinctly important and Your Honour recognizes that an opportunity should be given to the Council to ventilate these questions before a decision is arrived at either by the Local Government or by the Government of India. But these questions are at present under discussion between the Government of India and the Local Government, and it is not possible for the Local Government to express any opinion on them. The Government will therefore take no part in the debate, but the proceedings will be submitted to the Government of India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

No. 3726, dated Bombay Castle, the 10th April 1919.

From—P. J. MEAD, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to reply to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated December 7th, 1918, on the general proposals summarised in paragraph 9 of their letter under reference.

2. The Governor in Council is in substantial agreement with the general principles underlying these proposals and accepts the various suggestions set forth in these papers, subject to the following remarks.

3. I am to say that it is understood that the analogy between the proposed Imperial service and the Agricultural and Forest services now employed in Bombay will be complete as regards their employment under, and unfettered control by, this Government after recruitment, and that to this extent the original suggestions made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission as regards loans of expert staff for short periods to Local Governments and the retention of a large measure of control in the hands of the Central Government, should be modified. As regards the position of the Chief Chemist under the Government of India towards research work under this Government, the Governor in Council does not apprehend that there will be any cause for friction, as the purely advisory nature of this officer's functions is clearly set forth in paragraph 126 of the Industrial Commission's report, and he cordially welcomes the valuable assistance which will thus be made available. As regards the power of control to be exercised by the Central Government in respect of industries which fall within the categories laid down in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter, the Governor in Council recognises that there may arise rare occasions on which restrictions may have to be imposed on the Local Government's activities in the general interests of India, but subject to this reservation and to such modified limitations as may ultimately be retained for all departments of Local Governments *vis-à-vis* the Central Government, this Government should be free to carry out any measures which may seem to them calculated to promote and assist industries within their administrative limits. Further, the Governor in Council would gravely deprecate any insistence upon the Central Government's sanction before proceeding with any scheme. The Governor in Council considers that a free interchange of information between the Central and Local Governments is of the greatest importance for the effective prosecution of research and experiments throughout India, and agrees that the Central Government should be kept fully informed of any important activities within provincial limits. I am to suggest that this procedure provides adequate opportunity for control by the Central Government in the rare cases when such control may be necessary, and gives such freedom of action as is essential for the prompt despatch of business. On this understanding, I am to say the Governor in Council accepts the principle of control by the Central Government in exceptional circumstances and in the general interests of India. At the same time, the Governor in Council recognises, I am to say, that research experiments and demonstrations undertaken within this Presidency may have to be supplemented by further research and experiments, either within or without the Presidency, in the general interest of India, and while conceding the right of the Central Government to carry out such supplementary work wherever it may seem most desirable, the Governor in Council trusts that any work of special importance to this Presidency will be located in or close to this Government's laboratories or demonstration factories, with a view to afford provincial workers the fullest measure of assistance. The question whether such supplementary workers should remain under the control and in the pay of the Central Government, or be lent for short periods to this Government, is one that may be decided in each case on its merits.

4. The Governor in Council recognises the advantages, and accepts the general principle of Imperial services, but until it is definitely decided which posts will be reserved for these Imperial services and what officers are suitable for absorption into these services, the Governor in Council considers that this Government should not be precluded from recruiting men to fill existing or proposed posts which are considered necessary for the Department of Industries in this Presidency. He is, however, of opinion that some further consideration will be required before deciding how far it will

be desirable to staff educational posts, especially in Arts Colleges, from these services, rather than from the Indian Educational Service, as at present. It is possible, I am to point out, that departmental and collegiate discipline may suffer by too facile prospects of more congenial and remunerative employment in other branches of so wide a service, and there may be a tendency for the members of such a service to fail to identify themselves with their Department or College in all the activities demanded from them. A member of a College staff has other duties besides instruction in this particular subject, and the staff is often only adequate if all members work willingly in the common interests of the College. The Governor in Council would prefer to proceed tentatively in the first instance and while maintaining recruitment for these educational posts with the Educational Department as at present would so adjust the recruitment for the Imperial Scientific Services of the Industries Department as to make it possible to meet a call from the Educational Department for the services of a limited number of the men engaged.

5. In this connection, the Governor in Council would emphasise the paramount necessity for the recognition of the Educational Department's complete control over officers working in their Department, whether they belong to the Imperial Department of Industries or not. The point is emphasised because the proposal has been made to utilise the spare time of science lecturers in certain institutions under the Educational department for research work on behalf of the local Department of Industries, and has been tentatively accepted subject to certain conditions. So long as the Educational Department decides what proportion of a lecturer's time be devoted to industrial work and it is clearly understood that for disciplinary purposes the Principal's authority over his staff remains unaffected the Governor in Council is of opinion that such opportunities of research, to be arranged between the two departments, may be productive of useful results.

6. The Governor in Council cordially welcomes the proposal for the purchase of Government stores in India. The actual distribution of the work of purchasing and passing such stores between the Imperial and Local Government can well await the report of the expert committee suggested, but it is obvious that any Local Government must depend largely at the outset on the advice and assistance of the central organization, and in the later stages also the business sense of Bombay, which will be well represented on the local Director's Advisory Committee, may be trusted to rely on the best expert advice available, whether local or central, and to buy in the cheapest market with due regard to the quality of the goods.

7. The proposals set forth in the Industrial Commission's Report for the collection and utilisation of commercial intelligence also commend themselves, I am to say, to the Governor in Council. The present understanding between the local Department of Industries and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and the Trade Commissioners is that the main function of the Director-General is to foster the export trade while the Trade Commissioner pays special attention to India's requirements which can be met from the British Empire, and the Director of Industries concentrates on the possibilities of increasing local manufacture. Each officer or department must have, however, a general grasp of the situation, and the Governor in Council considers that while the above may continue to be accepted as a definition of their main fields of activity, the scheme devised by the Commission will be well calculated to give each officer or department the necessary perspective and to provide the commercial and industrial public with the information which will serve their interests best.

8. To sum up the above conclusions, I am to express the view that—

- (a) the Provincial Department of Industries should be created for Bombay on the above lines;
- (b) the purchase of stores in India should be accepted in principle and worked out in detail with the help of a committee of experts and the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should be organised on the lines suggested;
- (c) the principles of expert criticism and Imperial recruitment on the lines explained in paragraph 3 above, should be accepted, leaving the question of absorption of present or proposed provincial staff into such Imperial services to later consideration;

- (d) the Imperial control should be limited to such financial and other checks as are finally accepted for all departments of a Provincial Government and to special cases of paramount importance to India as a whole, to be dealt with on their merits as they arise.

No. 792, dated Ootacamund, the 28th April 1919.

From—The Hon'ble MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

IN reply to Mr. Ley's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, regarding the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries, I am directed to enclose a copy of Mr. Innes' letter No. G. C.-295, dated 20th January 1919, in which the various aspects of these proposals are fully discussed. The Government have had the advantage of a conference with Mr. C. E. Low who has cleared up certain doubts which were entertained by the Local Government as to the attitude or intentions of the Government of India as regards certain of the proposals under consideration.

2. In the letter under reply reference is made particularly to the proposals contained in Chapter XXI of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission on the Provincial Departments of Industries and an expression of the views of the Governor in Council is invited on certain proposals which are summarised in paragraph 9. This summary does not cover all the points referred to in Chapter XXI of the report, but it appears from paragraph 10 of the letter under reply that the Government of India do not at present require the Local Government to enter into a discussion of proposals not included in paragraph 9 of Mr. Ley's letter.

3. Subject to these limitations and to the remarks that follow, the Governor in Council accepts generally the recommendations of the Commission for the future development of the Provincial Department of Industries in this Presidency.

4. The Government understand from Mr. Low that questions relating to the powers and functions of the proposed Provincial Board of Industries will be left for decision to the provincial administrations with reference to local conditions.

5. The Governor in Council also presumes with reference to paragraph 312 of the Industrial Commission's report that the relations of the Director of Industries with the Local Government being a purely domestic matter will be left to the discretion of the Local Governments concerned.

6. As regards the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Industries for the local purchase of Government stores, I am to state that the Madras Government are in general agreement with the recommendations of the Commission in paragraphs 197—198 of their report including the proposal that there should be a stores branch in each Provincial Department of Industries. They would, however, suggest that the stores branches should be established in business centres and run on business lines; the Governor in Council also hopes that he will be given an opportunity of examining the recommendations of the special committee referred to in paragraph 9 (b) (1) of the letter under reply before orders are passed on it.

7. With reference to the responsibility of the Provincial Departments of Industries for the collection of local, commercial and industrial intelligence, I am to state that, as pointed out by Mr. Innes in paragraph 28 of his letter, the practical effect of the proposals contained in Chapter XI of the report appears to be that certain statistics which have hitherto been collected, published and commented on mainly by the Board of Revenue, should in future be dealt with by the Department of Industries. These proposals will require detailed examination; but the Governor in Council agrees that the principles on which they are based are sound.

8. In paragraph 406 of the Industrial Commission's report it is proposed that the responsibilities of the Provincial Departments of Industries should include the control of technical and industrial education and the control of the staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity, Factory and Boiler Acts and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for

mining leases and prospecting licences. As these items are not referred to in paragraph 9 of the letter under reply, and as it is clear from paragraph 10 that the Government of India do not require remarks on technical and industrial education the Madras Government reserve their remarks on these matters in detail and confine themselves to the statement that they are in general agreement with the proposals that Provincial Department of Industries should have these responsibilities.

9. The next question on which the views of the Local Government are invited is what arrangement is most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed Indian Industrial and Chemical Services in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism of wider question of research, with the control which the Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their own staffs on local problems.

10. The Governor in Council recognises that some provincial administrations would be unable individually to offer adequate attractions and suitable careers to the many specialists required to carry out the policy recommended by the Commission, and that from this point of view it is desirable to pool the limited provincial requirements in the matter of staff in order that men with the necessary qualifications may be attracted to the provincial departments at the least possible cost to the State.

11. The Governor in Council understands from Mr. Low that the Indian Chemical and Industrial Services will be similar in constitution to other Indian services such as the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Forest Service. It is also understood that the period for which officers of these services will be placed at the disposal of the Local Government will not, as a matter of practice, be limited to five years, but that they will as a general rule be placed practically at the permanent disposal of the Local Government as is the case with the members of other services, though they would be liable to transfer to other provinces or to service in the Imperial Department. In dealing with the Chemical Service in paragraph 305 of the report, the Industrial Commission suggest that the Imperial Government would be concerned with questions of the promotion and distribution of the staff. The Governor in Council presumes that so long as the services of any member of the Industrial or Chemical Service are placed at the disposal of the Local Government, his promotion and posting will be left to the discretion of that Government. Subject to these remarks the Madras Government would accept the proposals for the creation of Indian Industrial and Chemical Services and for the placing of members of those services under the orders of Local Governments so as to provide the superior staff required for the Provincial Departments of Industries as well as for the Imperial Department of Industries.

12. In order to provide central criticism on wider questions of research the Governor in Council recognises the desirability of the establishment of Imperial research institutes. If, however, officers in Imperial research institutes are given higher pay than the corresponding officers of provincial institutes, the difference in pay should be substantial and should be justified by an increase in responsibilities, so that the officer employed in an Imperial institute may be qualified to advise as to the work done in provincial research institutes if necessary. In this connection I am to invite the attention of the Government of India to the importance of making an equitable distribution of the proposed Imperial research institutes among the several provinces. In deciding the number and location of Imperial institutes, regard should be had to the essential differences between conditions in Southern India and those which obtain in the north. For example, a single specialised research institute for the group of subjects relating to oil-seeds would not meet the requirements of India as a whole, and if it were decided to establish such an institute in Northern India it is probable that another Imperial institute would have to be established for research in connection with tropical oil-seeds in Southern India. Moreover the usefulness of a research institute to an industry varies inversely with the distance of the institute from the locality in which the industry is established. Mr. Low explained that the question of allocating the research institutes was intentionally left vague by the Commission as they considered it to be a matter that should be considered by a small expert committee. I am to commend these remarks to the notice of the Government of India when the question is under final consideration.

13. As regards the recommendation in paragraph 312* of the Commission's report that Directors of Industries should ultimately be selected from the Indian Industrial Service, I am to say that the Madras Government are in general agreement with the Commission's recommendations, but consider that, if no officer of the Indian Industrial Service serving in the province is considered by the Local Government to be suitable for the appointment of Director, the Local Government should have complete liberty of choice in making the appointment after considering the qualifications of any officer of the service employed elsewhere who may be recommended to them.

14. As regards relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments the Governor in Council would observe in the first place that the proposals for the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries and for the development of certain industries by the Imperial Department are open to the objection that they will create a tendency towards centralization, and that there will be considerable danger that the industries of one province will be developed by the Imperial Department with money contributed by another province. There was a natural apprehension on the part of the Madras Government that this tendency towards centralization would become more marked in the course of time and might result in the loss of initiative on the part of the Provincial Governments. It was, however, explained by Mr. Low that the Provincial Governments will be given a free hand in the initiation of industrial experiments, provided always that these experiments are not likely to be prejudicial to the interests of India as a whole and that the Provincial Governments will be competent to enter on a course of action even against the advice of the Government of India, provided that the entertainment of the necessary expert staff is within their powers of sanction. In the light of these explanations the Governor in Council would accept the view that it is desirable to entrust to the Imperial Department of Industries the development of certain industries on the lines indicated in paragraph 2 of the letter under reply.

15. It would appear from the official summary of the report that the Commission proposes to lay on the Imperial Department of Industries the responsibility for the "industrial policy of Government and the inauguration and carrying out of a *uniform programme* of industrial development throughout the country." The functions of the Imperial Government as set out in paragraph 214 of the Commission's report include a duty to "watch over provincial administrations in order to secure the maintenance of a *uniform industrial policy*." The expression "*uniform programme*" is somewhat vague and suggests considerable interference with the programmes of Provincial Governments. The Madras Government, however, understand that the expression need not necessarily be interpreted as indicating any intention on the part of the Commission that the Imperial Department should interfere otherwise than by suggestion and advice in matters within the competence of the Local Government. Mr. Low has informed this Government that the Commission's intention was merely to ensure that one Provincial Government should not lag behind the others in industrial development, and that if one link in a chain was lacking the Government of India might endeavour to persuade the Provincial Government concerned to supply the link or, failing local enterprise, the deficiency might be supplied by the Imperial Department. In view of this explanation, the Governor in Council accepts the proposals of the Commission in this respect.

16. In paragraph 179 of the report the Commission suggests that arrangements should be made for the provision of specialist officers of the Imperial Department of Industries to visit industrial and technical educational institutions and to advise the Local Government regarding the correct methods of imparting such education. While the Governor in Council would welcome such inspection and advice by specialists, he agrees with Mr. Innes that the provincial inspectors of industrial schools should not be replaced by these visiting specialists. The staff under the control of Local Government should be maintained not only for purposes of inspection of industrial and technical schools but also for the submission of detailed proposals in connection with the management of existing schools and the opening of new schools. The Provincial Director of Industries should have at hand a staff capable of advising him on educational matters and of working out details in connection with new institutions without reference to the Imperial Department of Industries.

17. * The functions of the Imperial Department in respect of the work carried out by Provincial Departments of Industries should be mainly advisory. The Imperial research institutes should be so staffed and equipped that the work done in them will be of a higher quality than that which can ordinarily be done in a provincial research institute. The Imperial Department may also, in the opinion of the Madras Government, control the development of certain selected industries for special reasons and, where necessary, take up, in the interests of India as a whole, industrial work which is not taken up by the Provincial Government concerned.

No. G. C.-295, dated the 20th January 1919.

From—C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.

I HAVE the honour to reply to Government's memorandum No. 1293-I.—18-3, dated the 21st December 1918, in which I am directed to report on the proposals of the Indian Industrial Commission specified in paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918. The points on which my opinion is asked are the following:—

- (a) whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created, or developed, on the lines suggested by the Commission;
- (b) whether the responsibilities of these departments should include —
 - (1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and
 - (2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence;
- (c) what arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed Indian services, industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems; and
- (d) what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments.

2. *General remarks.*—Before dealing with these specific questions, I venture to offer a few general remarks on what is undoubtedly the most prominent feature of the administrative proposals made in the Industrial Commission's report. At the Conference held on the 23rd and 25th November Sir Thomas Holland pointed out that in its report the Commission had been careful to avoid the word "centralization," and claimed that the centralization to which reference was made at the Conference was essentially a centralization of advisory functions, executive and administrative functions being decentralized to Local Governments. I do not think that it is necessary to argue the point. It must be clear to any one who reads the report carefully that throughout it is centralizing in tendency, and though the Commission claims that its scheme is "in general accord with the administrative changes" proposed in the Reforms Scheme, and though in paragraph 360 of the Reform Report the Viceroy and the Secretary of State certainly give the proposals of the Commission a preliminary benediction, I confess that I do not think that it is possible to square the proposals of the Commission with the second of the four formulæ laid down in paragraphs 188—191 of the Reform Report. It may be admitted that industrial reform is essentially complementary to political reform, but it is equally evident that we have two antagonistic forces at work. The Commission is concerned solely with India's industrial deficiencies, and deliberately it has set itself to devise the most efficient way of remedying those deficiencies. The Reform Scheme, on the other hand, of set purpose, is prepared to sacrifice efficiency to other and wider considerations. Hence the one scheme hinges on centralization and efficiency, the other on decentralization even at the expense of efficiency. Ultimately, therefore, the decision depends on the view taken regarding India's industrial position. If the Commission is right in holding that India's backwardness in industrial development is so serious

as to involve political, economic and even national danger, it is justified in asking Local Governments to agree, in the interests of efficiency, to a period of centralized control.

3. Clearly, if it were possible, it would be preferable to leave it to each Local Government to work out its own industrial salvation. India is a continent rather than a country. It is nearly, if not quite, as large as Europe and it contains upwards of 300 millions of people. The provinces into which it is divided differ widely from one another in the matter of climate, physical characteristics and resources, and whether the test of area or population be applied, the major provinces correspond rather to the larger than the smaller nations of Europe. *Prima facie*, it seems absurd to endeavour to direct the industrial development of a country of this size and of these varying characteristics from Simla and Delhi, or to prescribe a "uniform programme." The more reasonable course would be for the Government of India to confine itself to the encouragement of such industries as are essential from the point of view of national safety or are of more than provincial importance, and with these reservations to leave it to Local Governments to work out their own problems with their own staff in their own way. There might be inequalities between the different provinces. Some might be more progressive than others, others again might be actually apathetic. But in some at least there would be real live development especially if Local Governments were free from the paralysing necessity of seeking sanction before they made a new appointment or took a new step. Further there is our own narrow Madras point of view. To put it bluntly, Madras is going to pay the piper, but the Government of India is going to call the tune. From paragraph 206 of the Reform Report, I see that nearly one-third of the gross provincial contributions to the Government of India is to be levied from Madras. On the other hand, industrially the future lies mainly with Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, and there is a considerable danger that Bengal industries will be developed with Madras money.

4. This is one side of the case. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Commission was appointed to "examine and report upon the possibilities of the further industrial development in India," and it is not surprising that they have considered the question from the point of view of India as a whole. Their examination has shown that India is lamentably deficient not only in certain essential materials but also in the production of certain essential articles. Avowedly their object is to make India self-contained industrially in men as well as materials. Several schemes for industrial reorganization were placed before them. Deliberately they chose the scheme which, in their opinion, was the one most likely to permit of an early start and a rapid advance. It is a compromise necessitated by the conditions of the problem, and though it is not as an ideal scheme, more is not claimed than that it offers the most hopeful line of immediate progress, and that provided that there is co-operation between the Imperial and Local Governments, there is no reason why it should not work well. I am quoting from Sir Thomas Holland's Convocation speech. On political, national and every other ground, the need for the development of Indian industries by Indians is urgent. In the circumstances of India, Government must abandon its *Laissez-faire* policy and must play an active part in this development. But it cannot do so "unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice." These are the two premises on which the proposals in the Report are based. If they are granted, Sir Thomas Holland has claimed that the rest of the Report in its main outlines follows automatically. It is largely a question of funds. For though they are large, the provinces are poor. The net surplus in each province, if the proposals of the Reforms Report are accepted, will approximately be as below:—

Province.	Surplus in lakhs of rupees.
Madras	63
Bombay	13
Bengal	10
United Provinces	48
Punjab	32
Burma	21
Bihar and Orissa	6
Central Provinces	5

These surpluses do not leave much margin for additional large scale expenditure on industrial development, and it is clear that most Provincial Governments could not afford to employ all the specialists which will be required if Government is properly to play the part marked out for it. Madras might be able to have reasonably good services, but what about Bengal or Bombay? Industries, moreover, so act and react upon one another that from the point of view of Indian development, it would be a mistake to treat the provinces as water-tight compartments. The problem must be treated as a whole. Sulphuric acid is an excellent instance. Sir Thomas Holland once said that the measure of country's industrial development was to be found in its consumption of sulphuric acid which is merely another way of saying that many industries depend for their existence on cheap sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid is now made from imported sulphur by more than one firm in India, but it is doubtful whether so long as the sulphur must be imported from Sicily or Japan the acid can ever be produced sufficiently cheap to render economically possible many of the other industries dependent on its use. Consequently steps have been taken by the Indian Munitions Board to encourage the establishment of zinc-smelting works. The zinc ores obtainable in Burma contain large quantities of sulphur, and one of the processes in the works will be the recovery of the sulphur in the form of sulphuric acid. This is an excellent example of good results accruing from a wide view of industrial deficiencies and resources taken by a central authority. A deficiency which hampers progress throughout India is noted. A survey is made of the resources of the country. The necessary raw material is found in Burma. It is decided that it should be worked up in Calcutta where coal is cheap, and in this way the deficiency is in a fair way to be remedied. Similar instances might be multiplied (paragraphs 73—83 and 320 of the Report), and it is clear that there is need for the "wider outlook" of an Imperial Department. Already the Indian Munitions Board has shown how much can be done by a central authority, and to all intents and purposes it is merely proposed to carry on the Indian Munitions Board under another name.

5. Personally, therefore, having regard to the considerations mentioned above, particularly to the general poverty of the country and to the dangers, political and economic, inherent in its present industrial backwardness, I think that the Commission was justified in its treatment of the subject. If any rapid change for the better is to be made in the development of Indian industries, it is necessary to think Imperially instead of provincially, to consider the problem as a whole and to pool the limited resources available in order that they may be used to the best advantage of India. If these views are accepted, the need for an Imperial Department of Industries requires no further argument. It will initiate the main lines of policy and in matters of lesser importance will co-ordinate the work in the different provinces. At the same time, the stage should be purely transitional, and as in political reform so in industries the goal should be the largest possible measure of decentralization to Local Governments at the earliest possible date.

6. So far I have endeavoured to deal with the Report on its broadest aspect. It is now necessary to go further and examine in detail the proposals made by the Commission for the administrative machinery required to carry out the policy of the Report. They propose as already mentioned the creation of Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, and I propose to take up first the question raised by the Government of India as to the relations between these departments. This question also involves the consideration of the proposals of the Commission in respect of the industrial and chemical services.

7. *The Imperial Department of Industries.*—The proposed Imperial Department of Industries, as I have already pointed out, is practically the Indian Munitions Board under another name. It will consist of a Board of three members with a President who will be a member of Viceroy's Council and who will have power to overrule his colleagues. The Department will be charged "with the direction and co-ordination of the general industrial policy of the country and the proper performance of certain functions of high national importance." It will deal with the following subjects and departments:—

- (1) Geology and minerals (including the geological survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act).
- (2) Salt.

- (3) Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
- (4) Stationery and Printing.
- (5) Inventions and Designs.
- (6) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.
- (7) The supply of stores and the administration of the Stores Department.
- (8) The Indian Factories Act.
- (9) The general encouragement of industries including the grant of assistance or concessions to industrialists in cases of more than provincial importance.
- (10) Advice to Local Governments regarding the improvement of industries and the conduct of industrial and technical education.
- (11) The administration of the various Acts relating to steam-boilers.
- (12) Electricity.
- (13) Ordnance Factories.
- (14) Inspection of Ordnance Stores.
- (15) General direction and application of chemical research and the control of the proposed Chemical Service.
- (16) Imperial factories for research or demonstration. Most of these functions require no comment. The Department of Industries will merely take over functions now belonging to other departments of the Government of India, and in respect of these functions there will presumably be no change in the relations between the Government of India and the Government of Madras. Instances are Nos 1, 2 (which presumably refers only to the department of Northern India Salt Revenue), 4, 5, 12 and 14. As regards the various Acts mentioned (Nos. 3, 8, 11 and 12), similarly I presume that no change will be made. The Government of India will lay down principles and policies and will amend the Acts where necessary, but the local application of the Acts will be left to Local Governments. No. 6 (the collection and distribution of commercial intelligence) and No. 7 (the Stores Department) are dealt with, as directed, separately.

8. *Its general control of industrial policy.*—There remain, however, certain functions proposed for the Imperial Department which are more open to controversy. From the official summary of the Report, it appears that the Commission proposes to lay on the Imperial Department the responsibility for "the industrial policy of Government and the inauguration and carrying out of a uniform programme of industrial development throughout the country." It is, of course, the function of the Government of India to prescribe general principles and to lay down broad lines of policy, and after reading the Report, I do not think that the "uniform programme" of development referred to mean more than that the Government of India will be expected—

- (1) to take certain steps which will remove some of the most glaring deficiencies of India's industrial position;
- (2) to initiate certain lines of scientific research;
- (3) to initiate certain surveys of great economic importance such as the coal survey (paragraph 94) and the hydrographic survey (paragraph 99);
- (4) to adopt certain large measures which are likely to be of great benefit to Indian industries in general, as for instance, the arrangements proposed for the purchase of Government stores; and
- (5) generally to lay down the principles on which Local Governments may suitably assist the development of local industries.

In other words I do not think that the above phrase need necessarily be interpreted as indicating any intention on the part of the Commission that the Imperial Department should interfere otherwise than by suggestion and advice in matters within the competence of Local Governments. Much, however, depends on what the powers of the Local Governments will be in the future especially in regard to the creation of new appointments and to expenditure on new schemes, and how those powers are likely to be affected

by the Commission's proposals in respect of the services. I will refer to this point later.

9. *Its functions in regard to the development of Industries.*—Nor do I see much difficulty in the division of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Departments as regards the direct encouragement of industries. Their respective spheres are fairly easily defined (*vide* paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter and paragraph 320 of the Report), though naturally there may be doubtful cases on the border line. Generally speaking, the Government of India will deal with the development of "key" industries, i.e., industries which are vital for purposes of national defence or are an essential link in a whole chain of other industries. All other industries will be left to the care of the provincial departments and Local Governments concerned. The Imperial and Provincial Departments will naturally be in the closest touch, and there is no danger of overlapping or confusion. There may be cases when the Local Government wishes to encourage an industry in its province which the Government of India has already taken up. Such cases will be decided on their merits. It may be that the Local Government will decide that the industry in question is of such local importance that it should be encouraged in the Madras Presidency even though arrangements may already have been made to foster it in some other province, and if so, the Local Government's decision, which will be passed after consideration of any arguments which the Government of India may bring to bear, will naturally be final. Similarly, there may be purely local industries which the Local Government may wish to encourage. The Imperial Department will be consulted (since the whole scheme presupposes close co-operation between the Imperial and Provincial Departments) and may disagree either as to the necessity of helping the industry or as to the method of encouragement proposed. Full weight will of course be given to the views of the Government of India, but the decision will rest with the Local Government. The only centralization should be centralization of advisory functions. The Government of India may legitimately ask to be consulted, but it should not force its views on the Local Government. This I believe to be the intention of the Report. At any rate we ought to insist on this interpretation. There is no danger of wild cat schemes being taken up against the advice of the Government of India. There are too many checks. In the first place, a Local Government which disregards the advice of the Imperial Department will incur a considerable responsibility. Secondly, there is the proposed Board of Industries, to say nothing of the Standing Committee proposed in the Reforms Report (paragraph 232). As a matter of fact, if, as I suppose is probable, the Department of Industries is a transferred subject under the Reform Scheme, I regard the advisory functions of the Imperial Department as a valuable safeguard, and I think that it should be a recognized principle that in all schemes of industrial development, the Imperial Department should be freely consulted, provided that the ultimate decision rests with the Local Government.

10. *Scientific research.*—Scientific research, which is perhaps the most hopeful method of encouraging the development of industries, is sufficiently important to be dealt with separately. It opens up of course the whole question of the organization proposed for scientific research, but this question will be dealt with below. For the moment all that it is necessary to say is that the Commission contemplates Imperial Scientific Services in general and in particular an Imperial Chemical Service, the junior members of which will be lent to Local Governments. At the head of this Chemical Service will be a Chief Chemist, and each branch will be supervised by a Deputy Chief Chemist. The functions of these high officers will be to exercise the necessary critical check over the research work of junior officers wherever they may be at work, to prevent overlapping, to correlate the results of scientific research all over India and to arrange for the publication of those results in an authoritative all-India journal. Parenthetically I may remark that I consider that the danger of overlapping may be pressed too far. India is such a big country that there is no reason why the same problem should not be investigated in different parts of it, and personally I should object to the Madras Department of Industries being warned off some particular problem, which may be of great importance to local industries merely because the investigation of that problem has already been taken up in some other province. The Commissioner's insistence on the danger of overlapping of research however has reference, I imagine, mainly to the existing state of affairs when the number of scientific

officers available is ludicrously out of proportion to problems which require investigation and when it is necessary to make the best possible use of our very limited resources in respect of scientific advice.

11. *Imperial Research Institutes.*—What I am chiefly concerned with now is the actual division of scientific research work between the Imperial and Provincial Departments. It was suggested to the Commission by some witnesses that all branches of scientific research should be grouped in a single institute (paragraph 128), but after referring to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Commission was "definitely of opinion that its value to the industries of India is reduced by its distance from the places in which they are carried on". Consequently, the Commission very properly declined to contemplate "chemical research for all India in a single institute" (paragraph 129). From paragraph 126 it is clear that the Commission contemplates research by scientific officers lent to Provincial Departments and research naturally implies laboratory equipment. But the Commission also proposes the establishment of specialised Imperial research laboratories (paragraph 130). Incidental references are made to the necessity of research on certain metallurgical and chemical problems at Sakchi (paragraph 130), on tanning (Appendix D, paragraph 11) and on vegetable oils (paragraph 114), but it is suggested that the location of these Imperial research institutes as well as the selection of the groups of subjects should be settled by expert opinion obtained through the medium of the Committees proposed for the purpose of working out the organization of the scientific services (paragraphs 130 and 123). The proposals are a little vague. It may be that the Commission proposes to establish Imperial research institutes only for certain specialised subjects which, though extremely important for Indian industries generally, are only of indirect interest to most Local Governments. The institute proposed for metallurgical problems at Sakchi is a case in point, and if this is the intention, there is nothing to be said. But it is apparently the view of the Committee that Imperial research institutes should be established for such groups of subjects as tanning, tan stuffs and tannin extracts, and oils and fats in which of course nearly all Local Governments are directly interested, and the Commission appears to contemplate an organization of small provincial institutes dealing with research on these subjects and working in close touch with a large, well-equipped central research institute. It is unfair of course to criticize this proposal in the light of the past experience of the Agricultural Department in respect of Pusa or the Forest Department in respect of Dehra Dun. *Ex hypothesi*, the provincial departments will have their own staff of technical and scientific officers, *ex hypothesi* the Chief and Deputy Chief Chemists will exist for the purpose of co-ordinating and correlating research all over India, *ex hypothesi* there will be an all-India journal which will be an authoritative record of research all over India, and it may be admitted that the local Departments of Industries will be in a far better position than they have been hitherto to make use of and apply the results of research work done in the Imperial research institutes. On the other hand, provincial jealousies will inevitably be roused when the question comes to be settled where these Central Research Institutes are to be placed. The principle is laid down (paragraph 130) that the institutes should be established in industrial centres in order that the staff may maintain close relations with industrialists and industrial work and that their investigations may be vitalised by the constant presentation of fresh problems of practical interest. Applying these principles, the Tanning Research Institute would probably be established at Cawnpore or Calcutta and the Oils and Fats Institute in Calcutta, Bombay or again Cawnpore. Neither institute will be established, it may be assumed, in Madras though Madras has more tanneries and is probably richer in oil seeds than any other province. The result must be that provinces which have the good fortune to be selected as the site for one of these specialised Research Institutes will have a great advantage over other provinces. It is well known that Mysore derives incomparably more benefit from the Indian Institute of Science than any other province, and the Commission itself admits that the value of a research institute to industries varies directly with its distance from the industrial centre. The ideal plan of course is for each province to have its own research institute for the problems in which it is interested, especially as in a country so large and with such varied physical and climatic characteristics as India, the problems to be investigated differ naturally from province to province. But probably the answer will be that

for financial reasons this solution is not possible, and that it is better to concentrate Imperial funds on the establishment of a few really well-equipped and adequately staffed institutes than to fritter away those funds in subsidizing a number of comparatively weak provincial institutes. Most scientists, I think, would take this view, and it may also be admitted that these large institutes offer considerable advantages in the way of training up Indians in research. From the all-India point of view the organization contemplated by the Commission of small provincial research institutes working in close touch with one large central institute is probably right, but if this view is taken, two points should, I think, be pressed on the Government of India. In the first place, efforts should be made to distribute the proposed Imperial Research Institutes fairly among the provinces. For instance, if the Metallurgical Institute is established at Sakchi, which though not in Bengal is close to Calcutta, and if Cawnpore is selected as the site for the Tanning Research Institute, then the Oils and Fats Institute should be established in Bombay or Madras. Secondly, in deciding as to the number and location of these institutes regard should be had to the fact that conditions in tropical Madras differ essentially from those in the North. A single specialised research institute for the group of subjects based on oil seeds, therefore, would not satisfy the requirements of India, and if it is decided to establish such an institute in Northern India, it should be considered whether another Imperial Institute should not be established for research on the tropical oil seeds of South India. It may be taken for granted of course that the mere fact that an Imperial Institute has been established for research on one group of subjects will not operate as a bar to a Local Government establishing its own provincial Research Institute for the same group of subjects.

12. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—It will be seen from paragraph 7 above that the tenth function of the Imperial Department is to advise Local Governments regarding the conduct of industrial and technical education, and from paragraphs 179 and 363 of the Report it appears that this advice is to be tendered through the medium of "thoroughly qualified visiting experts". It is pointed out that separate experts are required for metal-working, textile and wood-working schools, and that no one Local Government would be able to find full-time employment for all these men. It is, therefore, suggested that the ordinary inspection should be done by the Director of Industries and his superior staff, and that the schools should periodically be inspected by itinerant Imperial experts. Apparently it is not contemplated (paragraph 319) that the provincial departments should include the appointment of an Inspector of Industrial Schools, and the suggestion seems to be that this officer should be abolished, and that his place should be taken by itinerant experts. I cannot work up any enthusiasm for this proposal. One of the members of the Indian Industries Board will deal with industrial and technical education (paragraph 325) and will be a touring officer. His advice ought to be invaluable to a Provincial Director of Industries. But I do not agree that the Provincial Inspector of Industrial Schools can adequately be replaced by visiting experts. The value of Mr. Fyfe to me is not merely that he inspects all schools but that he relieves me of a great deal of routine work connected with the Trades School and the working of the Grant-in-aid Code and the Educational Rules. He is always at hand for purposes of consultation on questions of policy and on proposals to open new schools, and I can send him out at any time to inspect any particular school or to make local inquiries into applications for recognition of new schools. I should have no control over the visiting experts and could not use them for any of the above purposes. Nor would their advice be much good except on purely technical questions. They would have no knowledge of school management. I am not in favour of the proposal. As regards weaving schools, it is unnecessary as far as Madras goes. We shall have our own weaving expert. As regards wood-working schools, it is similarly unnecessary. Mr. Fyfe, our present Inspector of Schools, is an expert wood-worker. And as regards metal-working schools, if in the Industrial Service we have no expert metal-worker, at any rate *ex hypothesi* under the Commission's proposals the headmaster or superintendent of Government metal-working schools will be an expert at his job, and I should prefer to use him for the purpose of inspecting, on the technical side, other metal-working schools.

13. *The Services.*—So far in dealing with the relations between the Imperial and Provincial departments, I have proceeded on three assumptions. I have assumed—

- (i) that the powers of Local Governments both in creating new appointments and in sanctioning new schemes involving expenditure will be greatly increased;
- (ii) that the functions of the Imperial Department *vis-à-vis* the Provincial Departments of Industries will be mainly advisory, and
- (iii) that in the case of a difference of opinion regarding a matter within the power of a Local Government, the advice of the Government of India will be treated with great respect, but in the last resort the decision will rest with the Local Government.

But new schemes or new lines of research may require special officers to deal with them. These officers when recruited will presumably belong to the proposed Imperial Industrial Service or the proposed Indian Chemical Service, and the fact that these services are both to be Imperial services may operate as a serious check on the independence in industrial matters of the Local Governments. The proposals of the Commission in regard to these services are the most difficult part of the report.

14. *Imperial Industrial Service.*—The organization of the Provincial Departments of Industries contemplated by the Commission will include a Director and Deputy Director of Industries, Industrial Engineers, Principals and Professors of Technical Colleges, Inspectors of Factories, Boiler Inspectors and Electrical Inspectors. Similarly, the Imperial Department will require controlling and senior officers for the various departments mentioned in paragraph 320 of the Report. The range of functions will be very wide, and the Commission is of opinion that the best way of overcoming this difficulty will be to train up men in an Imperial Service. Ultimately, it is proposed, the service should be recruited from Indians trained as Mechanical Engineers in this country, and a time-scale of pay rising to Rs. 1,500 per mensem is suggested. The recruitment of the service is to be effected by a committee working under carefully prescribed rules, but the report is silent as to the authority which will promote and distribute the staff. I gather, however, that as in the Indian Chemical Service, the Imperial Department will promote and distribute the staff.

15. *The Indian Chemical Service.*—The proposals in regard to the Indian Chemical Service are much the same. The service will be organized into three groups—(a) agricultural, (b) organic and (c) mineral. Each group will be under the “supervision” of a Deputy Chief Chemist, and the whole service will be controlled “for scientific purposes” by a Chief Chemist. Members of the service will be “lent” to Local Governments normally limited to five years, and the recruitment, distribution and promotion of the staff will be the function of the Government of India. It is proposed to appoint an expert committee to formulate proposals for the organization of the service and its terms of employment.

16. These proposals were fully discussed at the conference with Sir Thomas Holland, and it is not necessary to go over the ground again. I note in passing that I do not suppose that it is the intention of the Commission that the Government of India should post officers to different provinces as Directors of Industries. It is true that ultimately it is suggested that these officers should be recruited from the industrial service and that that service will be an Imperial service. But a Director of Industries will not be like a Postmaster-General or a Collector of Sea Customs. He will be engaged in duties in which Local Governments are vitally interested, and he may even be an *ex-officio* Secretary to Government. No Local Government could possibly agree to such an officer being appointed by the Government of India, and I take it that the intention is merely (1) that the appointment should ordinarily be filled from the Industrial service and (2) that if no officer of that service serving in the province is considered suitable, the Local Government should consult the Government of India, and while reserving to itself complete liberty of choice, should consider the claims of any officer recommended by the Government of India. At any rate, in my opinion, this is as far as any Local Government can reasonably be expected to go.

17. Even apart from the fact that the services will be controlled by the Government of India in the matter of distribution and recruitment, the

mere constitution of these services on an Imperial basis is clearly a centralising measure. As a matter of fact, it will alter fundamentally the relations between the Local Governments and the Industries Department of the Government of India. Local Governments, I believe, are empowered under the Civil Account Code to create permanent appointments (other than those ordinarily held by gazetted civil officers recruited in England), provided that the remuneration of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 800 per mensem, and they have larger powers in the creation of temporary appointments. These powers moreover, I believe, will shortly be enlarged. But if the Industrial and Chemical services are constituted Imperial services, obviously the Local Governments must surrender these powers. I imagine that a Local Government could not, even temporarily, increase the cadre of a strictly Imperial service. If, therefore, we wished to recruit an additional Industrial Engineer and if we had a suitable Indian for the appointment, we could neither create the appointment nor appoint the Indian. The sanction of the Government of India would be required for the new appointment, and all we could do would be to apply to the Government of India for a man. I have no doubt that the Government of India would readily agree both to the new appointment and to the selection of the man we wanted. But the fact remains that the effect of the proposal to create Imperial services does alter for the worse the position of local Governments vis-à-vis the Industries department of the Government of India. That department's functions will not be essentially advisory except in certain matters expressly reserved to itself. Through its control of the services, it can intervene effectively even in matters which ordinarily would be entirely within the competence of the Local Government.

18. This appears to me to be the main objection to the proposal. For the rest, it is merely a question of balancing advantages and disadvantages. Personally as regards the Indian Chemical Service, I would be prepared to waive even the above objection, and I think the advantages of the Commission's proposal distinctly outweigh the disadvantages. The dangers are that if we get a good man in Madras, he will be caught up aloft just when he is beginning to make himself really useful, and that our scientific officers, unless they are of mere average ability, will be mere birds of passage always hankering to get back to service directly under the Government of India. Nor do I think that any useful purpose would be served by stipulating, as I thought of suggesting, that special allowances should not be given to officers serving in Imperial Research Institutes and that such officers should not be given high sounding titles. Officers of the Indian Chemical Service will look for promotion to the Imperial Department. In Imperial Research Institutes they will come directly under the eye of the Imperial Department, and to the keen scientist, apart from all other considerations, the attraction of working in large well-equipped research institutes will of itself prove irresistible. These institutes therefore inevitably, and from a broad point of view quite rightly, will attract the best men. But I do not see how these disadvantages can be avoided if we admit the Commission's main premise that, in these days of specialization, no Local Government could possibly afford to employ all the chemists and specialists it is likely to require. In my opinion we must accept this proposition, and if we do so, obviously it is the governing factor in the case. The Government of India must have its own staff of chemists and specialists. *Ex hypothesi* that staff will be larger than any that a Local Government can afford to employ. Further, it will work in larger and better-equipped research institutes. For these reasons alone, it seems to me that we must join in with the Government of India. It would never do to have in India a large Imperial Chemical Service *plus* a number of small separate provincial services. The latter would be overshadowed. Our officers, besides being expensive to recruit, would never be happy. They would always be scheming for appointments in the larger service with its greater opportunities and its more spacious prospects. If we refused to let them go, there would be discontent and restlessness, and further, without as far as I can see any compensating advantages, we should have all the disadvantages, inseparable from small isolated services. These disadvantages are very serious. I have not the faintest idea, for instance, what we should do if Doctor Marsden fell ill and had to take leave just after starting his dyeing school, and Mr. Nayudu at the Leather Trade School has been in a position to intimidate us just because of the impossibility of replacing him. Difficulties of this kind are unavoidable in the case of isolated specialist

appointments, and my conclusion is that it is better to accept the inevitable and adhere to the proposed Indian Chemical Service. But whether Government accept this view or whether they prefer to have their own separate staff of chemists, I am much in favour of the proposals in paragraph 126 of the report. The Chief Chemist and Deputy Chief Chemists proposed are likely to be most useful in maintaining professional standards, in subjecting local research to a continuous critical check, and in preventing Provincial Chemists from embarking on infructuous lines of work. I agree also that an authoritative chemical journal for all India is most desirable. Whatever method of organization be adopted, therefore, I think that Government should welcome these features of the report, and it should be noted that it is doubtful whether these appointments can be justified unless the proposals of the Commission for an Indian Chemical Service are adopted in their entirety.

19. The case for an Imperial Industrial Service is very similar. It is unquestionable that the aim and object should be to train up Indians for the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, and it must be admitted that the best way to obtain a continuous supply of adequately trained Indians is to offer a definite career in a regularly constituted service. It is also clear that if we have a service at all it must be an Imperial service, for the various appointments in the Provincial Department could not appropriately be filled from the limited cadre of that department. For instance, the proposal to include factory and boiler inspectors in the service can be justified only on the assumption that these appointments will be held for limited periods by junior officers. In Madras it is not necessary to pay officers of this type on a scale rising to Rs. 1,500 per mensem (paragraph 334). It is possibly doubtful whether all the different appointments required for the items of work specified in paragraph 330 of the report can usefully be combined in a single service or filled by a uniform system of recruitment. But it is true that the majority of the officers of the service will require engineering experience, and on the whole I consider that it is best to have a single Imperial service. For one thing, if the Chemical service is an Imperial service, the members of the Industrial service will claim the same status, and for another I think that the disadvantages inherent in a small isolated service are greater than those of centralization. On the whole therefore I think that the idea of an Imperial Industrial Service may be accepted on the understanding that the Local Government will be consulted before any officer is removed from or transferred to its province. The question is not a pressing one, for it will be a long time before arrangements are made for the adequate training of Mechanical Engineers in India, and in the meantime I presume that the service will continue to be recruited by the system of judicious opportunism, the Government of India acting as a sort of central exchange in the matter of appointments.

20. *The Provincial Department of Industries.*—In Madras it is not necessary to argue the general question whether the Department of Industries should be developed. The Government of Madras has always shown the way to other Local Governments and the Government of India in its industrial policy, and the Commission has paid us the compliment of basing its recommendations very largely on the policy hitherto followed in Madras. Nor do I think it necessary (nor indeed proper) to offer any remarks at this stage on the points raised in paragraphs 311 and 313 of the report regarding the qualifications and pay of the Director of Industries. The questions requiring immediate consideration are:—

- (i) the functions of the department,
- (ii) in particular the proposal that agricultural engineering should be transferred back to the Department of Industries;
- (iii) the proposal to establish a Board of Industries; and
- (iv) the suggestions of the Commission as regards the relations between the Director of Industries and Government.

It must be obvious that much could be written on each of these questions, but as I have particularly been asked to submit my views at a very early date and as I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Low will be visiting Madras next month to discuss controversial points with Government, I think that it will be sufficient if I merely indicate my opinion and give very briefly the reasons on which it is based.

21. *Its Functions.*—The ideas of the Commission regarding the main heads of work of the Department of Industries are explained in paragraph 306

of the report. (2) calls for no remark at this stage. In (b) the most important proposals relate to the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial information and to work connected with Government stores. These proposals will be dealt with separately.

22. *Industrial and Technical Education.*—(c) is important as it raises the controversial question whether industrial and technical education should be controlled by the Department of Industries or the Department of Public Instruction. The Industrial Conference of 1908 defined industrial instruction as "instruction in the performance of definite operations not necessarily involving the teaching of general principles but only of their application" and stated that the object of technical education was to train students to apply theoretical principles to practical purposes. It recommended that the control of both industrial instruction and technical education should rest with the Department of Industries, but eventually a compromise was effected. It was decided (G. O. No. 1625-Revenue, dated 18th June 1909):—

- (i) that the School of Arts and the Reformatory School should be retained under the control of the Department of Public Instruction;
- (ii) that schools where the education was purely of a commercial character should remain under the Education Department, and
- (iii) that in the case of schools where the instruction was purely intellectual or commercial and partly manual or technical, the principle should be followed that if the training was predominantly intellectual or commercial, the school should remain under the Educational Department, whereas if it was predominantly manual or technical, it should be transferred to the Department of Industries.

As the result of these orders certain schools were made over to the Department of Industries, and the orders have worked quite well. Every now and then a doubtful case has arisen, but the Director of Public Instruction and I have never had any difficulty in coming to a decision. The general effect is that I look after industrial education and as regards technical education (apart from the Engineering College) there is not any. Separate arrangements are proposed for colleges (paragraph 178), and in regard to industrial and technical education, it is evident from Chapter X of the report that the Commission contemplates chiefly handicraft schools and the provision of facilities for training artisans, foremen and mechanical engineers. In the handicraft schools the main object will be the imparting of manipulative skill. In the training of artisans, foremen and mechanical engineers the training will consist partly of workshop training and partly of class instruction. The intensity of the class instruction will naturally vary with the class of student under instruction, but in all these cases stress is laid on the prime necessity of workshop training. The training of craftsmen, artisans and foremen clearly, I consider, should rest with the Department of Industries, and I think myself that the same remark applies to the training of mechanical engineers. The Director of Public Instruction should of course be consulted as regards the class instruction, but the Director of Industries is more likely to be able to arrange for the workshop training. In many ways he will be brought into close touch with the owners of workshops, and his department will be better equipped for the supervision of the workshop training. Further, the provision of proper technical education is one of the first conditions of industrial development in India, and the Director of Industries necessarily will be far more interested in the subject than the Director of Public Instruction. I think therefore that Government may accept generally the proposition that as proposed by the Commission in paragraph 177, the control of Technical and Industrial education should vest in the Department of Industries. Government of course will reserve the right of deciding whether particular schools should be controlled by the Education or Industries Department such as Reformatory Schools and the School of Arts.

23. *Administration of Factory, Boiler and Electricity Acts.*—The fourth section of the department's work is the control of the staff employed in the local administration of the Factory, Boiler and Electricity Acts and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and Mining rules. It seems unnecessary to discuss these proposals as far as they relate to the administration of the Factory and Boiler Acts. They are obviously proper, and the mineral wealth of a country is

such an important factor in industrial development that every one will agree, I think, that the Director of Industries should be consulted to the extent suggested by the Commission. The control of the staff engaged in the local administration of the Electricity Act is a more doubtful question. But personally I agree with the Commission for the reasons given in paragraphs 228 and 229 of the report. The Department of Industries exists for the purposes of helping existing industries as well as of fostering new ones and is likely to view the questions that come up from the right point of view.

24. *Agricultural Engineering*.—It will be seen from paragraph 307 of the report that the Commission strongly urges the retransfer of the Pumping and Boring Department to the Department of Industries. This is an important question which Government will no doubt desire to have separately discussed. I note however that I am strongly in favour of the Commission's proposal. The reasons for the transfer to the Agricultural Department are stated in Mr. Chadwick's letter printed in G. O. No. 523-Revenue, dated the 7th March 1916. I am not prepared to deny that there was strength in the case presented by Mr. Chadwick to Government. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Mr. Chadwick based his case largely on the assumption that he would be able to secure an Agricultural Engineer who at once was a highly skilled Mechanical Engineer and possessed expert knowledge of agriculture under Indian conditions. In point of fact he secured a man who occupied, I believe, a comparatively subordinate position in the Drainage Department of the Mudras Corporation. Nor do I admit that this was a mere accident. Isolated posts offering no prospects of advancement are always difficult to fill, and even if Mr. Chadwick had secured the type of man he wanted, there would have been perpetual difficulty in replacing him when he went on leave or retired. In my view, an officer must be trained for a job of this kind, a large Mechanical Engineering Department offers the best training ground and a wider field of selection and further overcomes the difficulty of isolation and want of prospects. At any rate the fact remains that now that the Agricultural Department has got its way and has its own Agricultural Engineer, I do not believe that applications for borings or for installations are disposed of with greater promptitude or with greater attention to agricultural conditions than in the days when the Pumping and Boring Department was a branch of the Department of Industries. On the other hand, the present system has led to grave administrative inconveniences. Instead of one large self-contained service, we have two weak services. Both suffer from the inevitable disabilities of small services—want of prospects, discontent and restlessness, and inadequate supervision. Further as G. O. No. 1275, dated 3rd May 1917, shows, it is difficult precisely to define the limits of the activities of two departments, and there are overlapping and duplication of staff. This is particularly the case in the working of the compounding system. Mr. Stuart has his staff of supervisors and mechanics engaged in inspecting oil-engines driving pumps. I have my staff of supervisors and mechanics engaged in inspecting oil-engines driving rice hullers and cotton gins. The work is identical—either staff could do the other's work. I entirely agree that it is most important that the Agricultural Department should be consulted before pumps are installed. At present, I suppose, that applications are first considered by the Circle Officer of the Agricultural Department, and then forwarded with his remarks to the Agricultural Engineer. The only difference would be that the applications would be forwarded to an Industrial Engineer. There would be no loss of time, and in all essentials the procedure would be precisely the same. I entirely agree again that there is scope for most useful work in adapting modern agricultural machinery to Indian conditions. The question inevitably will become more and more important as prices rise and wages go up, and I entirely agree that it is sufficiently important to demand the full time of a highly-skilled engineer working in the closest possible touch with the Agricultural Department. But if it be granted that the Department of Industries is to be developed into the highly skilled technical department contemplated by the commission, obviously the Agricultural Engineer instead of being an isolated officer attached to the Agricultural Department should be one of the Industrial Engineers of the Department of Industries who, if they make good, will have the prospect of promotion to high administrative posts. I cannot see that there would be any difficulty in arranging for one or more of these Industrial Engineers to work in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture. One of the most important recommendations of the Commission

is that the Department of Industries should be equipped to deal with power plants and machines of all kinds, and it is particularly important in Madras where the trend of industrial development undoubtedly lies in the direction of the supersession of hand labour by small power installations. The present system of splitting up the work which is primarily engineering work between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Industries is open to the administrative objections I have pointed out, and if the system is continued, the development of the Department of Industries on its natural lines will be stunted and hampered. One large Department independent of the Public Works Department for its staff, offering in itself reasonable prospects of promotion and linked up intimately with other similar departments in India is obviously preferable to two small Departments, and I am strongly of opinion that the Commission's recommendations should be accepted.

25. *The Proposed Board of Industries.*—This question is discussed in paragraphs 308 and 309 of the report. Public opinion is in favour of some sort of board, and for this reason alone I think that we must have a board. Government moreover are already committed to this course, and the only reason why we have not got a board now is that I have been preoccupied with Munitions work. For this reason I consider that the only practical question now is what sort of board we should have. I should prefer a mere advisory board and I do not agree that it would be difficult to get responsible and competent men to sit on such a board. But the mere fact that the Commission has expressed an authoritative opinion in favour of a board which must be consulted on certain specified subjects and whose advice cannot be disregarded without a reference to the Local Government makes it difficult merely to appoint an advisory board. I consider that we should ascertain from the Director of Industries, United Provinces, the precise functions laid down for the Board of Industries in that province, and that for the present Government should merely express its willingness to consider the appointment of a similar Board in Madras.

26. *Relations of the Director of Industries with the Local Government.*—In paragraph 312 of the report, the Commission proposes that the Director of Industries should *ex-officio* be a Secretary to Government for commercial and industrial subjects. This is a question on which every one naturally will have his own views, and I doubt if Government will want my opinion. Personally I think that the balance of advantage is against the suggestion. In my opinion, the head of a department should put his departmental point of view. Government naturally will attach due weight to that point of view, but in arriving at its decision must take other and wider considerations into account. This I imagine is the justification for the system under which Secretaries and Under-Secretaries criticize proposals of the Board of Revenue. The objection might perhaps be waived in view of the advantage of short circuiting work and bringing the Director of Industries into closer touch with his member, but there are other practical points to be considered. The Director of Industries will not be in the same office as the Secretariat, he is a touring officer, and he does not and should not accompany Government to the Hills. Again in time he will probably be a technical man recruited from the Industrial Service and technical men, whatever their other virtues, are not always skilled in the technique of Secretariat work.

27. *Local Purchase of Government Stores.*—Chapter XII of the report may be consulted. It is certain that the best way of encouraging Indian industries is to buy from the manufacturing firms. My experience is that European business concerns in this country are apathetic in this matter. They have always been in the habit of importing what they want from the United Kingdom and they are very ignorant of the manufacturing resources of India. It is not always their fault. It is no use, for instance, for them to offer for sale Punjab cutlery; their customers will have Sheffield cutlery; and it may be taken as certain that for many years to come they will go on importing their requirements from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom moreover is a very different place from what it was five years ago. Its workshops have been modernised, old machinery has been ruthlessly scrapped, and the country is far better equipped for an aggressive foreign trade. It is going to be a difficult business, therefore, to keep Indian industries alive, and it is absolutely essential that Government should take up a strong line in the matter of the local purchase of Government stores. A considerable amount of experience has already been gained in this direction by the Indian Munitions Board; and I see no reason why the system

followed by the Indian Munitions Board should not be improved and developed. Centralization is unavoidable. Orders must be bulked if only to get the advantage of buying wholesale and it is bad policy artificially to foster provincial industries by buying inferior articles at a higher price when better articles can be obtained at a lower price elsewhere in India. There need be no fear that local industries will be neglected, specially if a branch of the Central Stores Department is included in the local department of industries. The Provincial Director can be trusted to fight for his own local industries. I have no exact idea of the volume of the annual indents of the different departments in Madras, but it is probably quite large enough to justify the establishment of a stores branch of the Department of Industries. But at present it is not necessary to go into details. Government, I think, may safely agree to the principle of the Commission's proposals, subject to the remark that it should be given an opportunity of criticizing the recommendations of the small expert committee suggested in paragraph 196 of the report.

28. *Commercial and Industrial Intelligence.*—The practical effect of the proposals contained in Chapter XI of the report appears to be that certain statistics which have hitherto, I think, been collected, published and commented on mainly by the Board of Revenue should in future be dealt with by the Department of Industries. Among such statistics may be mentioned those relating to railborne trade, minerals, road and river traffic, production, employment and prices of articles of industrial importance. These proposals will require detailed examination. For the present all that it seems necessary to say is that the report contemplates a more or less expert Department of Industries advising Government on all matters concerning commerce and industries and that if Government accept this view, it seems to follow that the department should collaborate with the Director of Commercial and Industrial Intelligence in compiling and commenting on information relating to industries and trade. The principle of the proposal seems right.

29. I have another reference from Government (No. 796-1-18-1, dated 22nd November 1918) on the subject of this report. I do not think, however, that any special reply to it is necessary, and I propose to examine the report in detail and to address Government separately on the various recommendations made.

No. 1621-Ag. (Revenue), dated Peshawar, the 1st May 1919. •

From—The HON'BLE SIR GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I HAVE the honour to refer to Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, letter No. 589-D., dated 7th December 1918, relating to the Industrial Commission's report and asking for an expression of my views on certain general proposals for the establishment of Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries.

2. As has already been brought to notice in connection with the enquiry of the Industrial Commission, industrial organization in this province to all intents and purposes is non-existent. Any commercial importance which can be claimed by the frontier districts is due now, as it has been in the past, to the fact that the ancient trade routes from Afghanistan and some of the Central Asian marts lie across them. The life of the great majority of the inhabitants is pastoral and agricultural, though there is no considerable surplus of agricultural products; capital and skilled labour are alike wanting; there are no industrial centres; with the exception of Peshawar there are no towns of importance. Only three privately owned factories (two cotton ginning and one cotton ginning and pressing) and one joint-stock industrial company are working and the operations of the latter in the province are limited to the extraction of a little coal dust in the Hazara district. The development of the natural resources of the North-West Frontier Province in respect of timber and minerals is, of course, a matter meriting the closest attention, but from paragraph 10 of the Government of India letter it is understood that this need not be discussed in relation to the proposal to establish a provincial department of industries.

3. In view of the above facts and the narrow scope of the industrial interests and the immediate industrial possibilities of the province, the creation of a provincial department cannot be considered and it does not seem of advantage, therefore, to discuss the connected questions with regard to the responsibilities of such a department, the recruitment of officers, the correlation of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, etc. It can only be said that this province must certainly depend on the Government of India for such experts as may be required for the development of organized industries or for the investigation of its resources in raw materials. A well-equipped central organization, such as is referred to in paragraph 4 of the letter under reply is, therefore, the only arrangement which will meet the needs of the North-West Frontier Province.

4. In considering the practical administrative measures which may be taken for the development of the industries of the province with due regard to its circumstances and the resources of the Administration I have, however, had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Low, who visited the province last January and fully discussed the question. The conclusions which were reached as the result of this discussion were that attention might be directed advantageously by this Administration to the improvement of indigenous industries and that an industrial school might be established in Peshawar with a subsidiary organization for teaching village artisans improved methods and the use of modern tools at their homes. It was also decided that an officer might be appointed for the control of industrial and agricultural work in the province who would supervise the school working under a qualified headmaster and the demonstration parties visiting villages. With regard to the industrial school it was agreed that the Central Provinces Government might be addressed and asked, if possible, to allow the Headmaster of the Nagpur school of the Handicrafts to visit this province and work out proposals for a similar scheme. I have since ascertained that as Mr. Cove, the Headmaster of the Nagpur School, is taking 9 months' leave he cannot be spared to visit Peshawar, but I trust that on his return it may be found practicable for the visit to be arranged. With respect to the appointment of an officer for the control of industrial and agricultural work it must be explained that at present the only officer available in this province for the purpose is the Revenue Commissioner, whose other duties preclude his detailed supervision of industrial education and development. Mr. Low was of opinion that on general grounds the linking of industrial and agricultural work under a single officer is a mistake, yet, in the peculiar circumstances of the North-West Frontier Province, he considered that such a scheme might work very well. He thought that an officer of the type at present working as deputy directors of agriculture in other provinces might be suitable for the above purpose. A man of this class, who had a fair knowledge of mechanical engineering and had had some experience, would be competent to supervise the working of a school of handicraft under a skilled headmaster and of peripatetic parties for demonstrating weaving, carpentry, etc., in the villages, while he would, of course, be fully able to control agricultural work. The appointment of this officer will be considered when the Industrial School is started.

No. 2050-Com., dated Calcutta, the 3rd May 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. PAYNE, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to reply to your letter No. 58d-D., dated the 8th December 1918, regarding the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

2. The Government of India lay emphasis on the vital importance of the development of the industries of this country, and while postulating that certain large questions must be handled by the Central Government, they admit that industrial development will mainly be the concern of the Local Governments. They therefore invite the opinion of the Governor in Council on the proposals made in Chapter XXI of the report of the Commission. Of these the following are more particularly mentioned in your letter under reply :—

- (i) The creation of an Imperial Industrial Service mainly composed of men who have been trained as mechanical engineers.

- (ii) The creation of a similar Imperial Chemical Service.
- (iii) The creation of a central organization for the purchase of stores under the Central Government, which will be supplemented by provincial agencies working under the Local Governments. It is suggested that the actual distribution of the organization between the Central and Local Governments should be left to a small committee to be appointed later.
- (iv) The acceptance by the Local Governments of the responsibility for the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

The Government of India enquire whether these proposals commend themselves to the Governor in Council. They also raise the general questions of (a) the use that can be made of the experts who are to be recruited for the Imperial Service, (b) the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, (c) the status of the expert officers already employed in Government service, and (d) the method and terms of recruitment of those who will be required for the new departments, though this point is reserved for subsequent discussion. It is announced that the Government of India contemplate the creation of a central department, which will consult this Government later with regard to the details of the proposals now made.

3. The recommendations of the Commission as to the organization required to initiate and carry on the policy advocated by them are contained in Chapters XXI and XXII of their report. Chapter XXII deals with the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries, the duties of which are defined in paragraphs 322 and 324. The Department will consist of a Member in charge, who will be assisted by an Indian Industries Board of three ordinary members, of which he will be the President. The usual Secretariat staff, including a Financial Adviser, will be attached to the Department, which will be located at the headquarters of the Government of India. The immediate recruitment of an Imperial Industrial Service to perform the functions enumerated in paragraph 330, and the immediate appointment of provincial Directors and Deputy Directors with subordinate staffs lent from the Imperial Service, are also proposed. Officers of the Industrial Service on recruitment will usually be assigned to a particular province, as in the case of other Indian Services, and will then come under the control of the Local Government. An officer so allotted would apparently serve out his full time in the province to which he is originally posted, unless transferred, for special reasons, by the Government of India. Apart from experts on particular subjects the rate of salary suggested for the mechanical engineer class is Rs. 450 monthly while on probation, and thereafter Rs. 500 rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,500. It is, however, recognised that, at first, individual selection for particular posts will be necessary until the normal recruitment for the Imperial Service takes effect.

4. Chapter XXI deals with the organization of the provincial departments, and it is on this that the opinion of this Government is more particularly invited. Briefly, the object aimed at is to bring under the new department all the existing commercial and industrial activities of Government, and to provide it with a staff that will be adequately equipped in scientific, technical and business knowledge, the administrative experience required being in the first instance furnished by the Director himself. Gradually the experts recruited for the Imperial Service will become trained in administration, and eventually the provincial Directors will be appointed from the ranks of that service. The proposals made for the organisation of the new department are as follows:—

- (i) The control of technical and industrial education will be the concern of the Local Governments, except for two central institutions maintained by the Central Department for high grade engineering, and for metallurgy and mineral technology respectively.
- (ii) The existing organisation of the Agricultural and Forest services and the Geological Survey will not be disturbed.
- (iii) The department will be entrusted with the collection and distribution of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

- (iv) The department will also take over the local administration of the Electric, Factories and Boilers Acts, and will advise Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for mining and prospecting leases.
- (v) The Co-operative Credit Department will be brought under the provincial Member in charge of Industries. This proposal is presumably open to further examination in the light of the decision as to transferred and reserved subjects under the Reforms Scheme.

5. In addition to the transfer of these activities to the new department, the Provincial Director will assume responsibility for the new work summarised in paragraphs 306 and 331. In order to enable him to deal with this the following staff is suggested. The Provincial Director will be a Secretary to Government and will be advised by an Advisory Board, of which he would be Chairman, comprising from six to twelve members, mainly non-official, who would have power to co-opt others and to appoint sub-committees. It is also suggested that local district committees should be constituted which would be in close touch with the Director and the Advisory Board. It is stated that the Provincial Director should at first be preferably an industrial or businessman, but that ultimately he will be promoted by selection from the Imperial Service. The salary suggested is Rs. 2,500—3,000, though at first a higher salary may have to be paid. He will have under him, in addition to the existing staff to be taken over, a Deputy Director on a salary of Rs. 1,000—1,500, three industrial engineers on salaries of Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,000, and a Commercial Intelligence Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,500. Chemists, for whom a salary of Rs. 300—500 is suggested, will be appointed when necessary, but ordinarily the chemical work, which will be mainly of an analytical character, will be done by the professors in technical colleges and schools, who will act as experts and consultants in their special subjects. In addition the department will have under it a certain number of Circle Officers with territorial charges throughout the province. These will be men with engineering qualifications, who will be appointed locally on salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700. A senior ministerial officer will be in charge of the office of the Director on a salary of Rs. 500. Ultimately, the staff of the provincial department will be as stated in paragraph 319, and detailed estimates of the expenditure are given in statements I and II of Chapter XXIII.

6. The Governor-General in Council regards the expediency of encouraging industrial development in this country as an issue which has already been admitted on all sides. The subject is technical and outside the experience of the ordinary officer, and further criticism of it would be a waste of time. It is also, in his opinion, a matter of great importance that something practical should now be done to give effect to the recommendations that have been invited and received not only from officers, committees and commissions specially appointed to report on this matter, but also from the public. Opinion has long been in favour of a forward policy in industrial matters, but hitherto the difficulty has been to determine the exact measures that should be adopted. For this purpose, presumably, the Industrial Commission, which was more or less an expert body, was appointed to advise as to methods. Their recommendations have now been received, and the Governor in Council is willing to accept their advice as better than any alternative that he can suggest. He is prepared to make a beginning on the lines advocated in their report, and wishes to do so as soon as possible, so far as the funds at the disposal of this Government will permit. But he is of opinion that for the future we must be guided by the experience gradually gained and that it will be useless to try to settle every detail before such a beginning is made. The essential matter at present is to create an organization which can advise Government as to the policy to be followed: developments will follow later. In view of these considerations the Governor in Council proposes to concentrate attention more on the steps that should be taken immediately than on any discussion as to the different points raised. In particular it seems to him that the relations between the provincial and Imperial departments will evolve themselves as experience is gained and that it is impossible to define the ideal arrangement *a priori*.

7. Until recently little has been done in the Presidency to assist in the development and encouragement of local industries. The position was surveyed on more than one occasion, but, as has been shown in paragraphs 110

and 111 of the Commission's report, little of a practical nature was evolved or given effect to. In 1909 sanction was obtained to the appointment of a Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions in Bengal, and it was expected that this step would lead to some industrial development. But from the start the energies of this officer were almost completely absorbed by his educational work. In time the encouragement and development of industries by means other than educational became a question of such outstanding importance that an application was made in this Government's letter No. 9-T.—Com., dated the 8th May 1915, for the appointment of a Director of Industries, who could get into touch with local industries and study their problems, and generally be in a position to give valuable advice and assistance hitherto lacking. Owing, however, to financial exigencies, the consideration of the question was deferred until 1917, when this Government again pressed the proposal of 1915 upon the urgent consideration of the Government of India in their letter No. 35-T.—Com., dated the 15th May. The present appointment of Director of Industries in Bengal was a direct result of the war. The organization of the Munitions Board, which was created on the 1st of April 1917, required provincial Controllers of Munitions in each circle, and the Government of India suggested that the two appointments should be combined, and that a Director of Industries should be appointed in Bengal who should also be the provincial Controller of Munitions under the Government of India. The proposal was accepted, and this Government agreed to bear the entire charges on account of the salary and allowance of the Director of Industries. The appointment, however, of Director of Industries is only a temporary one, and for the present co-terminous with that of Controller of Munitions.

8. The views of this Government are not invited on the Imperial organization proposed, but on the grounds already stated I am to say that the Governor in Council accepts this as a suitable basis for future development. With regard to the provincial organization suggested in the report of the Industrial Commission, many of the points raised can appropriately await discussion hereafter. Among these the Governor in Council includes the suggestions that the provincial Director of Industries should take over agricultural engineering, that the Co-operative Credit Department should be placed under the provincial Member or Minister in Charge of Industries, that local district committees should be constituted, and that the provincial Director should occupy the position of a Secretary to the Government. He accepts the main proposition of a provincial Director assisted by an Advisory Board and with functions on the lines suggested, and proposes immediately to concentrate attention on the manner in which the duties stated in paragraph 306 can best be handed over to the new department. These functions may be classified as follows:—

- (a) The encouragement and development of industries on the lines of paragraph 306 (a) and (b) in part.
- (b) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.
- (c) The purchase and inspection of stores.
- (d) The control of technical and industrial education.
- (e) The administration of the Electricity Act.
- (f) The administration of the Factories Act.
- (g) The administration of the Boiler Act.
- (h) The administration of the Mines Act.

The existing position as regards these various branches of provincial activity is indicated briefly below.

9. Such encouragement and development of industries in this Presidency as has hitherto been given was really the direct result of the war. The work of the Munitions Board in Calcutta increased very rapidly after the appointment of the Director of Industries. This work was largely administrative and generally of great urgency, and the local Director has been almost entirely occupied with work done as Controller of Munitions, and has had no opportunity to organize the local Industrial Department, except in so far as such action was necessary to meet urgent war demands. During the last two years conditions have been abnormal, and the whole manufacturing resources of the province have been directed to supplying the needs of the armies overseas. It is, therefore, very difficult to separate the industrial work done by

the Director of Industries in the province from the work done for the Indian Munitions Board. He has been chiefly occupied with the investigation and encouragement of industries brought into prominence by the actual needs of the moment, and more particularly by the increasing demands for the army and the restriction of imports imposed by the priority procedure. For instance, much has been done to encourage the tanning of leather, the manufacture of jute-mill and tea-garden stores, and porcelain and pottery, and a great part of the Director's work has been directed towards providing the supply and transport of the raw materials required by the local manufacturers. Practically all essential materials have been controlled, and the assistance of the department has been regularly invoked by firms requiring supplies of these. As a result, manufacturers in this province have made much use of the advice and assistance of the department, and His Excellency in Council considers that advantage should be taken of the confidence which has been established and that a nucleus of the proposed new department of industries should be appointed immediately to carry on the work which would otherwise cease with the demobilisation of the Indian Munitions Board.

10. At present no authority under the Local Government exists for the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence. The Government of India have an agency for the purpose in this Presidency in the person of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, and in connection with the reorganization of that officer's department this Government in its letter No. 5819-Com., dated the 8th November 1914, made a recommendation for the retention of the central collecting agency with the Government of India and the establishment of a staff of trade correspondents at all trade centres working under the Local Government and supplying information to the central agency ordinarily through the Local Government. It was then contemplated that the provincial Director of Industries should have functions distinct from, though intimately connected with, those of the trade correspondents, but in the light of the proposals now made the Governor in Council sees no reason why the provincial Director of Industries should not assume the responsibility for this particular branch of commercial and industrial work.

11. Prior to the constitution of the Indian Munitions Board and to the difficulties experienced during the war in obtaining articles from the United Kingdom, supplies of stores for the public services were regulated by the rules promulgated by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Resolution No. 5829—5876-11, dated the 24th July 1913. In accordance with them, provided certain conditions are fulfilled, various articles, whether manufactured in India or not, or whether manufactured from Indian or imported material, should be purchased in India; while other articles not manufactured, or which cannot be purchased, in India should be obtained on indent from the Director-General of Stores, India Office, London. It is also permissible for certain classes of articles to be purchased outside India. Indents for stores on the Director-General have hitherto been submitted through the Government of India, except in the case of those officers to whom the power has been delegated to indent direct on the Director-General, but with the creation of the Indian Munitions Board indents have been submitted through that channel.

In connection with the suggested central stores department the results of the enquiry to be made by the expert committee will be awaited; but the Local Government are of opinion that if the position of the local Director is to be adequately maintained, it is desirable that he should play an important part in the matter of supplies, which should not be unduly centralized.

12. As regards the control of technical and industrial education, this at present rests with the Director of Public Instruction, under whom there is one whole-time officer, known as the Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Schools, on a salary of Rs. 1,000—100—1,500 a month. This officer's duties are to inspect and report on all institutions for technical and industrial instruction. The duties of supervision and inspection exercised by him cover five schools of art, five schools of engineering and surveying, and 67 technical and industrial schools, in addition to the central weaving institute at Serampore, the Principal of which himself supervises generally the work of five minor weaving schools. Among other duties, the Inspector is also (i) Secretary to the Joint-Technical Examination

Board; (ii) Assistant Director of Public Instruction for technical and industrial instruction, in which capacity he has to formulate all cases connected with these branches of education for submission to the Director of Public Instruction; (iii) a member of the Governing Body of the Board of Visitors of the Civil Engineering College of the final B Class Examination Board and of the Mining Educational Advisory Board; (iv) Secretary to the Amin Examination Board which has been formed for conducting the examinations of survey schools; and (v) Secretary to the local City and Guilds' Technological Examinations Board. The post is outside the cadre of the Indian Educational Service.

13. The Indian Electricity Act, IX of 1910, and the rules framed under the Act at present fall under the administration of the Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings Branch, in Bengal. The Inspector under the Act and his staff are also appointed by the Public Works Department. In addition to his duties under the Act and the rules, the Inspector is technical advisor to the Local Government in all matters relating to electricity. He is also advisor in all matters connected with electricity schemes for power, lighting and fans in Government buildings *outside* the area of Calcutta; he prepares estimates for, calls for tenders for, and passes, work of this nature carried out on contract. In *Calcutta itself*, however, a separate Electrical Division exists for the work undertaken and maintained by Government in their buildings. The Government of India has already made enquiries in connection with the scheme for the reorganization of the Public Works Department as to whether this inspector and his establishment should remain subject to the administration of the Public Works Department, and the Governor in Council is considering the matter in that connection, but he would here remark that he sees no objection to transferring the administration of the Act, together with the inspector and his staff, to the proposed Industrial Department. He would, however, leave all matters relating to electric light, fan and power installations in Government buildings in the whole province under the control of the Public Works Department.

14. The administration of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, is at present entrusted to a whole-time staff of factory inspectors with duties extending over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, and consisting of a Chief Inspector on a salary of Rs. 800—50—1,000 a month, two inspectors on Rs. 400—30—700 a month with, at the moment, a temporary inspector on Rs. 490 a month. There is also one whole-time certifying surgeon in receipt of Rs. 600—20—800 a month, exercising jurisdiction over factories within a certain area in which a large number of children are employed. The department is at present under the direct control of Government, with no intermediate authority between Government and the Chief Inspector. It is the duty of the various officers to examine the premises, machinery and prescribed registers, to take such evidence of persons as may be deemed necessary, and to exercise such other powers as may be required for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act. In short, the inspectors are responsible for the administration of the Act within the area for which they are appointed. They are required to inspect within such area every textile factory at least four times a year and every other factory at least once a year, and to satisfy themselves that the provisions of the Act and of the rules framed under the Act relating to the health, safety, hours of labour, etc., of the persons employed therein are being observed. The whole-time certifying surgeon, and other medical officers authorized within their jurisdiction to exercise the power of a certifying surgeon under the Act are required to examine children desirous of being employed in a factory, and to grant them certificates of age and physical fitness for such employment.

15. The Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1879, is administered at present by the Local Government in the Marine Department through the Steam Boiler Commission. This Commission is a mixed body of officials and non-officials, with the Commissioner of Police as their permanent President. An inspector of factories is Vice-President and Secretary, and receives an allowance for his work with the Commission. There is a staff of eight inspectors, including a senior inspector on Rs. 500—20—600, two inspectors on Rs. 450—10—500, and five inspectors (one temporary) on Rs. 350—10—450. The charges of the department are met from the Boiler Fund, which is a local fund financed by the receipts from fees for the inspection of boilers. The duties of the officers are the inspection of boilers and the grant of certificates as to the fitness of these boilers. It is now proposed to make the Boiler

Department a department of Government under the control of the provincial Director of Industries, and pending a full decision on this question a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for the appointment of a Chief Inspector on Rs. 1,000—50—1,250, who will replace the present Vice-President and act as Secretary to the Boiler Commission.

16. The establishment of the Department of Mines, consisting of one Chief Inspector and four inspectors, is under the control of the Government of India. The local jurisdiction of each inspector of mines, other than the Chief Inspector, is, however, detailed by this Government under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, the Chief Inspector having jurisdiction under the Act throughout British India. The duties of the inspectors consist chiefly of investigating the conditions existing within mines. They are also, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector, appointed by this Government under the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885, to investigate and report on the working of the minerals under land acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act.

17. These are the various activities which would come within the scope of the Department of Industries, and the Governor in Council proposes as a beginning the following permanent arrangements:—

- (1) The creation of a provincial Board of Industries.
- (2) The appointment of a Director of Industries on a salary not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a month.
- (3) The appointment of a Deputy Director of Industries on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,500 a month.
- (4) The appointment of five Circle Officers on salaries of Rs. 200 to Rs. 700 a month.
- (5) The subsequent gradual organization of the department round this nucleus on the lines advocated in the Commission's report.

This will be sufficient for a start in the new work to be undertaken by the department including the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence, and the purchase and inspection of stores; but His Excellency in Council also contemplates the appointment of an industrial engineer on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,250 a month, and a commercial intelligence officer on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,500, as soon as suitable men can be obtained.

At present the existing establishment of the Industrial Department consists only of the temporary Director and his establishment, at a monthly expenditure of Rs. 4,050. The appointment of the officers mentioned above, together with their necessary establishments, will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 16,200, as shown in the attached statement, bringing the total expenditure of the department to a sum of approximately Rs. 2,43,000 per annum, an annual increase of Rs. 1,94,400 on the existing expenditure. Provision sufficient to cover the cost of the whole establishment exists in the budget of the current year; and if sanction be given to the entertainment of the above officers, the Governor in Council will at once proceed to make the necessary arrangements. The proposals, in so far as they cover existing departments, involve an expenditure, which is shown in the budget of 1919-20, to the following extent:—

		Rs.
Inspector of technical schools	...	22,000
Engineering and survey schools	...	56,000
Technical and industrial schools	...	1,08,000
Department of the Inspector of Factories	...	74,000
Department of the Electrical Inspector	...	33,500

The Boiler Inspection Department is now a local fund (though it is proposed to make this a Government) department, the present expenditure of which amounts to Rs. 85,000, but this will necessarily be increased by the transfer of the department to Government and the further proposals that have been raised by the Public Services Commission. The Department of Factories will also require strengthening, while the emoluments of the staff will be increased as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. In addition it will be necessary to make provision for experiments and demonstrations. The budget of the current year provides for

expenditure on a research tannery, which has been established, and an unallotted sum of half-a-lakh of rupees for schemes of industrial development not yet elaborated.

18. The early orders of the Government of India upon these proposals are now requested in order that the Local Government may proceed with the development of the department.

Statement showing the expenditure involved in connection with the proposed Department of Industries, Bengal.

Class and grade and designation of officers affected.	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.		RATES OF PAY.		Actual present cost of establishment.	Approximate immediate extra cost involved by these proposals.
	Present (a).	Proposed (b).	Present (a).	Proposed (b).		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Director of Industries ...	1	1	2,800	3,000	2,800	200
Deputy Director of Industries.	...	1	...	1,500	...	1,500
Commercial Intelligence Officer.	...	1	...	1,300	...	1,500
Industrial Engineer ...	...	1	...	1,250	...	1,250
Establishment (including temporary establishment).	...	...	1,250	7,500	1,250	6,250
Senior Ministerial Officer	...	1	...	500	...	500
Circle Officers	...	5 (200 to 700)	...	1,000	...	1,000
Establishment of Circle Officers.	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
					4,050	16,200
						per mensem or Rs. 1,94,400 per annum.

No. 739-M., dated Maymyo, the 19th May 1919.

From—The HON'BLE MR. W. J. KEITH, C.L.E., I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, Development Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to submit the views of the Local Government on the general proposals set forth in paragraph 9 of your letter No. 589-D, of the 7th December 1918, regarding the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

2. (a) *Whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission.*

The Lieutenant-Governor is entirely in favour of the creation or development of Provincial Departments of Industries, and he approves generally of the recommendations in Chapter XXI of the Report on the Indian Industrial Commission regarding the lines to be followed. He accepts the Commission's list of functions to be assigned to the department (paragraph 306) and their views in regard to its relations with the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operation (paragraph 307). The necessary co-ordination will be secured in Burma by placing all three departments under a Development Commissioner regarding whose appointment the Lieutenant-Governor, is separately addressing the Government of India.

This officer will be a member of the Board of Development—one of the four Boards with which His Honour in his Reform Scheme for Burma proposes to carry on the government of the province. The Board will occupy a place analogous to that of a Member of the Executive Council in other provinces. His Honour agrees that the Director should be advised and assisted on the lines suggested in paragraph 308 of the report by an Advisory Body of the strength and composition outlined in paragraph 309 and that the members of this body should receive travelling allowances and fees for attending meetings (paragraph 310). The nucleus of such a body already exists in Burma in the Provincial Resources Advisory Committee which was created in connection with the efforts made to develop the material contribution of the province to the war. As regards the Director of Industries (paragraph 311), the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the first holder of the appointment in Burma will probably have to be an official; he agrees however that ultimately he should be a member of the proposed Imperial Industrial Service. The Commission recommends (paragraph 312) that the Director should be appointed a Secretary to the Local Government for commercial and industrial subjects. Sir Reginald Craddock is not prepared to accept this suggestion offhand. The arguments in its support go too far; they tell equally in favour of every head of a department being the Secretary to Government in his department, and if carried to their logical conclusion* would involve the inclusion in the Secretariat of every departmental head and the abolition of the present Secretariat system save for subjects not under the charge of any separate officer. It would be difficult to justify any differentiation in this respect between the Director of Industries and the heads of the Departments of Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation, to mention no more. His Honour deprecates the imposition of too many duties on the new appointment at the outset. The Burma Director of Industries, as he conceives him, will for several years after the creation of the department be mainly a touring officer. If he is also the Secretary to Government in his department he will either be an inefficient Secretary or an inefficient head of his department. It may be possible in time to appoint him a Joint-Secretary to Government, Development Board, but His Honour is not prepared to make a final pronouncement on this point. It must be remembered that the Director of Industries will ultimately be a member of the Imperial Industrial Service. Members of that service will not necessarily be distinguished by aptitude for Secretariat work, and an inefficient Secretary may easily prove a serious handicap to the Department of Industries. The Director will in any case work in close personal touch with the Development Commissioner and through him with the Development Board. The pay of the post might be fixed at Rs. 2,500—100—3,000; the lower salary of Rs. 2,000—2,500 suggested in paragraph 313 of the report will not suffice in Burma. The backward condition of industries both large and small in the province renders it essential that a detailed survey of the possibilities of industrial development should be started and carried through with reasonable expedition. To assist the Director in this task two Deputy Directors will be needed in Burma from the outset. This is the view of the Provincial Industrial Committee which was created to prepare material for the use of the Industries Commission and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in it. The incremental pay of Rs. 1,000—1,500 suggested in paragraph 314 of the report will probably suffice for the Deputy Directors, who, at the outset, will be recruited from Government services. The further organization of the department and the appointment of Industrial Engineers, Chemists and Circle Officers (paragraphs 315-17) should be postponed until the preliminary examination is complete. The province already possesses an Agricultural Engineer who is now under the control of the Director of Agriculture; as suggested in paragraph 307 of the report he will come under the Department of Industries as soon as it is formed.

3. (b) *Whether the responsibilities of Provincial Departments of Industries should include—*

- (1) *the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee; and*
- (2) *the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.*

(1) Sir Reginald Craddock has no doubt that the local purchase of stores should be one of the duties of the Provincial Department of Industries. This subject is dealt with by the Commission in Chapter XII of their report where they conclude (paragraph 197) that there should be an Imperial Department of Stores with Provincial agencies forming part of the Provincial Departments of Industries. While they suggest that the whole question should be examined by a small expert committee, they contemplate the following procedure. Indents for stores required by provincial officers will be examined by the Provincial Director of Industries. He will arrange for the purchase of such items as can be bought with advantage either locally in the province itself, or in another province of India through the provincial Director of Industries, and will forward indents for the remaining items to the Controller-General of Stores who will arrange for their purchase in India or through some buying agency in England as he thinks best. The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that some modification of this general scheme will prove necessary in the case of Burma. The geographical isolation of the province differentiates it from the other provinces of India. Communications between Burma and India are a practical monopoly of one powerful steamship company with the result that the rates of freight between Burmese and Indian ports are out of all proportion high in comparison with rates on lines where competing agencies are available. For this reason it has frequently been found cheaper to purchase through the Stores Department of the India Office many articles which an Indian province could procure more cheaply in India. So far as Burma is concerned, a central purchasing agency in India is not a necessity. A central agency for the collation and distribution of information would doubtless be useful, but even this is not obligatory if each Provincial Director keeps his fellow-Directors acquainted with the manufacturing resources of his province. The question whether it is cheaper to purchase in England or in India is one which must be decided with reference to the peculiar position of this province. English stores are usually shipped direct to Burma and do not pass through an Indian port. Information regarding shipping charges and shipping lines from England to Indian ports is of no value so far as Burma transactions are concerned, and a Controller-General of Stores in India would be in a less favourable position than the Burma Director of Industries for studying the relative advantages of import from England and import from India. His Honour therefore recommends that if the proposed Imperial Department of Stores is created, the Controller-General of Stores in India should not control the purchase of stores for Burma, though he should be prepared to furnish the Burma Director of Industries with advice regarding the most suitable sources of supply in India itself. Liberty should be left to the Burma Director to decide in the case of indents for stores which are not manufactured in Burma whether to obtain them from England or from India, and, in the latter case, to deal directly with the Provincial Director of the province whence the stores can be most cheaply supplied. The cost of carriage is a very heavy proportion of the total cost of imported stores; and it may frequently be cheaper to purchase higher priced stores at a centre whence the expenses of carriage to Burma are less than to purchase cheaper stores at a centre less favourably situated in regard to carriage.

His Honour concurs in the remarks of the Commission in paragraph 198 of their report regarding the importance of an efficient inspecting staff; but this work should, wherever possible, be left to provincial experts. Imperial experts will no doubt be required in India where eight provinces cannot all be provided with expert staffs of their own and where they exist Burma would always be grateful for their help and advice. But no one can live in Burma long without perceiving that experts of this kind are distant, inaccessible and often unappreciative of the local feelings. For example, the Burmans are anxious to see the development of industries in Burma, but they have not the slightest predilection for Indian goods as distinct from British. Economy is no doubt desirable, but circumlocution and delay imposed upon Burma in the mistaken notion that she prefers Indian *Swadeshi* goods will cause irritation instead of gratification.

(2) Sir Reginald Craddock agrees that the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should form part of the functions of Provincial Departments of Industries. He does not, however, accept the conclusion of the Commission in paragraph 184 of their report that outside Calcutta and Bombay the work can be done by the Provincial Director of Industries. He

considers that Rangoon, no less than Calcutta and Bombay, requires a special Intelligence Officer. On the one hand, the size of the province and its vast potentialities demand the services of a Director whose duties do not preclude long absences from Rangoon; on the other hand, the importance of the commercial interests centred in Rangoon—after Bombay and Calcutta the chief port in the Indian Empire and the centre of the rice-milling and oil-refining industries in India—to His Honour's mind, clearly indicate that the collation of statistics of commercial and industrial intelligence will require the services of a special officer. The special officer might be a Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries, stationed permanently in Rangoon, in touch with all the commercial interests of the province and ready to attend to enquiries and to supply information in the absence of the Director and of his deputies on tour.

4. (c) *What arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed Indian services, industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems?*

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the proposed Imperial Industrial and Chemical Services should be organized much on the lines of the Imperial Forest Department. Certain experts directly employed under the Government of India and the high administrative posts in the provinces would be borne on an India list. The remaining appointments would be on provincial cadres. Officers on recruitment would be assigned to specific provinces; and would ordinarily be retained in these provinces throughout their service unless required by the Imperial Government to fill posts in the India list. Indian members of the service should not be posted to Burma. The Provincial Industrial Committee are unanimous on this point and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them so far as the Imperial Industrial Service is concerned. There is less objection to the employment of Indians in the Imperial Chemical Service, but even there His Honour would restrict their employment in Burma to very exceptional cases.

5. (d) *What generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments?*

The views of the Commission regarding the necessity for an Imperial Department of Industries and its functions are set out in Chapter XXII of their report. The Imperial Department is designed to provide the machinery required to ensure the uniform development that alone will make India self-contained both economically and for purposes of defence. It will ensure not only the production of raw materials but the organization on a large scale of manufacturing operations for the production of the articles necessary for this purpose. Sir Reginald Craddock agrees that if the Indian Empire is to be treated as a unit, so long as Burma forms part of that unit, the Government of India must remain responsible for the general industrial policy of the province. The possibility that Burma some day will form a separate unit should not, however, be overlooked. Geographically and ethnologically Burma is not a part of India. It is capable of independent development on lines of its own, and Sir Reginald Craddock is convinced that no steps should be taken in the development of the province which ignores the probability that, so far as can be foreseen, its ultimate destiny is separation from India. The account of Government's industrial policy in recent years which is given in Chapter VIII of the Commission's report indicates that the industrial backwardness of India is due, not to lack of enterprise on the part of Provincial Governments, despite the restrictions, financial and other, on their powers, but to the deliberate policy of the Imperial Government. The main function of the Imperial Department of Industries, as His Honour conceives it, should be to organize co-operation between the Provincial Departments in the various provinces with a view to economy of effort. Its guiding principle in its dealings with Provincial Departments should be to assist and not to control. It should deal with broad and general questions of policy and should confine interference with the activities of a Provincial Department to cases where those activities are set in a direction detrimental to Imperial interests in the widest sense. So far as possible it should work through the agency of Provincial

Departments. Applicants for Government assistance, in industrial enterprises in the larger provinces, should ordinarily approach the Provincial Department, which will naturally invoke the assistance of the Imperial Department in matters beyond its capacity. The specialized institutions of research which the Commission favour in paragraph 130 of their report should be under provincial control. Such institutions will doubtless be located in those provinces which are most interested in the results attained. The interest of the Imperial Department in these institutions should take the form of subsidies towards their establishment and maintenance. So far as technical and industrial education is concerned the Commission rightly recommend (paragraph 305 of their report) that its control should lie entirely with Provincial Governments, subject to advisory inspection by an Imperial agency, but they foreshadow the need for the establishment of two central institutions under Imperial control, one for the highest class of instruction in engineering, and the other for metallurgy and mineral technology. Sir Reginald Craddock admits the need for these exceptions at the outset and for many years. But the time may come when the growth of local industrialism will demand the equipment of this province with local institutions of its own.

ANNEXURE 2 (1).

Summary of Local Governments' views on points mentioned in paragraph 9 of Mr. Ley's letter No. 589-D. of 7th December 1918.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
(a) Whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission.	Assam ...	Accept.
	Bihar and Orissa	Strongly support proposal, but point out that financial resources of Local Government are insufficient to carry it out. Do not approve of idea that Director of Industries should be Secretary to Government.
	Central Provinces	Accept views of Commission; desire to engage nucleus staff at once; will consider best means of correlating industrial with other kindred departments when Reforms Scheme has been introduced.
	Punjab ...	Agree with Commission's recommendations, but think that functions of Department of Industries should include work of registration of Joint-Stock Companies, and more specific provision is needed for giving Education Department a voice in questions of general education included in technical and industrial training; they also think that a Development Commissioner is wanted as Chairman of a Board of Industries, to secure co-ordination of industries with other related departments.
	United Provinces	Generally agree with proposals which are mainly on lines already followed in United Provinces, except that the Director of Industries should not be a Secretary to Government, and the Agricultural Engineer should not be transferred to the Department of Industries, at least at present.
	Bombay ...	Agree.
	Madras ...	Agree generally; and specifically accept proposals of Commission in respect of control of technical and industrial education, but consider position of Board of Industries and relations of Director of Industries with Local Governments require decision in light of local conditions.
	North-West Frontier Province.	Only a very minor form of provincial organization is possible. This was worked out in discussion with Mr. Low and is accepted by the Government of the North-West Frontier Province.
	Bengal ...	Accept views of Commission, subject to further consideration of detail, and propose to entertain a nucleus staff and create a Board of Industries.
	Burma ...	Support Commission's scheme for Provincial Department of Industries, which should be co-ordinated with Agriculture and Co-operative Credit under the control of a Development Commissioner, who would himself be a member of the proposed Development Board. Are not in favour of making the Director a Secretary to Government.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
(b) Whether responsibilities of department should include :	Assam ...	(i) Strongly support purchase of stores in India, but express no definite opinion on proposals for central purchasing organization. (ii) Agree.
(f) Local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided on after consideration of report of a special committee.	Bihar and Orissa	(i) Provisionally accept idea, provided Local Government has power to purchase all stores obtained in India. They admit that in practice order should be placed with central agency when economy could be effected. (ii) Agree.
(ii) The collection of commercial and industrial intelligence.	Central Provinces	(i) Agree, subject to consideration of report of special committee, and to necessity of encouraging local industries. (ii) Agree.
	Punjab ...	(i) Agree. (ii) Agree.
	United Provinces	(i) Agree with system of purchase in India through industrial departments, but are inclined to think that purchasing should be in hands of Provincial Departments and functions of central organization should be advisory. Agree that committee should be appointed to advise on degree of centralization necessary. (ii) Agree.
	Bombay ...	(i) Agree ; actual allocation of duties may await report of committee. (ii) Agree.
	Madras ...	(i) Agree, but hope they will be allowed to examine report of special committee. (ii) Agree.
	North-West Frontier Province.	(i) and (ii) No views.
	Bengal ...	(i) Agree, but think purchase of stores should not be unduly centralised. (ii) Agree.
	Burma ...	(i) Owing to geographical and political aloofness of Burma, recommend that Provincial Director of Industries should have a free hand to decide in case of articles not made in Burma, whether to buy them in England or in India, and that position of Controller-General of Stores in India, <i>vis-à-vis</i> the Director of Industries in Burma, should be advisory only. (ii) Support proposals, but desire a special provincial intelligence officer for Rangoon.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
(c) What arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed services, chemical and industrial.	Assam ...	Relations with Local Governments of members of all-India services should be the same as in case of agricultural and for forest services.
	Bihar and Orissa	Members of all-India services should be lent to the provinces on conditions similar to those obtaining in agricultural and forest services. Agree that all-India chemical and industrial services are needed.
	Central Provinces	Have no doubt of advantages of proposed services, having experienced difficulties described by Commission. But experts attached to Local Governments should remain ordinarily so attached throughout their services; appointment and promotion of Imperial officers within Provincial Departments should be matter for Local Governments who might also recruit men on special conditions; but such men should not become members of all-India service without sanction of Imperial Government.
	Punjab ...	Agree in necessity of an industrial service and of a chemical service, after allusion to criticism of certain local officers, which are not accepted. Think selection of new department should not be confined to young and inexperienced chemists, and would encourage formation of strong local school of chemistry for research and teaching in connection with university.
	United Provinces	Accept necessity of all-India scientific services, subject to their relations with Local Governments being on same lines as in case of agricultural, forest and other all-India services. They should be under complete control of Provincial Department and Local Government, and their relations with central heads of services should be advisory only. Local Government values advice of Imperial officers but should not be compelled to follow it. Do not accept idea proposed by Commission of sending officers of scientific services for 5 years to colleges or universities. Are opposed to idea of an industrial service, because appointments will not be very numerous, incumbents will have to perform great variety of duties, and qualifications of mechanical engineers will not be suitable for all these. Prefer separate time-scales of pay according to nature of duties. Agree with local Chamber of Commerce that expert advisers should be employed for particular works.
	Bombay ...	Recognise advantages of Imperial recruitment of industrial and scientific services; but as interim measure desire to recruit other suitable men. Further consideration is required as to staffing of educational institutions from scientific services.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
(d) What generally should be the relations between Provincial and Imperial Departments.	Madras ...	Agree that such services are needed, on understanding that Local Governments should have same administrative relations with members of the services employed under them as in the case of other all-India services. Accept the necessity for an industrial service on lines laid down by Commission.
	North-West Frontier Province. Pro-	The province must rely on Imperial experts.
	Bengal ...	Agree in necessity for services, provided members assigned to provinces come under control of Local Governments and serve out their full time, unless transferred for special reasons.
	Burma ...	The proposed services should be organized* on the lines of the Forest Department.
	Assam ...	Officers of Imperial Departments should be advisory in their relations with Provincial Departments.
	Bihar and Orissa	Not mentioned.
	Central Provinces.	Recognise general responsibility of Government of India for industrial policy, but this responsibility should be exercised by advice and personal discussion, which are an absolute necessity to Local Governments. Imperial Government should not interfere in matters of executive details within a province, save where it is necessary to guard extra provincial interest from serious loss. Local Governments should not have to submit the schemes for sanction, merely for the Imperial Government to see that their schemes do not offend against certain principles governing relations of Imperial and Local Governments.
	Punjab ...	In matters of general administration, control of Local Government should be paramount, but Imperial Department should exercise a very close supervision in all technical matters where expert knowledge is necessary.
	United Provinces.	Agree to Imperial Department, if its functions are advisory and if it is likely to prove helpful. Local Governments must have full power to initiate research and industrial experiment, except in cases where other provinces are likely to be seriously injured. Government of India will be kept informed of what Local Government is doing, so that latter may not have to apply for sanction. Government of India will also retain right to undertake research and industrial enterprise, especially in cases where safety of India is concerned and where Local Governments cannot find funds.
	Bombay ...	Imperial co-ordination should generally be exercised by system of advice and discussion; control should be limited to such financial and other checks as are finally accepted for Provincial Governments generally, and to special cases of paramount importance for India as a whole.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
	Madras ...	Functions of Imperial Department should be mainly advisory, and Local Governments should be allowed full power of initiating work. But Imperial Department should also take up work which Local Governments are unable to perform, and might control development of certain selected industries for special reasons.
	North-West Frontier Province.	No views.
	Bengal ...	Accept Imperial organization proposed as a suitable basis for future development. Relations between Provincial and Imperial Departments should be left to develop themselves as experience is gained.
	Burma ...	Agree as to general responsibility of Government of India for industrial policy, so long as Burma remains part of Indian Empire. This responsibility should be exercised by guidance rather than control, interference being confined to cases where Provincial activities threaten to prove detrimental to Imperial interests.

Proceedings of a conference, called by the Indian Munitions Board, for the consideration of the organisation of chemical research.

THE conference was held at the Government College, Lahore, at noon, on Tuesday, the 8th January 1918. The following were present:—

1. SIR THOMAS HOLLAND, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., ETC.,
President, Indian Munitions Board.
2. SIR ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.,
Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
3. MR. W. H. F. ARMSTRONG,
Khalsa College, Amritsar.
4. MR. R. D. BELL, I.C.S.,
Controller, Industrial Intelligence, Indian Munitions Board.
5. DR. K. S. CALDWELL,
Patna College, Bankipore.
6. MR. H. B. DUNNICLIFF,
Government College, Lahore.
7. DR. G. J. FOWLER,
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
8. MR. HASHMAT RAI,
Government College, Lahore.
9. MR. S. JACKSON,
Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras
10. LIEUTENANT A. MACCULLOUGH,
Medical Store Depot, Madras.
11. DR. A. MCWILLIAM,
Metallurgical Inspector, Sakchi.
12. DR. A. N. MELDRUM,
Gujrat College, Ahmedabad.
13. MR. A. R. NORMAND,
Wilson College, Bombay.
14. 2ND-LIEUTENANT W. SAUNDERS,
1st Sappers and Miners, Roorkee.
15. MR. S. W. SHEPHERD,
Eastern Chemical Company, Bombay.
16. DR. J. L. SIMONSEN,
Presidency College, Madras.

17. DR. J. J. SUDBOROUGH,

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

18. THE HON'BLE MR. C. A. H. TOWNSEND, I.C.S.,

Controller of Munitions, Punjab Circle, Lahore.

19. DR. H. E. WATSON,

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

20. MR. B. N. WILSDON,

Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

ADDRESS BY SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

Sir Thomas Holland opened the conference with the following address:—

I have asked for this privilege of meeting you in conference, firstly, to thank you for the help you have all given the Munitions Board in taking up problems that seemed to be of urgent importance during the war, and, secondly, to discuss with you various suggestions that have been made as to the way in which it will be most profitable to organise chemical research especially in its bearing on the utilisation in the country of Indian raw material.

The war has demonstrated to us the necessity of making each large unit in the Empire self-contained in the matter of munitions. The war has also shown that modern munitions means practically all the requirements of a civilised community, plus the special machinery used by the soldier in the field. Above all things the war has shown that the chemist is a more dangerous fighter than either the gunner or the cavalry soldier.

It is not necessary for me to remind you of the fact that chemistry is the foundation of all modern civilised activities; you also can recall many instances of the way in which normal chemical activities in peace time may be turned readily to account for war purposes. The manufacture of liquid chlorine on a large scale was a necessary part of the German process for the manufacture of artificial indigo. The manufacture being thus established as a weapon to kill an Indian industry, was available, when war broke out, for use on a large scale as an instrument to murder men.

Hitherto, there has been a tendency in India to import our physical science direct from Europe, although in the natural sciences,—geology, botany and zoology,—the work done in India has been of far more than local importance: our naturalists have been among the most distinguished of those who have built up these three divisions of natural science.

Chemistry, however, has a greater claim than either of the physical sciences for special recognition here. Apart from the fact that we must in future maintain a staff of all varieties of chemists, just as we must maintain any other variety of soldier for purely military requirements, the new industries of India will largely depend on the raw materials of the country, and research work on these materials can be done only on the spot. This applies, with little qualification, to the mineral and inorganic products, while with regard to organic or vegetable substances, it applies with absolutely no qualification whatever.

Whether the research work is done on vegetable dyes, on essential oils, on drugs, on tanstuffs, or on foodstuffs the only chemical research of value will be that done in co-operation with the botanist and bacteriologist, and under conditions that permit of discovering the best conditions under which the plant can be grown and harvested.

It is obvious that whether a plant is grown for its fruit, its juices or its fibrous products, it varies in productivity according to very slight variations of climate and soil, according to the time of year, and even sometimes according to the time of day at which it is collected. Apart altogether from the subsequent problems of curing and manufacture, the chemical work necessary to detect the most favourable conditions of growth, can be done only on the spot where abundance of raw materials, grown under varied

conditions, can be subjected to investigation. It would be just as wise to refer the investigation of an Indian village crime by report to the London police, as to do no more than send samples of our vegetable products for examination at the Imperial Institute.

This is altogether apart from the duty of training the educated young men of the country to qualify for research and technical work. We need not touch that question to-day, though it ought to be an essential part of the organization of every scientific and technical department.

You all know how the beet-root was developed by science in Europe, until, before the war, it was possible for the European sugar manufacturer, working with the disadvantages of a temperate climate, to cut out the Indian sugarcane at a distance of some 5,000 miles. I have been told that this indicates the death knell of trade in tropical vegetable products; that, similarly, the chemist of Europe will kill for ever the production of natural indigo.

That, however, is not my particular form of pessimism; what science can do in Europe against the disadvantages of a temperate climate, it should be able to do more abundantly by turning tropical advantages to account. Science is not the monopoly of Europe; but we must do more than transplant the results if it is to grow in India: we must undertake our own research work here.

I have spoken thus because I want the authorities to realise that the chemical problems are not even yet touched by appointing a single chemist to analyze the doubtful materials passed by the Collector of Customs, another to inspect our explosives, another to assist the Director of the Geological Survey, a tinctorial chemist to the Madras Government, and another lonely chemist in the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Each of these suffers from isolation, from want of *esprit de corps*—from absence of prospects as each runs into his official cocoon.

Organized confusion exists in India among chemists more conspicuously than among representatives of other sciences. Many of them overlap in their activities; few of them that are officials have any limits laid down for their activities; it is not possible for anyone to obtain their collective opinion on chemical questions. Yet among the many problems that cry out for solution in India chemical questions are the most important as well as the most numerous.

I propose to ask your views among other things as to the best method of official reform. As a basis for discussion, I will outline one scheme which has been already suggested; and, as this matter has been brought to the notice of the Industrial Commission, I should like to be in a position to convey to my colleagues your views regarding this suggested scheme of official organization.

The principal chemical problems in connection with Government activities are divided among:—

- (a) Agriculture.
- (b) Forest products.
- (c) Drugs, perfumes, essential oils and dyes.
- (d) Tanning.
- (e) Sugar and alcohol manufacture.
- (f) Saltpetre refining.
- (g) Salt and khari manufacture.
- (h) Mineralogy.
- (i) Metallurgical inspection.
- (j) Explosives manufacture.

For administrative purposes these might be controlled in three groups:—

- A. Agricultural Chemistry, with the chief laboratory at Pusa.
- B. Organic Chemistry, with two chief laboratories at Dehra Dun and Bangalore.
- C. Mineral Chemistry, with the chief laboratory at Kalimati or Calcutta.

Each group might be placed in charge of a senior officer, one of whom will be Chief Chemist to the Government of India; or it might possibly be better to have three Deputy Chief Chemists for the three groups, with a Chief Chemist at Dehra Dun and Simla, his status and functions being analogous to those of the present Surveyor-General.

Junior members of the service could be lent to the Local Governments and principal Government departments for terms normally limited to five years. These officers would carry on purely routine duties and in some cases teaching, the principal problems of research being undertaken at the chief laboratories according to their nature.

All results of scientific and practical value would be published in the Records of the Indian Chemical Department, which would be issued in three series and edited by the three Deputy Chiefs. Once a year the whole staff of chemists might assemble for a week's conference successively at Pusa, Dehra Dun, Bangalore and Calcutta. This conference should be attended by private chemists, including manufacturing chemists and chemical members of the Education Department. Papers read at this conference, if approved by a small committee, might be published in the Records, which would thus establish at once a definite position of authority and value in scientific literature.

Even if you, the Commission and Government were to accept such a scheme it would not be practicable, on account of recruitment difficulties alone, to work it under war conditions; but there are many questions arising from such a scheme that we might profitably discuss to day.

There has been a certain amount of correlation among you during the past few months, due to the friendly action of Dr. Simonsen, very generously acting as an Honorary Adviser to the Munitions Board. The objects before us were the following:—

- (1) the possibility of preparing in India certain chemicals which are essential to the textile and other large industries, but which cannot be imported in sufficient quantities, if at all, during the war;
- (2) the possibility of manufacturing other chemicals which are ordinarily imported and might be made in India under normal conditions of trade;
- (3) the best way to assist firms with advice, undertaking for them search where their own staff has not the time or facilities;
- (4) the preparation, on a relatively small scale for the Medical Services, of drugs that can be made just as well in the laboratory as in the factory;
- (5) the systematic investigation of war materials of probable economic value;
- (6) the publication, when possible, of results.

If we cannot at once get an organised department of chemistry, there is still much under all these six heads that we can do under war conditions and indeed for war purposes. For example, in the manufacture of certain drugs, why cannot we enlist the help of students to make these in the laboratory, just as we can organise work parties of women for the manufacture of comforts for the troops? I feel sure that dozens of advanced chemical students would gladly give up their spare time to this work, and college authorities would be willing to grant facilities if only some one could be induced to set out the tasks and arrange for a satisfactory inspection of the products. It would not be safe to manufacture all drugs in this way, but there are some in which a wide latitude of quality is possible and easily determinable, and the work would have to be organised under the supervision of the Medical Store Department.

Turning to the other questions, a valuable series of results have been obtained already. At the Indian Institute of Science, for example, Drs. Hay, Fowler, Sudborough and Watson, in addition to their previous programme, have taken up, at the suggestion of the Munitions Board, the electrolytic preparation of white lead, the refining of waste copper, the enzymatic hydrolysis of fats and the preparation of varnish. The utilisation of copper waste has been the subject of three reports by Dr. K. S. Caldwell, who carried the work as far as possible with the existing laboratory equipment at the Patna College. When considering proposals for enlarging the equipment, it was discovered that Dr. Hay had also taken up the work at the Indian Institute of Science and thus a certain amount of overlapping has inadvertently occurred. Mr. A. R. Normand, at the Wilson College, Bombay, has been investigating methods for preparing soluble chromate from chrome iron-ore and for the conversion of acetylene into acetaldehyde and acetic acid. Mr. F. L. Usher of

the Central College, Bangalore, will present to the Science Congress the results of his work on the oxidation of alcohol to acetic acid; he has also been engaged on colloidal medicinal preparations. Mr. H. B. Dunncliff proposes, when the tamarind fruit is again available, to study this source of tartaric acid; he has already in conjunction with Lala Hashmat Rai at the Government College, Lahore, been at work on the purification of *nim* and *til* oils. The question of manufacturing citric acid is being taken up at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, by Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong in conjunction with Mr. Sher Singh. Dr. P. C. Ray of Calcutta is taking up the manufacture of formaldehyde and is investigating the poisonous principle of ricin in castor-oil cake. Mr. V. N. Sarangdhar of the Wilson College, Bombay, has reported on the isolation and cultivation of the specific yeast associated with mahua flowers and on the efficiency of various methods of estimating sugar. Mr. Bellurs at the Rangoon College is investigating the value of Burmese black varnish as an electrical insulator.

I should like your advice as to how these results can most suitably be made available to manufacturers and to other workers who may be following up similar lines unknown to us. Some of the reports will be read to the Science Congress and afterwards published as a supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society; but it would be an advantage if the papers on chemical questions were kept together in some publication with a distinctively chemical flavour, a publication which would be recognised by workers in other countries to cover all that really matters in the way of chemical work in India. Your views on this question will be valued by the Munitions Board.

With this question is bound up that of the organization required to set out programmes of work so that each chemist gets an appropriate task without an undesirable amount of overlapping.

A very difficult question is that of the conditions under which advice should be given to, and research undertaken for, industrial firms. Manufacturers naturally do not wish to have made available to their competitors results obtained at their expense or based partly on new research work and partly on their own experience. If the industrial chemists on the staff of a public institution be allowed to draw fees as consultants, it will be necessary to provide for the interests of those chemists that are engaged on problems equally important though not of a kind that a firm could turn immediately to practical account.

The system adopted by the Geological Survey follows the common rule of most public services in giving information and advice without charge to all *bona fide* enquirers. Advice cannot usefully be given under such circumstances without the receipt of information from the enquirer, and such information is never published without permission.

If we adopt the system of allowing officials to accept private consulting practice for fees, the consultant may find himself in the embarrassing position of receiving information on the same subject from competitors. In ordinary private practice he would naturally decline to advise two competitors, and a firm would be shy about consulting a chemist who is already known to be engaged by a competitor. This would result in failure to make full use of the services of an official, and that is undesirable in a country like this with such a small number of qualified industrial chemists.

We might profitably discuss the question of whether, or when, one should publish the results of a technical investigation undertaken on behalf of and at the expense of a manufacturing firm. Is it fair to use a public institution without giving the public the full value of the results? The general interest of the public and the special interest of the firm might perhaps be met by adopting a recognised interval before publication; but this course becomes in practice far less simple than it seems; for there is seldom a definite date for concluding an investigation; it always dovetails into side issues and dependent investigations. So far as I have been able to study this difficult question, there appears to be a balance in favour of the conclusion that a public official should be purely a public servant; he should treat with confidence results placed at his disposal but should be free to publish those obtained as the outcome of his researches. Ordinarily, publication is so late and is necessarily so imperfect compared with the practical points known to the firm for which the work is done, that the firm gets a sufficient start ahead of its competitors in the same line. Often they would be able to obtain patent protection for essential parts of a new method.

In considering the question of co-ordinating chemical research, it is obvious that a systematic investigation of Indian raw materials, especially vegetable products, is about the most urgent. In spite of the valuable results obtained at Dehra Dun, at the Indian Institute of Science, at the Imperial Institute in London, and in our various colleges, only the fringe of this subject has so far been touched. For this work the chemist requires the co-operation of the Departments of Agriculture, Forests and Botany. It thus appears desirable to organize the chemical fraternity for representation on the Board of Scientific Advice.

The co-ordination attempted during the past year by the Munitions Board has been accomplished by your friendly co-operation through Dr. Simonsen as Secretary of the Congress; our first object has been to meet some urgent demands arising directly from the war. But we have done very little so far, and must be content with small things so long as we are in India so desperately short of chemists free of heavy routine work. This conference will, I hope, result in valuable suggestions for operations in the immediate future as well as in advice of value to the Industrial Commission which will be required to report on the question of organizing the scientific services to meet industrial needs.

In addition to the question of official organization it has been suggested that we might consider to-day a proposal to establish in India a section of the Society of Chemical Industry. The size of the country is against the adoption of any one capital city as a centre, while in each city the number of chemists is insufficient for effective discussion of subjects. An alternative suggestion, which is at variance with the usual organization of the Society, is to form a section which will meet annually as a branch of the Science Congress. Your views on this subject will be welcomed by the Council of the Society who have been already in communication with Dr. Simonsen.

DISCUSSION.

Sir Thomas Holland's address was followed by a discussion as to the order in which the matters raised in the address should be taken up later in the day.

2. It was agreed that a sub-committee consisting of Drs. Simonsen, Sudborough and Caldwell should make proposals for the conduct of researches, on the present basis, during war time.

3. The official organization required after the war for dealing with chemical problems was taken up by Dr. Sudborough.

4. Dr. McWilliam agreed to open the discussion on advice to industrial firms.

5. Dr. Meldrum took charge of the discussion on the publication of results.

6. Dr. Fowler agreed to present the case for the establishment of a section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

7. The meeting adjourned at 1-30 P.M.

Co-ordination of chemical research during the war.

8. On resuming at 3 o'clock, Dr. Sudborough reported that the sub-committee had agreed upon the following general principles:—

- (a) that a monthly list of researches in progress should be circulated;
- (b) that, at the foot of the list, a list of problems awaiting investigation should be printed;
- (c) that chemists undertaking research work for the Board should be requested to inform the Board of any problems that occur to them.

It was agreed that the allocation of researches should be left in charge of a single chemical adviser, as it was considered that the number of chemists was too small and that they were too scattered to enable proper arrangements to be made by a committee. It was therefore considered desirable to have a permanent chemical adviser for the Board who should, when necessary, constitute a committee for the consideration of any particular problem. This would appear to be especially necessary when any request for expenditure on an investigation was made. The chemical adviser should also tour regularly and consult with officers conducting researches and also with chemists engaged in works. He would then be in a better position to advise the Board in case special expenditure was required.

9. There was general agreement that investigators should not be paid for any particular piece of research but that assistance to them would frequently be necessary in order that the mechanical and routine portions of research could be carried through without valuable waste of the researcher's time. For this purpose it was thought that research assistants might be appointed. These might engage in teaching and, accordingly, their pay might be met, partly by the Local Government or by the authorities of the institution in which they are working, and partly, as regards the assistance given in research, by a subsidy from the Munitions Board. It was thought that the appointments might generally be for one year and renewable, but that other conditions, such as the amount of salary, would have to be determined by the circumstances of each particular case. It was mentioned that firms might, on occasion, pay for these assistants for definite pieces of work.

Government organization of chemical research after the war.

10. Dr. Sudborough in opening this discussion, differentiated between the organization of chemistry and the organization of chemists and drew attention to the differences between research in pure science and work on the applications of science to industry. While the investigation of the applications of science to industry can be organized, the researcher in pure science must be left to work entirely as he wills. The conference strongly endorsed the opinion that the position of the worker in pure science must, after the war, be carefully safeguarded as, with attention now strongly rivetted on the practical applications of science, there might be a grave disaster at the end of ten or fifteen years if progress in pure scientific research was not provided for.

11. The organization of chemists in a Government service, in the ordinary sense of this expression, was then considered. Dr. Sudborough thought that one drawback was connected with the fact that success in work on the applications of science to industry depended on these applications being taken up by manufacturers. He was in doubt whether manufacturers would approach a Government service or department in which the results obtained would be public property. Manufacturers naturally make a claim on work done for them. Messrs. Shepherd and Jackson thought that there would be no difficulty on this point provided advice to industrial firms was given on carefully planned lines and that adequate precautions were taken to prevent the leakage of confidential information and for securing to the manufacturer, at least for a time, the results of the investigation. These points were again taken up later in the discussion.

12. Dr. Sudborough was also doubtful whether the best work could be obtained from members of a service drawing fixed pay, working under fixed conditions, and having fixed office hours. It was generally recognised that the members of such a service were not likely to tie themselves to fixed office hours and the practical difficulties in this respect were reduced to those connected with the subordinate staff. On this point also it was not thought that in practice any real difficulty would arise.

13. It was agreed that the Government chemical service should include all chemists in Government service, for example, chemists in the Departments of Customs and Excise, in educational institutes and in the Forest and Agricultural Departments.

14. Dr. Sudborough next discussed whether there should be a single central chemical research institute for the whole of India or whether there should be two or three institutes as suggested in Sir Thomas Holland's address. Against one centre it was urged that the Forest and Agricultural Departments must have pure chemists in touch with them, that in the case of metallurgy, for example, it was necessary, in the case of many problems, to be in touch with the works and in nearly all cases to be in "the atmosphere" of the works. Dr. Sudborough thought that most problems, forest, agricultural, and metallurgical, could be worked out at any centre. Sir Thomas Holland considered that nine-tenths of the Government work would be concerned with ascertaining the value of raw materials and that this fact must be considered in forming a judgment. The general opinion was in favour of centralization at a single institute, but opinion was undecided as to the particular locality in which this central institute should be established. It was generally agreed that the situation should be such as would

enable research work to be undertaken all the year round and that vested interests, such as already exist at Dehra Dun, Pusa and Bangalore, had to be taken into account. The facts that the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is not a Government institution and that if it ceases to be organized on its present basis, the site reverts to the State of Mysore, were points for consideration.

15. There was general agreement that research work should not be cramped by financial restrictions and that the widest latitude in expenditure should be allowed within the limits of the budget grants.

16. It was agreed that such a Government service could only be Imperial. It would not prove possible for even the larger provinces to maintain a sufficiently large staff of chemists for work in all branches of the science. It was pointed out by Sir Thomas Holland that while decentralization is desirable and natural in executive work, centralization is the better policy in advisory work. An imperial department can control local eccentricities and, although it is apt to be unsympathetic to local enthusiasms, the balance is in favour of centralization. Scientists require to be controlled and local ignorance requires to be instructed.

17. Consideration was then given to the training of students and apprentices at the Government Central Research Institute and to the question whether the work at this institute could be combined with a post-graduate training in research. It was agreed that, while it was necessary to train Indians for the future chemical industries of India, teaching should form no part of the functions of the institute, although graduates and others might be attached to officers of the institute to receive an indirect training by assisting them in their work.

18. The Government institute would undertake standardizing work such as is done at the National Physical Laboratory and analytical work as at Somerset House.

19. Sir Alfred Bourne enquired what the position of non-Government chemists would be in the event of the establishment of a large Government service of chemists. Messrs. Shepherd and Jackson thought that there would be no cause for opposition or antagonism: there would be an annual conference in which all chemists would participate and the journal or other publications of the department would be available for the publication of the works of outside chemists. In this connection, it was pointed out that a Government department will publish work without a close regard for expense and that both Government and non-Government chemists would be enabled to have their work published in a recognised publication and on a scale, as regards style and illustrations, which a chemical society could not bear.

Advice to industrial firms.

20. It was agreed that firms ought to be able to consult the Government Chemical Research Institute on technical points and that a fee should be charged for the advice given. It is necessary to have a protective tariff against trivial enquiries and it was recognised that firms of standing would themselves desire to pay fees to preserve their self-respect. It was also agreed that these fees should be so high as not bring the Government service into competition with private consulting chemists.

21. The case of poor firms which are unable to pay will require consideration and the head of the department should have power to accept problems for investigation without payment. All applications for investigation on behalf of firms must be dealt with by the head of the department and no individual member of the staff should engage in technical work without the sanction of the head of the department. It was generally recognised that, up to a certain point, public information must be given freely by a Government institute.

22. The allotment of fees was then considered. The danger of the members of a public service directing their energies towards the mere earning of fees was recognised. It was also pointed out that, although one member of the institute might have charge of an investigation, he would require assistance to some extent from his fellow-researchers in the institute. It was thought that fees might be properly divided, more or less, on the basis of one-third to the institute, one-third to the investigator, and one-third to the

other members of the staff. The latter share would ensure general contentment and the willing assistance of the rest of the staff and would also safeguard the position of the workers in pure science.

Publication of results.

23. It was pointed out that one firm might apply for information already communicated to another firm and it was recognised that such information could be given only in certain circumstances; for such reasons, the head of the department must have power to refuse to undertake researches or to give information. Provision must also be made against the possibility of firms suing Government for leakage of information communicated confidentially to the institute for the purposes of a research undertaken for them. Such a leakage might occur accidentally. These possibilities were cited as indicating the need of carefully laying down the lines on which work can be undertaken for private firms.

24. While research is being conducted during the war, on its present basis under the Munitions Board, it was agreed that the best method of dealing with results would be to put a good firm into touch with the investigator who had done the work.

25. It was agreed that, ultimately, with the organisation of a Government service, the establishment of a journal was essential and that the head of the department, in consultation with the staff, must have power to decide whether results should or should not be published. As regards work done for firms, it was recognised that the information should be treated for a time as confidential and it was suggested that three or five years from the date of the investigator's report was a suitable period.

Formation of a section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

26. Dr. Fowler thought that, in the future, one might reasonably anticipate the formation of sections at Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras, Calcutta and Lahore, but at present did not see how more than one section for the whole of India could be started. Even with only one section, the great distances which separate the individual chemists would prevent the holding of regular meetings. It seemed impracticable to form a section at any one centre—say Bombay—where a sufficient number of chemists could be secured as members for holding regular meetings. Incidentally, Dr. Fowler drew attention to the functions of the Institute of Chemistry, of which the basis is to be widened, so as to include the whole profession. As regards the Society of Chemical Industry, the conclusion arrived at was that the conference could do nothing at present to start such a section and that till chemists in India increase in numbers and a Government service or department is organised, the chemists must utilise the chemical section of the Science Congress for the publication of their papers and the organisation of the Munitions Board for the utilisation of the results obtained by them.

27. Sir Thomas Holland, in closing the proceedings, hoped that the discussion would assist in opening the way to important developments.

List of Researches undertaken for the Indian Munitions Board in Collegiate Institutions.

1. Oxidation of alcohol to acetic acid	F. L. Usher, Esq., Central College, Bangalore.
2. Colloidal medicinal preparations ...	Ditto ditto.
3. Electrolytic preparation of magnesium ...	Ditto ditto.
4. The causes which render bleaching powder unstable in hot climates	Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Gujarat College of Science, Ahmedabad.
5. Refining of waste copper ...	Dr. K. B. Caldwell, Government College, Patna.
6. Indigenous sources of tartaric acid	H. B. Danielliff, Esq., Government College, Lahore.

7. Causes of the corrosion of tin-lead alloy used in the Henley wiring system ...	H. B. Donnicliff, Esq., Government College, Lahore.
8. Purification of <i>nim</i> and <i>til</i> oils ...	H. B. Donnicliff, Esq., and Lala Hashmat, Rai, Government College, Lahore.
9. Conversion of acetylene to acetaldehyde and acetic acid ...	A. R. Normand, Esq., Wilson College, Bombay.
10. Preparation of a soluble chromate by extraction from chrome iron-Ore without the use of caustic soda or sodium carbonate ...	Ditto ditto.
11. Isolation and cultivation of the specific yeast associated with mahua flowers ...	V. N. Sarangdhar, Esq., Wilson College, Bombay.
12. Effect of basic lead acetate on sugar solutions ...	Ditto ditto.
13. Utilization of Burmese black varnish or thitsi as an electrical insulating material ...	A. F. Bellars, Esq., Government College, Rangoon.
14. Oxidation of methyl alcohol to formaldehyde ...	Dr. P. C. Ray, University College of Science, Calcutta.
15. Determination of the amount of citric acid in limes ...	W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., and Sher Singh, Esq., Khalsa College, Amritsar.
16. Electrolytic preparation of white lead ...	H. O. Kershaw, Esq., Presidency College, Madras.
17. Purification of Indian fish oils ...	Rev. Father Caius, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
18. Fire proofing of gunny cloth ...	Dr. B. N. Ghose, Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam.

Researches at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in which the Indian Munitions Board is interested.

1. Refining of waste copper ...	Dr. A. Hay.
2. Condensation of acetone ...	Drs. J. J. Sudborough and H. K. Watson.
3. Glycerine manufacture ...	
4. Electrolytic preparation of white lead ...	
5. Oleo resins ...	Dr. G. J. Fowler.
6. Lac varnish ...	

ANNEXURE 4.

Account of Sectional meeting of Agricultural Chemists held at Pusa in February 1919.

Extract from the Agricultural Journal of India, Volume XIV, Part II, April 1919.

III.—THE FIRST CHEMICAL MEETING.

The first meeting of Agricultural Chemists and Bacteriologists in India was held at Pusa from the 24th to 28th February 1919 under the chairmanship of Dr. W. H. Harrison, Imperial Agricultural Chemist. It was attended by the Agricultural Chemists of all provinces, and also by Mr. W. A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist, Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, and Mr. R. D. Anstead, Deputy Director for Planting Districts, Madras. The meeting was opened by Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, who welcomed the delegates and emphasized the value of such meetings in relation to the future development of the investigation of Indian agricultural problems.

There were ten subjects down for discussion. These may be broadly stated as follows:—

- (1) References from the Government of India.
- (2) Consideration of facilities for the development of industrial problems arising out of the successful researches of Agricultural Chemists and the provision of specialised laboratories for the investigation of problems of general importance.
- (3) Questions regarding the Service of Agricultural Chemists, their duties, and the technique of their work.
- (4) Post graduate teaching in agricultural chemistry at Pusa.
- (5) Bacteriological subjects.

It will be remembered that the Board of Agriculture in India, at its meeting held at Poona in 1917, passed a resolution that in its opinion the time had arrived when some form of legislation was necessary to regulate the sale of fertilizers in India in order to protect both the planting industries and the Indian cultivator. The Government of India requested the meeting to frame a draft Fertilizer Act applicable to Indian conditions. This was accordingly done, the Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act in force in the United Kingdom being taken as a model and suitable modifications made therein. The other reference from Government for detailed consideration was Resolution VIII of the same Board dealing with the question of reducing the present railway freight for the carriage of manures. To any one acquainted with conditions in this country, the importance of increasing the use of concentrated manures as a part of the general agricultural development of the country is obvious. Among the causes which operate against the extended use of the manures is the fact that manures have to be carried over long distances from the centres of supply to make them available to cultivators. Further, the demand of the individual cultivator is mainly for small consignments of manure, and, in view of the caste prejudices prevalent in the country, many fertilizers, such as bone-meal, dried blood, and poudrette, are classed by the railway companies as offensive goods. Again, there is no uniformity in the rates charged at present by the various railways for the carriage of manures. After a due consideration of the various difficulties it was resolved that the Railway Board be asked to arrange that the present minimum rate of 1-10th pie per maund per mile should be charged in all cases on minimum wagon loads of such concentrated manures, and that the Provincial Agricultural Departments should encourage the formation of local distribution centres so as to build up a regulated traffic which is capable of taking full advantage of the concession of the minimum rate.

It very often happens that the research work of an Agricultural Chemist or Bacteriologist leads up to a problem of industrial importance which he is obliged to give up because there is no suitable technological laboratory for carrying it to a successful commercial issue. The work done on malt extracts in the Coimbatore laboratory, and on saltpetre, indigo, etc., at Pusa, are instances in point. The creation of a technological laboratory as one of the special sections of the Imperial Agricultural Department under the Government of India where such subjects of industrial importance can be carried to a successful commercial issue was therefore recommended by the meeting.

There are again numerous problems which though not directly industrial are still of great importance in connection with agriculture. Among such problems requiring immediate consideration are, (1) animal nutrition, (2) soil physics, and (3) vegetable biological chemistry, but there are neither specialized laboratories nor suitable staff to undertake this work. The meeting recognised the need for the provision of such laboratories with separate staffs under the Government of India for the investigation of such problems of general application. It was felt that the location of these laboratories should be determined by the particular requirements, as regards, for instance the need for collaboration of their staffs with other departments, sections, climatic and other conditions, and they need not necessarily be at Pusa.

The proposal made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the formation of a Chemists' Service was not accepted by the meeting mainly because intense local knowledge is required for effective work for agricultural improvement by chemical methods, and it is not desirable that the Chemists in the Agricultural Departments should be formed into a

Service apart from the Indian Agricultural Service, in which the bond of union would be the Science rather than its application. On the other hand the meeting was definitely of the opinion that in addition to the Agricultural Chemists attached to the Provincial Departments strong central body of chemists should be maintained by the Imperial Department of Agriculture from whom Provincial Departments can draw for the investigation of special problems.

With the rapid expansion of chemical investigations in the provinces it has become necessary to relieve the Agricultural Chemists of the teaching work so that they may be enabled to devote more of their time to research work. The meeting, therefore, recommended duplication of the chemical staff for the adequate pursuit of research and teaching. In the opinion of the meeting the duties of the Agricultural Chemist as opposed to the Professor of Chemistry should be primarily limited to the research and executive side only, giving such assistance in teaching as may arise out of his research and which fits in with the college course. The teaching officers should also be given opportunities to engage in research work.

The meeting next considered the question of soil surveys. It held that soil surveys throughout this country would be of undoubted value not only in cases where new lands are in question but also for general application as a means of obtaining information as to the relationships between climate, soil and crop. The necessity of standardization of methods not only in the case of such surveys but also in the analysis of soils and other materials was recognised and important recommendations were made.

The question of post-graduate teaching in agricultural chemistry at Pusa and the class of student to be admitted to this advanced course was then considered. It was resolved that the teaching should be strictly directed to instruction in the various specialized branches of agricultural chemistry and that the students to be admitted to this course should be either graduates of an Agricultural College, or Science graduates of an University who have attended a Provincial Agricultural College for at least a year and are recommended for further training in agricultural chemistry by the Agricultural Chemist.

A day was specially set apart for the consideration of bacteriological subjects. The necessity of providing for the proper study of soil bacteriology by the Agricultural Departments in India was recognised, a full discussion of provincial conditions having revealed an urgent demand for the investigation of bacteriological problems either connected with the soil or with agricultural industries. It was accordingly recommended that Local Governments should consider the desirability of adding an Agricultural Bacteriologist to their scientific staff.

The question of the standardization of methods of biological analysis of soils was also considered in detail.

Detailed proceedings of the meeting will be published in due course.

ANNEXURE 5.

Statement showing to what extent action is already being taken on the Commission's recommendations as summarised in Chapter XXIV of the Report.

Recommendation (numbers are those of Commission's summary).

(3) Stimulation of the production of leather and of lightly tanned hides and skins.

Action being taken.

Government of India have been considering question for some time past. A research factory has been working at Maihar on tan stuffs and tan extracts, with Government help; a leather trade school has been established at Madras; a leather research factory is being started by the Bengal Government at Calcutta; proposals are being worked out by the Munitions Board for central research factories; the Government of India are formulating fiscal proposals; and several large tanneries on modern lines are starting with Government advice and encouragement. Much has been done also during the war to help small Indian tanneries.

- (5) Necessity for expert forest engineers. Two officers have been already engaged by the Forest Department, and further and more extensive proposals have been submitted for the Secretary of State's sanction.
- (6) Establishment of Government depôts for sale of timber. An agency has been established in Calcutta for the sale of timber from the Andamans and of such other timber as Local Governments may consign to it for the purpose. A similar agency has been established in London for the sale, in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, of all Indian timbers exported by Government. The development of this system of disposal now rests with the Local Governments, who have been informed of the action taken by the Government of India.
- (7) Increase of staff and equipment at Dehra Dun. An extensive scheme is under preparation by the Government of India.
- (8) Creation of Fisheries Departments in Burma and Bombay and an increase in Madras. It is understood that Bombay have the matter under consideration.
- (17) Survey of the coal situation, with a view to effecting economy in mining and consumption. An expert has been brought out from England and has returned to prepare his report after examining the situation in India.
- (20) Survey of hydro-electric possibilities. This started last cold weather.
- (31) Improvement of system under which State technical scholarships are granted. The rules have been recast and further amendments are under consideration.
- (49 to 51) Revision of organisation for commercial intelligence and statistics. Scheme is under preparation.
- (54) Technical officers to assist Indian Trade Commissioner. Proposals are being put forward for deputing Forest and Geological experts.
- (55) Indian trade agents for Mesopotamia and East Africa. Bombay Government have been consulted.
- (57 to 64) Creation of an organisation for purchase and inspection of Government stores in India. No action can be taken till Secretary of State's approval has been received to the principle; but proposals for appointment of committee are being worked out.
- (65 to 68) Facilitation of acquisition of industrial sites. Question of legislation is under consideration.
- (75) Veto on use of power-driven machinery in jails. Question has been referred to Jail Commission.
- (80 & 81) Strengthening of Geological Survey and inspection of Government concessions. Proposals will shortly be submitted for Secretary of State's sanction.
- (82) Modification of mining lease forms and constitution of advisory boards of mine-fields. Local Governments' opinion will shortly be invited on definite scheme.
- (83) Preparation of mining manuals. Local Governments are being addressed.
- (90) Proposal to facilitate registration of partnerships. Question of legislation is under consideration.
- (97) Housing of industrial population in Bombay. Bombay Government are being addressed.
- (102) Reduction of maximum factory hours. Opinions of Local Governments are being invited.
- (105) Collection of occupational statistics. Matter has been for some time under consideration, and will be taken up with Census Commissioner when appointed.
- (126) Appointment of an expert committee to consider possibility of establishing industrial banks and affording other financial help to small industrialists. No action can be taken till Secretary of State's views have been obtained regarding proposed provincial and central departments of industries; but proposals for committee are being worked out.

India Office, London,
25th September 1919.

Revenue.

No. 6.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I have considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency's Government No. 15 (Industries), of the 4th June 1919, on the subject of the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission. In this letter you do not attempt to deal with the numerous recommendations made by the Commission, but ask my approval to a few cardinal points of principle, and I assume that when these principles are settled you will examine the detailed recommendations contained in the report, referring in due course any proposals which require my sanction.

2. Before dealing with the specific points covered by your letters it seems necessary to clear the ground by a general declaration of policy. The restrictive policy laid down by Lord Morley in 1910, as modified by Lord Crewe in 1912, though temporarily in abeyance while this enquiry was being made, is still in force, and if the active participation by Government in industrial development is to be accepted as one of its legitimate functions a new policy is required.

With the quickening of political life that will follow the grant of constitutional reforms the demand for progress in administration and social reform may be expected to become insistent, and if progress is not to be hampered by want of funds the taxable capacity of the people will have to be increased. To this end the natural resources of India must be effectively utilised, as new opportunities for the investment of capital present themselves, in order that the standard of comfort of the people may be raised, and the economic strength of the country may increase. Further, as the experience of the past few years has shown that in time of war India cannot rely on outside sources for her needs, the matter is one in which political expediency, economic advantage and military security are coincident and accord with the interests of the Empire as a whole.

I accept the two fundamental principles underlying the recommendations of the Commission; first, that in future Government should play an active part in the industrial development of the country; secondly, that Government cannot undertake this work unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice. Following on the acceptance of these principles I agree that suitably equipped organisations should be set up in the Provincial Governments and in the Central Government.

3. In giving effect to this policy, State assistance will take various forms such as research, the survey of natural resources, technical and scientific advice, educational facilities, commercial and industrial intelligence, the establishment of pioneering and demonstration factories, financial help, the purchase of Government stores in India, whether in the usual way of business or under a guarantee of purchase over a fixed period, and probably also fiscal measures. The extent to which and the manner in which assistance under each of these heads can appropriately be given will doubtless be considered by Your Excellency's Government when the detailed recommendations of the Commission are examined, but it seems desirable that concurrently with the establishment of the new Department, the powers of the Government of India and of local Governments in regard to direct financial assistance, which are now exceedingly limited, should be precisely defined. I would be glad therefore, if, after considering chapters XIV and XX, of the Report, you would favour me with your views, first, on the main question of the forms which financial assistance may legitimately take, and secondly, on the subsidiary question of the limits within which and the conditions under which such assistance may be given by the Government of India and the local Governments.

It would be premature to discuss at this stage the fiscal issue, which was deliberately excluded from the scope of the Commission's enquiry, and I am not prepared to make any pronouncement on this aspect of the case until the representatives of the people have been given the opportunity to express their views. The question will have to be faced in the near future. I am confident that in the discussions that will take place in India the interest of the Empire as a whole will receive due consideration.

4. Connected with the fiscal question are other needs such as greater initiative and further incentives to production as well as increased efficiency of labour. You will doubtless consider how far these can be fostered, and I would here only remark in regard to labour that if the efficiency of labour be increased even to a moderate extent India could probably hold her own. If, therefore, development is to proceed on sound lines, and if enduring results are to be obtained labour must be made more efficient. In India, where the workers are unorganised, a special obligation lies upon Government to study their welfare and to secure for them better education, better housing, and a higher standard of living. By her adherence to the International Labour Convention India will now become subject in respect of labour conditions to international criticism. This need not be resented, as it is in the best interests of the country that present conditions should be improved, provided that it is recognised that Indian conditions are radically different from those of western countries and that western standards cannot at once be applied.

5. Turning now to the points referred to in your letter, I approve in principle the proposal that Provincial Departments of Industry should be set up on the general lines laid down by the Commission. I accept also the proposed definition of the functions of these Departments, except that relating to the control of industrial and technical education. I suggest that local Governments should be left free to revise the list of duties enumerated in paragraph 3 of your letter so that the new Departments may not at the outset be over weighted, and that, so far as is possible, the branches of work for which the Director is responsible may be in harmony with the classification of subjects under the scheme of constitutional reforms. Under any arrangement the Director's duties must apparently include both reserved and transferred subjects, but the less this is so the better. For these and other reasons I would prefer to reserve for further consideration the question of handing over the control of technical education to the new Departments.

6. Your Excellency's Government are not yet prepared to formulate proposals regarding the organisation of the Imperial Department of Industries, but propose to set up as an *interim* authority a Board of Industries and Munitions, which would close the war commitments of the Indian Munitions Board, take over from the Commerce and Industries Department certain items of work, undertake the initial work of organisation, and in particular frame detailed proposals for the new permanent Department.

I sanction this proposal and agree that the Board should retain the powers now possessed by the Munitions Board. Until a permanent Department has been created, the Board would not be attached to any Department of Your Excellency's Government, but would be under the direct charge of the Viceroy, the President of the Board taking part in Council meetings when industrial questions are discussed, but with no power of voting.

7. I am glad to observe that in defining the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments, you favour a large measure of Provincial independence, and that within their general financial and other powers, the local Governments would be given a free hand subject to the reasonable reservations detailed in paragraphs 18 and 19 of your letter. I have, however, little doubt that local Governments, limited as they will be in respect of resources and staff, will readily seek the advice and assistance of the Imperial Department. But for the most part reference should be voluntary, and the necessity of obtaining previous sanction should as far as possible be avoided.

8. When the permanent Imperial Department has been set up it should, when opportunity offers, be placed in charge of a Member of Council. The volume of work of the new department is necessarily uncertain, but it is not improbable that at the outset it will sufficiently occupy the whole time of a Member, and in that case I shall not object to a separate Membership for Industries when legislative authority has been obtained to increase the number of Members of Council. But as the work of all the civil Departments of Your Excellency's Government will be affected in various degrees when

the scheme of constitutional reforms becomes operative, and as a readjustment of portfolios will then become necessary, the desirability of placing cognate subjects, such as Commerce, under the charge of the Member for Industries should be kept in view. The arguments advanced in your letter have not convinced me that it is desirable that these two branches of the administration should be placed permanently in charge of separate Members.

9. I approve the appointment of expert Committees to consider the recommendations of the Commission regarding the creation of all-India scientific services. Each Committee should be directed to frame detailed proposals for the organisation and terms of employment of the service, if it considers its creation advisable, and to formulate proposals for the location and equipment of research laboratories.

10. I accept the principle of an all-India industrial service, and agree that although a training in some form of mechanical engineering will in most cases be the best basis of recruitment, this qualification should not in all cases be required. I understand that it is your intention not to include in the service men of the foreman type or experts engaged for special purposes on short term agreements, but to reserve it as a rule for men of good education, with technical qualifications or business training. From this reservoir Provincial Directors and Deputy Directors of Industries, Factory Managers, and perhaps also Factory and Mines Inspectors might be drawn if suitable men are available.

11. I also accept the general principle of an agency for the purchase and inspection of stores in India, and approve the appointment of a Committee to work out the detailed organisation for an Indian Stores Department.

It has been suggested that with a view to keeping the India and Home Departments up to date and co-ordinating their methods, interchanges of personnel should take place. This suggestion will, no doubt, be considered by your Committee.

12. I desire to associate myself with your cordial appreciation of the work of the Commission. The comprehensive review of the problem and the practical proposals contained in their report have made it possible to lay down, with some assurance of success, the outlines of a new policy, and, if that policy bears fruit, the credit will largely be due to the labours of the Commission.

I have the honour to be.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

EDWIN S. MONTAGU.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd November 1919, is republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th November 1919.

No. 104.—Mr. H. P. Daval, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Legislative Department with effect from the 15th November 1919.

H. M. SMITH,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd November 1919, are republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th November 1919.

No. 1878.—The following provisional rule, approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council in substitution for rule 5 of the rules relating to the appointment of candidates to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by annual open competition, which were published with the Home Department notification No. 675 (Establishments), dated the 9th June 1919, is published for general information:—

"5. Candidates must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they have received whole-time continuous and systematic education up to the age of 18 or to the date of entering His Majesty's Forces whichever is the earlier, and must also produce satisfactory evidence that if they have not received University education, they would have been justified in proceeding from school to a University with a view to taking high honours."

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MEDICAL.

The 18th November 1919.

No. 597.—The services of Captain R. B. Lloyd, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 22nd November 1919, are republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 22nd November 1919.

No. 250D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet entitled "The Tragedy of India" issued from San Francisco by Edward Gammons.

EXPLOSIVES

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 198D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this department No. 4018-33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In clause (9) of rule 4 of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, after the word "includes" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate-mixture, fulminate or nitro-compound as defined in this rule, and"

POST OFFICE.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 176-D.—Saturday, the 13th December, and Tuesday, the 16th December 1919, will be observed as Post Office and Telegraph holidays in all postal and telegraph circles in India, in connection with the peace celebrations.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 227-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification in this department No. 12807, dated the 16th November 1918.

No. 247D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be deleted from the Schedule appended to the notification in this department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, viz:—

“(A) Ragi.”

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following resolutions issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 22nd November 1919, are republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1915.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

ALLOTMENT TO PROVINCES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED IN 1919.

RESOLUTION.

(ESTABLISHMENTS.)

THE undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service, are under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the Provinces shown against their names:—

Mr. J. Peddie.	}	Bengal.
The Hon. S. K. Sinha.		
Mr. K. C. Chunder.		
Mr. M. H. B. Nethersole.	}	United Provinces.
Mr. W. Hussain.		
Mr. H. R. Waugh		Punjab.
Mr. J. K. Stanford		Burma.
Mr. S. Lall	}	Bihar and Orissa.
Mr. W. G. Lacey.		
Mr. N. T. Porter.	}	Central Provinces.
Mr. C. D. Deshmukh.		
Mr. C. R. Pawsey		
		Assam.

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that Messrs. Peddie, Chunder and Pawsey and the Hon. S. K. Sinha shall on arrival at Bombay ascertain from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destination await them. In the absence of any such orders, they should proceed to Calcutta and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Messrs. Lall and Lacey should on arrival at Bombay inquire from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destination await them. In the absence of any such orders, they should at once proceed to Patna (Patna Junction Railway Station) and there report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa or in his absence to the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

3. Messrs. Nethersole, Hussain, Waugh, Porter and Deshmukh should ascertain on arrival at Bombay from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destination await them. In the absence of such orders, Messrs. Nethersole and Hussain should proceed at once to Allahabad and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces. Mr. Waugh should proceed to Lahore and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and Messrs. Porter and Deshmukh should proceed to Nagpur and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

4. Mr. Stanford should on arrival at Rangoon report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations concerned for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 1918.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION RELATING
TO PENSIONS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.**

RESOLUTION.

(ESTABLISHMENTS.)

IN connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India relating to the Indian Civil Service contained in paragraphs 45 and 46 of annexure X to their Report, the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, are pleased to announce that it has been decided—

- (1) to retain the present uniform rate of £1,000 for annuities, but not to require the 4 per cent. contribution which the officers are at present compelled to make towards it and
- (2) to fund for the benefit of the officers concerned the 4 per cent. deduction now made, this being returned to them on retirement or to their legal representatives in case of death, with the same interest as is allowed on subscriptions to the General Provident Fund. This concession will take effect from the 1st April 1919.

2. The Commission in paragraph 48 of Annexure X to their Report expressed the opinion that the existing rates of invalid annuities laid down in article 564, Civil Service Regulations, are sufficiently liberal, but the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the facts that, *firstly*, when questions of the retirement on grounds of health of members of the Indian Civil Service have been under consideration, difficulties have from time to time arisen owing to the disproportion between the rates of the invalid annuities and the amount of the annuity of £1,000 which an officer receives on retirement after a full term of service, *secondly*, that local Governments are naturally unwilling to penalise officers retiring through no fault of their own, and endeavour so far as possible to avoid the premature retirement of their officials on invalid pension, and, *thirdly*, that officers who ought in their own interests and in the interests of the service to be invalided are induced by pecuniary considerations to avoid appearance before Medical Boards and persist in their duties at serious risk to health and even life. The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State,

have therefore decided to improve the rates as follows, the exact amount being calculated on years of "active" instead of "total" service as theretofore :—

					£
For the first three years of active service—a gratuity of					500
"	4th year—an annuity of	...	...	...	150
"	5th	"	"	...	170
"	6th	"	"	...	200
"	7th	"	"	...	230
"	8th	"	"	...	260
"	9th	"	"	...	290
"	10th	"	"	...	320
"	11th	"	"	...	360
"	12th	"	"	...	400
"	13th	"	"	...	440
"	14th	"	"	...	480
"	15th	"	"	...	540
"	16th	"	"	...	600
"	17th	"	"	...	660
"	18th	"	"	...	720
"	19th	"	"	...	780
"	20th	"	"	...	840
"	21st	"	"	...	900

This scale will apply to all officers invalided since 1st April 1919 and from date of invaliding. Any of these officers or any officers now in the service invalided hereafter will be allowed the benefit of the present rules in the rare cases where owing to special circumstances the present rules are more favourable to them.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following extract from the Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council, dated 10th September 1919, is republished for general information.

D. GLADDING,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION *re* CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCES, ETC., ON CONCLUSION OF A VICTORIOUS PEACE.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" My Lord, it is with much pleasure that I rise to move the Resolution that stands in my name. It runs as follows :—

This Council requests the Governor-General in Council—

- (a) to convey to the King-Emperor the humble message of the people of India assuring him of their enthusiastic and loyal devotion and allegiance to His Majesty's person and throne, and tendering their warm congratulations on the conclusion of a victorious peace ;

- (b) to convey to His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air forces, British and Indian, including the Royal Indian Marine, the grateful appreciation and heartfelt thanks of India's citizens for their pre-eminently valuable services and heroic deeds of daring, endurance, skill and cheerful sacrifice which have enabled the British Empire and its Allies to crush Prussian militarism and autocracy and inaugurate an era of orderly progressive self-government on a truly democratic basis under the guidance and protection of a League of Nations;
- (c) to convey to His Majesty's civil services, especially to the officers and men employed in the Munitions, Railway and Post and Telegraph Departments, the sincere thanks of the country for their untiring energy and zeal and supreme devotion to duty during a prolonged and trying period of more than four years of active warfare.

H. M. SMITH.

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.*



PART IA.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th November 1919, are republished for general information.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CUSTOMS—DUTIES

No. 393-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7257, dated the 11th September 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st December 1919, for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed when the same are exported from any place in British India other than Burma, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the Schedule.

No.	Name of article.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
3	Raw hides and skins—		Rs. A. P.	
	(1) <i>Arsenicated and air-dried hides—</i>			
	(a) Cows (including { Framed ...	lb.	0 14 0	15 per cent.
	{ Unframed...	"	0 7 0	15 "
	(b) Buffaloes (includ- { Framed ...	"	0 8 0	15 "
	{ Unframed...	"	0 4 0	15 "
	(2) <i>Dry salted hides—</i>			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) ...	"	0 8 0	15 "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 3 6	15 "
	(3) <i>Wet salted hides—</i>			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) ...	"	0 7 0	15 "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 3 0	15 "
	(4) <i>Goat and kid skins</i> ...	Piece	3 0 0	15 "
	(5) <i>Sheep skins</i> ...	"	1 0 0	15 "

No. 395-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7257, dated the 11th September 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st December 1919, for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed when the same are exported from Burma, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the Schedule.

SCHEDULE III.—EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Name of article.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
3	Raw hides and skins—		Rs. A. P.	
	(1) <i>Arsenicated and air-dried hides—</i>			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) ...	lb.	0 9 0	15 per cent.
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ...	"	0 6 0	15 ..
	(2) <i>Dry salted hides—</i>			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) ...	"	0 8 0	15 ..
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ...	"	0 3 6	15 ..
	(3) <i>Wet salted hides—</i>			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) ...	"	0 7 0	15 ..
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ...	"	0 3 0	15 ..
	(4) <i>Goat and kid skins—</i>	Piece	3 0 0	15 ..
	(4) <i>Sheep skins ...</i>	"	1 0 0	15 ..

PETROLEUM.

The 29th November 1919.

No. 310-D.—In pursuance of rule 11J of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5256, dated the 22nd June 1918, relating to the control of kerosene oil in Coorg.

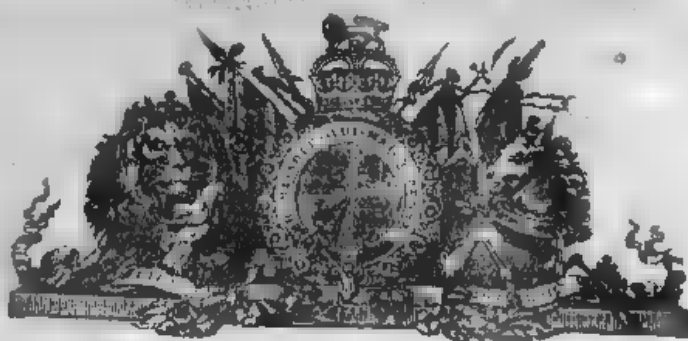
PURCHASE SCHEMES.

The 29th November 1919.

No. 287-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from the 1st December 1919, the notification in this department No. 2846, dated the 10th May 1919.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th November 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. M.-440.

Dalhi, the 26th November 1919.

RESOLUTION.

PROPOSAL FOR THE CREATION OF ALL-INDIA SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.

THE Indian Industrial Commission, in paragraphs 116-118 of their Report, have pointed out that the present arrangements for the recruiting, employment and grouping of scientific officers for the purpose of carrying out research work are unsatisfactory. There have not been wanting, it is true, individual officers who have done valuable work in their own special lines. But some of those who have achieved the greatest degree of success are also most insistent in their cry for co-ordination, and for the help of other scientists in dealing with the complicated problems that demand solution. The Industrial Commission draw attention, not only to the absence of an effective means for meeting this demand, but also to the entire absence of a scientific atmosphere, except in a few isolated centres. The lac of scientific intercourse and of prospects of material advancement tends to deprive workers of any incentive to research.

2. Unsatisfactory as the existing position is from the point of view of the employed, it is even less satisfactory from that of the employer. The inability of local Governments to judge of the work of the isolated scientific officers whom they employ, or to replace them when they leave or fall ill, has been fully emphasised by the Industrial Commission. The small, but not unimportant, results achieved with the help of the Indian Munitions Board, as an agency for marshalling the scientific forces of the country to attack a few problems of considerable local importance under war conditions, throw into strong contrast the vast field of possibilities from which a consistent policy, pursued before the war, might have developed valuable economic assets in peace time and powerful safeguards of established industries in time of war. There have, however, not been wanting examples of attempts, more or less successful, to build up organisations of officers for scientific work; instances such as the Geological Survey of India and the

Indian Agricultural Service, prove by their success, even on their present limited scale, the advantages of system, even though that system differs radically in the case of these two departments. The importance of organising scientific workers, not only in the interests of the workers themselves, but of the work which they perform and of the public in whose interest they perform it, is now widely recognised; and the question for consideration appears to the Government of India to be the form of organisation best suited for Indian conditions, political, economic and geographical. A scheme for all-India services as a basis of scientific organisation has been put forward by the Indian Industrial Commission in paragraphs 124-126 of their Report, and supported by the Government of India, subject to certain criticisms of detail, in their despatch No. 15 (Industries), dated the 4th June 1919, of which paragraphs 22 to 30 are annexed to this resolution.

3. The Government of India have decided to deal, in the first place, with the case of officers employed under Government as chemists; and have, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, appointed a Committee, with the following terms of reference:—

- (1) To consider whether an all-India Chemical Service is the best and most suitable method of overcoming the difficulties and deficiencies pointed out by the Indian Industrial Commission.
- (2) In the event of the Committee approving the principle of an all India Service, to devise terms of recruitment, employment and organisation; to indicate the extent to which chemists already in Government employ should be included in that service; and to suggest what should be the relations of the proposed organisation with the public and with departments of the Government of India and of local Governments.
- (3) In particular, to frame proposals for the location, scope and organisation of institutions for chemical research.

4. Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D. Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, has been appointed President, and Dr. J. L. Simonsen, F.I.C., F.A.S.B., Forest Chemist, Dehra Dun, has been appointed Member and Secretary. The constitution of the Committee will be announced shortly.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, with the request that the Committee may be given any assistance which they may require and that any applications for information which may be made by the Committee may be complied with.

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, to the President and Members of the Committee, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

Extract (paragraphs 22—30) from despatch No. 15 (Industries), dated the 4th June, 1919, from the Government of India to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

THE SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

22. The third of the main proposals refers to the constitution of scientific services and of an industrial service. The Commission draw attention to the extreme importance of research under modern industrial conditions and to the especial needs of India, in view of her vast unexploited resources in raw material and of the paucity of her scientific workers. They criticise the complete lack of organisation among scientists employed by Government and describe the difficulties, both administrative and technical, to which this gives rise. The Commission recommend as a remedy the creation of a similar mechanism to that through which the Central and Local Governments have hitherto carried out almost all their most important activities, especially those requiring technical knowledge, viz., all-India services; and

they discuss the basis on which these services should be constituted. The Commission propose the creation, not of scientific departments, but of scientific services, an essential distinction which has been clearly brought out in the replies of Local Governments, though it has not been so clearly apprehended by critics of the proposal. The Commission contemplate the recruitment of officers into separate scientific services, such as a chemical, botanical or zoological service, for employment under imperial and provincial departments, such as Forest and Agriculture, which deal with the application of a number of separate sciences. They propose that scientific officers in the employ of Government, instead of being recruited in small numbers or single units into the different services which happen to require them, should be recruited as experts in their several sciences, into scientific services, each with its appropriate conditions of qualification, pay, pension and promotion. Although the services will be distinct entities for the above purposes, yet the only members of those services that will not be actually employed under the various departments that require their services, will consist of a central staff, engaged under such officers, for instance, as Deputy Chief Chemists, at research centres, in scientific work. This central agency will also serve as a reservoir to meet the demands that may be put forward by other departments or by Local Governments for men to undertake temporary special investigations, to fill new posts or leave vacancies, or for the replacement of existing officers.

The head of each scientific service would thus exercise an influence over the members of his service in matters scientific by the check of scientific results and by the provision of advice and criticism on scientific work, whether for Local Governments or for research workers. It is not, we understand, proposed by the Commission, nor do we ourselves contemplate, that he should actually control research work in the sense of ordering definite problems to be taken up by officers serving under Local Governments or should turn his department into a gang of hack researchers. We rely on constant correspondence between scientific officers of the same caste and periodical conferences as sufficient to correlate research programmes.

23. With the Commission's view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the present position as set forth in paragraphs 116 and 117 of their Report we are in complete accord.

Local Governments and heads of departments find the greatest difficulty in forming an opinion of the work done by scientists employed under them; or of the probable value of lines of research proposed by their officers. Should the administrative authority consider the results obtained by a scientist unsatisfactory, it is almost impossible to obtain an authoritative opinion on his work and qualifications; or to say whether he might not do better in another post; or to find such a post for him. The difficulties arising from the existence of isolated specialists in a department are in fact notorious. Local Governments constantly find themselves saddled with unsatisfactory men for long periods. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for instance, specifically alludes to his own experience of these difficulties.

The impossibility of applying any common measure in determining the respective claims to promotion of a botanist, a chemist, an engineer and a political economist have been recognised in the existing services by the creation of separate posts on a time-scale. But this does not get over the difficulties already indicated, nor supply the proper incentive to the research worker, nor afford scope or prospects for men of more than average ability. The absence of such prospects is bound to militate against our chances of obtaining good recruits, to render our staff discontented, and to prevent our securing the best work from the best men.

Moreover, so long as students of a particular science are recruited sporadically on behalf of different departments as vacancies occur, Government will have to accept the men that happen to be left over, whatever their qualifications, after other and more regular demands have been supplied. The prospect of regular annual recruitment will enable the Government of India to fill its future demands for scientists, as it has hitherto done for engineers, forest officers and medical men.

24. The present system, under which the only chemists employed by the State are scattered through numerous departments without any organisation that can marshal the chemical forces of the country to attack problems of national importance, can give no help towards an active industrial policy.

We might quote as illustrating the inspiring value of a central co-ordinating authority, the work undertaken by the Munitions Board through its chemical adviser. The report of the Conference of Chemists at Lahore, which we append* to this despatch, shows that even our isolated and scattered chemists can be moulded into one team for the purpose of suggesting new lines of research and means for turning the results to practical account, without over-lapping and consequent waste of effort.

* Not reprinted.

This experience, in the light of the magnificent results obtained in England by the Research Committee of the Privy Council, shows clearly how much may be expected from a system which provides a permanent organic connection between all chemists in Government employ.

25. The importance of a common system of recruitment and of a common service has recently been recognised by the Council of the Institute of Chemistry in the United Kingdom (*vide* proceedings of the Institute of Chemistry, 1918, part IV, page 14), in a representation submitted by them to all Government Departments in which chemists are employed; they state their opinion that "the time is opportune for taking steps to secure for the provision of chemistry a position corresponding to that occupied by the learned professions and they feel that much would be accomplished towards the attainment of that end if, in the first place, adequate and uniform conditions of appointment were accorded to chemists directly engaged in the service of the State. The necessity for a definitely organised chemical service (both in peace and war) for all purposes of the State on which the science of chemistry has a bearing, has long been recognised in the chemical profession."

Conditions in India render the services of chemists employed under Government of even greater relative importance than in England. India is far more deficient than England in the knowledge of its raw materials and of the appropriate industrial processes; consulting chemists and chemists in private employ are almost entirely absent here, and this deficiency is not likely soon to be remedied. Research institutes with special reference to a particular industry in England, it would seem, will usually be financed and controlled by the industry itself, with a Government grant-in-aid, whereas in India the position will be precisely the opposite, and the industry will rely primarily on State chemists. We therefore agree with the Commission that the advancement of industries in India must depend for scientific assistance almost entirely on State-employed men, and these men will be far more concerned with the initiation of important new lines of development and research and far less with merely routine work than is the case in England. The need of organisation is the greater, in that the functions of Indian State chemists are more important to the country; while their greater isolation and the consequent absence of a scientific atmosphere furnish an additional argument. The case for a State Chemical Service is thus even stronger in India than in England.

26. We are much influenced by the prospects which the proposed system affords of increasing the number of Indians in the scientific services. An Indian appointed to an isolated post, or as an assistant to an isolated professor in a country where the scientific atmosphere is non-existent, or at the best, exceedingly attenuated, lacks guidance and the stimulus of his fellows in the pursuit of scientific knowledge. His ambitions tend to become limited to the improvement of his pay and prospects rather than of his professional attainments. His membership of an all-India service, based on the pursuit of a common science, will increase the prestige of that science in his eyes and in those of the Indian public; the existence of the proposed Imperial nucleus of scientists under a distinguished chief will provide him with an incitement to excel, with assistance in his studies and with opportunity for training if he desires it.

27. The Commission propose that, if the principle of scientific services is approved, committees should be appointed to formulate proposals for the permanent organisation and the terms of employment of each such service, and for the location and equipment of research laboratories. We support this recommendation, subject to the condition that the terms of reference to each committee should include a direction to report as to the advisability of constituting all-India services for each well-defined science.

28. Without anticipating the conclusions of the proposed committee, we think it desirable, in view of criticisms which have been expressed in

some of the annexures to this despatch, to indicate certain principles in the general administration of these services, which should govern the relations between the members of the scientific services and the heads of departments and Provincial Governments, under whom many of them will be employed.

We do not think that members of scientific services should be seconded by the method which the Commission propose, viz., by deputation for periods of 5 years at a time; but we consider that, as in the case of other services, an officer when once placed permanently under the orders of a Local Government, should remain with that Government for the rest of his service, unless the Government under which he is serving itself desires his transfer; or unless his services are required in higher post or in a post requiring special qualifications outside the province, in which case the Local Government will recognise that the Imperial Government have a claim on them. This is the system which exists at present in respect of all similar services.

Local Governments would have complete liberty to appoint, after consulting the head of the service, to any post in their industrial or scientific cadre, any available member of the respective services; they would also be at liberty, in the special circumstances arising during the initial stages, to appoint to such posts men outside the service; but the subsequent admission to the all-India service of men so appointed would be entirely controlled by the Secretary of State. The Local Governments universally support the proposed scheme of scientific services, and though the Governments of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay and the officers and public bodies consulted by them put forward certain criticisms of the scheme, especially with reference to the position of scientists in the Education Department, these criticisms are, we think, fully met by the foregoing explanation of the lines on which we think the proposed services should be administered.

29. We desire, however, to add a few remarks with special reference to the case of science teachers. We fully recognise that much is required of a scientific professor in a college, outside his scientific work. He must look on himself as a member of the body responsible for the tone of the college and for its general success. It will, therefore, we agree, be most undesirable that such a man should continuously have in mind the possibility of promotion outside his own department. We think, however, that this difficulty will be obviated by the general principle laid down by us above, viz., that members of scientific services serving under the Department of Education should not be removed from that department, unless at the request of the educational authorities, or for posts requiring high administrative capacity, or special scientific qualification.

The advantage to the Education Department of a system of scientific services will still be very considerable. In the first place, we consider that, though University and college science workers should be by no means entirely divorced from technical research, their main sphere of activity should lie among problems of pure science. The proposed central scientific organisation should afford a means whereby such problems arising in the course of technical research can be referred to university and college laboratories.

Such co-ordination, both in respect of pure science problems and technical problems, can be most readily effected in cases where the educational researchers are themselves members of a scientific service. This policy will doubtless stimulate the interest in research work taken by students and professors. Officers who have entered the educational service as teachers may be in some cases expected to develop as research workers. The existence of all-India scientific services will afford a ready means for accommodating men whose aims in life have thus been diverted from one form of work to another. In the next place, the present system of recruitment of scientists into the Educational Service is capable of improvement, and far better results could be obtained with the aid and advice of watchful central agencies in India. The absence of a scientific atmosphere again has been particularly injurious to scientific officers in the Educational Service and has led to great stagnation in respect of research work. This atmosphere will in future reach individual officers by the numerous channels of communication which will be created between them and the central agency on technical subjects, whether by way of correspondence, conferences and scientific publications, by the central staff's tours of inspection, or by officers spending some portion of their vacations at research institutes. The case of scientists at present employed under the Department of Education will obviously

require careful treatment; such men should not be allowed to join the scientific services as a matter of course, but each case will have to be considered on its merits and there may still be classes of appointments for which men will have to be recruited independently. Further, the whole question, so far as it affects the employment of officers with scientific qualifications in colleges and universities, will have to be reviewed in connection with the proposals of the Calcutta University Commission regarding recruitment.

30. In addition to the opinions expressed in the letters received from Local Governments, two important conferences of chemists have recently put forward their views on the Commission's proposals. A record of their

* Not reprinted.

discussion is appended.* A full meeting of the sectional conference of agricultural chemists at Pusa in February passed the following resolution:—

"That this Conference considers that, in view of the intense local knowledge required for effective work for agricultural improvement by chemical methods, it is not desirable that the chemists in the Agricultural Departments should be formed into a service apart from the ordinary agricultural service in which the bond of union would be the science rather than its application. On the other hand, in addition to agricultural chemists attached to the Provincial Departments, this Conference is definitely of opinion that a strong central body of chemists should be maintained by the Imperial Department of Agriculture from whom Provincial Departments could draw for the investigation of special problems".

The main objection taken was, it will be observed, based on the idea that men would usually be transferred after 5 years periods. We have explained already that such an idea forms no part of the system which we contemplate. It is also significant that the same resolution declared the necessity of a strong central body of chemists for the department of agriculture; and it may be added, the same meeting pointed out the desirability of equipping the agricultural research organisation to deal with certain industrial problems arising out of agricultural research. The sum of these conclusions seems to point to the desirability of supplying some agency which can correlate chemical research with agricultural and industrial problems, and of avoiding the needless expense of creating separate research *nuclei* for dealing with each separate class of chemical problems.

A Conference of chemists was convened in Lahore in January 1918 by the Indian Munitions Board. It included not only Government officers, but also chemists attached to missionary colleges and employed under private firms. The Conference passed no formal resolution, but strongly supported the proposed system of scientific services.

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The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th November 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 29th November 1919.

No. 367-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 24th October 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,

1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,

WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 24TH OCTOBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

List D and E.

Open General Licences for Exports—Appendix No. 1.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which, are set forth in the abovementioned form of application :—

- (a) Full name and address of Consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or port of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (h) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (i) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (l) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any question set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,

Westminster, S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 28th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 28th June 1919 and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz. :—

LIST A AND B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (H) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

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| <p>(D) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.</p> <p>(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.</p> <p>(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.</p> <p>Alumina, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.</p> <p>(A) *Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.</p> <p>(A) *Animals, pack saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.</p> <p>Apatites, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.</p> <p>(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.</p> <p>Bacon, <i>see</i> Meat.</p> <p>Bags, <i>see</i> Nitrate.</p> <p>Banknotes, <i>see</i> Notes.</p> <p>(A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.</p> <p>(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.</p> <p>(A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.</p> <p>(A) Bayonets and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17. (<i>See</i>, however, Appendix No. 1.)</p> <p>(A) Bean flour and meal.</p> <p>(A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.</p> <p>Brau, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.</p> <p>(A) Bread.</p> <p>Brewers' grains, <i>see</i> Grains.</p> <p>(B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.</p> <p>(A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.</p> <p>Bullion, <i>see</i> Gold.</p> | <p>(A) Butter.</p> <p>(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—</p> <p>Calf meal ;</p> <p>Coconut and poonac cake ;</p> <p>Compound cakes and meal ;</p> <p>Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal ;</p> <p>Gluten meal or gluten feed ;</p> <p>Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal ;</p> <p>Hemp seed cake and meal ;</p> <p>Husk meal ;</p> <p>Linseed cake and meal ;</p> <p>Locust bean meal ;</p> <p>Maize germ meal ;</p> <p>Maize meal and flour ;</p> <p>Meat meal ;</p> <p>Palm nut cake and meal ;</p> <p>Poppy seed cake and meal ;</p> <p>Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal ;</p> <p>Sesame seed cake and meal ;</p> <p>Soya bean cake and meal ;</p> <p>Sunflower seed cake and meal ;</p> <p>Whale cake ;</p> <p>Calf meal, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.</p> <p>(A) Calfskins.</p> <p>(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.</p> <p>Castings, <i>see</i> Armour Plates.</p> <p>Cattle foods, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.</p> |
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*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1.)
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combinations, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.
- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18.
- (A) Fish except the following tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings and cray-fish 27-12-18, 30-5-19.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Bean, Lentil, Malt Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—
- Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Game.
- Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
- Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
- Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
- Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle, 28-2-19, 8-7-19.
- Horses, *see* Animals.
- Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron, 1-5-17, the following :
Casting, *see* Armour plates.
- (A) Pig.
- (A) Scrap.
- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.
- (A) Lard, except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- Lentil flour and meal.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes.
Diamond dyes.

Drummer dyes.
Dixon's home dyes.

Maypole dyes.

- Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Livestock, *see* Animals.
 Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.
 (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
 (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
 (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
 Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
 (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, super-phosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
 (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
 Meals, *see* Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
 (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
 Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
 Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
 Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
 (B) Mines and their component parts.
 Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
 (A) Needles, hosiery, machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
 (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
 (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
 †Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
 (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
 Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
 (A) Oats.
 Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:
- (A) Bran.
 (A) Middlings.
 (A) Mill dust and screenings.
 (A) Pollard.
 (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
 (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
 Coconut oil;
 Groundnut oil;
 Palm kernel oil.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
 (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
 (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
 (A) Onions.
 (A) Opium and its preparations.
 (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
 - Palmit cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
 (A) Pea flour and meal.
 (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 23-4-19.
 (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
 (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
 (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
 Pistols, *see* Firearms.
 Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
 (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
 (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
 (B) Potassium permanganate.
 (A) Potatoes.
 (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
 Preserves, *see* Fruit.
 (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
 (A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.
 (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
 Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
 Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
 Rifles, *see* Firearms.
 Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
 (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
 Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
 (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
 Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
 (B) Searchlights and their component parts, 1-5-17.
 Seeds, *see* Lupin, Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
 Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
 (A) Semolina.
 Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Sheep, *see* Animals.
 Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
 (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18, 30-5-19.
 Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
 Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Spirits, *see* Whisky.
 (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.
 (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
 (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.

†Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.
- Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods:—
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council, dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919 and the 16th May 1919, all goods (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria, Hungary, in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence:—

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see, however, Lists D and E below*):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence:—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland.

LIST D.

By order of Council, dated 21st March 1919, as amended by order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on list D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, Ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian Ports), Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

* Many goods on the above List are already on List A or B.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List B* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria :—

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export :—

Alpaca and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties :—

Pernambuco.

West African.

Liberian.

Rio.

Bahia.

Victorian.

Custard powder.

Dates.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango Chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Mince-meat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

"Photo" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods represented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

*Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for the Export of Explosives, Double-Barrelled Guns, etc.

An open general licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.
Africa.

Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal,
Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania,
Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

Open General Licence for the Export of Aircraft, etc.

An open general licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, etc.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (ii). Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Asia Minor (see Turkey).**Austria Hungary.**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in note (iii).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, see notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E, except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho Slovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czecho-Slovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schladsteinwegsbucke, Hamburg, for further transshipment to the actual consignee in Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

All shipments to Czecho-Slovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Rural).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Estonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Lützowufer 6-8, Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German authorities are actually prepared to admit the goods.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland, see Note (ii).

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Overseas Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Latvia (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (see Jugo-Slavia).**Norway.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, see Note (iv).

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via* Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approach via Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

* It is understood there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the readmission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hadjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A parcel post service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

Notes.**FOODSTUFFS.**

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch, Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bz. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmédy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mohlen, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münsterfeld, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Seigburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblenz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bithurg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kompenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuenburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siersbahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Trèves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhine), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez,

Blitville, Eckenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Grossgrau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau, (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinbessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Alphenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlen, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Greifrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Möra, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheyd, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on list D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Military waggons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Exports to Poland.

(iv) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to:—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not exempt the goods from any Custom dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licenses are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary:

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained:

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian:

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

A General licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c-o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

* Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulation is now cancelled.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transshipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
 Butter and cheese.
 Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
 Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
 Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
 Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
 Synthetic dyestuffs.
 Ergot.
 Quinine sulphate.
 Caustic potash.
 Potassium carbonate.
 Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
 Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
 Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th December 1919, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

No. 596D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915:—

I. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt:

Provided also, that nothing in this notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene:

Provided also, that acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not when under

compression be deemed to be, an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

- (1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.
- (2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.
- (3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.
- (4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to one square inch:

Provided also, that acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance with or without acetone or other solvent, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

- (1) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.

- (2) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(3) Any acetone or other solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder, and the quantity of acetone or other solvent shall be such that when fully charged with acetylene it shall not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use.

(4) A drawing showing the method of construction of every type of cylinder it is proposed to use for the storage of compressed acetylene gas shall be deposited with the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and no cylinder shall be so used unless it is of a design approved in writing by the said Chief Inspector:

Provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit the use of existing cylinders for a period of five years from the date of this notification.

- (5) The pressure in the cylinder shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit:

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, which has the ends secured to the body by welding only, and no cylinder in which a porous substance is used without acetone or other solvent shall be charged to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit. This condition shall not apply to cylinders used exclusively for marine lighting by an officer appointed by a Local Government in that behalf.

(6) Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more in which under this notification the pressure allowed may be two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch, shall be annealed and every cylinder shall be tested by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than four times the pressure to which the cylinder is to be subjected in use, such hydraulic pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than fifteen minutes and no cylinder shall be used which on the first occasion of its being subjected to this test shall show any permanent stretch.

(7) The compression of the acetylene shall be carried out only on such premises as shall have been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time by that officer.

(8) No firm shall charge with acetylene any cylinder manufactured by any other firm unless it is in full possession of full particulars and previous history of such cylinder, or has otherwise assured itself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of this notification.

(9) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination if the history of the cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to such an examination within the previous twelve months and at the same time the valve shall be removed and the condition of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder ascertained.

(10) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked, upon it or upon a brass plate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the words "Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 596-D., dated the 6th December 1919"; and every cylinder shall bear a label giving the date when it was last charged together with

the name of the firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the date of this notification shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

(11) Each charging firm shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it. This record shall give the following information, namely:—

- (a) the date of each charging of the cylinder;
- (b) the dates upon which solvent has been added;
- (c) the dates upon which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in condition (9), the results of each such examination, and the name of the person carrying out such examination; and,

In the case of cylinders first issued by the firm, the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. The record shall be open to the inspection of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India.

(12) Every facility shall be given to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India to inspect the apparatus and methods by which the cylinders are charged.

11. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph 1 of this notification to be an explosive.

NOTIFICATION.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—OLEAGINOUS PRODUCTS.

The 6th December 1919.

No. 517D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entries shall be deleted from the schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, viz:—

- (A) Castor seed.
- (B) Castor oil.
- (B) Coconut oil.
- (C) Copra.
- (C) Cotton seed oil.
- (C) Groundnut oil.
- (A) Linseed.
- (B) Linseed oil.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 5th December 1919 are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 3421.—The following Votes of Thanks passed by the Houses of Lords and Commons to all services in respect of the war of 1914—1918 are published for general information:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 6th Augusti 1919.

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and men of the Navy and of the Royal Marines for their sleepless watch over the seas and for the courage, resource and devotion with which, during four years of constant peril, they have maintained the blockade of the enemy's coast, convoyed armies drawn from the most distant lands, and defended the commerce of the civilised world against the craft and subtlety of a lawless foe:

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente*,

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Armies in the field for the matchless valour and endurance with which, amid circumstances of unexampled hardship, they have sustained the shock of war in many climes, for the good humour, clemency and patience of their bearing, and for the undaunted spirit which has carried them through four years of strenuous toil to a complete and splendid victory:

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente*,

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Air Force for their brilliant daring and conspicuous services over sea and land:

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente*,

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the gallant troops from the Dominions overseas, from India, and from the Colonies and Protectorates, for the promptitude with which they responded to the call of justice and freedom, and for the noble part that they have played, in conjunction with their comrades of the British Isles, in securing the triumph of right over wrong:

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente*,

That the thanks of this House be accorded to those subjects of His Majesty, who, inspired by the greatness of the issue, voyaged from Foreign lands to offer their lives in the service of their Country:

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente*,

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the members of the Royal Army Medical Corps and of the Indian Medical Service for the skilful discharge of their humane office, and for the unprecedented success which attended their unremitting labours to preserve the armed Forces of the Crown from the ravages of disease:

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the women of the medical and other auxiliary services for their devotion in tending the sick and wounded and for other duties faithfully and bravely discharged :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine for the fine and fearless seamanship by which our people have been preserved from want and our cause from disaster :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That this House doth acknowledge with deep submission and reverence the heroism of those who have fallen in the service of their Country and tenders its sympathy to their relatives in the hour of their sorrow and their pride.

ORDERED.—*By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,*

That the Lord Chancellor do communicate the said Resolutions to the Admiralty, the Army Council, the Secretary of State for India, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Board of Trade, with a request that they will communicate the same to the officers and others referred to therein.

ARTHUR T. THRING,
Cler. Parliamentor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 6th August 1919.

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Contradiciente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and men of the Navy and of the Royal Marines for their sleepless watch over the seas and for the courage, resource and devotion with which, during four years of constant peril, they have maintained the blockade of the enemy's coast, convoyed armies drawn from the most distant lands, and defended the commerce of the civilised world against the craft and subtlety of a lawless foe,

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Armies in the field, for the matchless valour and endurance with which, amid circumstances of unexampled hardship, they have sustained the shock of war in many climes, for the good humour, clemency and patience of their bearing, and for the undaunted spirit which has carried them through four years of strenuous toil to a complete and splendid victory :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Air Forces of their brilliant daring and conspicuous services over sea and land :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the gallant troops from the Dominions overseas, from India, and from the Colonies and Protectorates for the promptitude with which they responded to the call of justice and freedom, and for the noble part that they have played, in conjunction with their comrades of the British Isles, in securing the triumph of right over wrong :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to those subjects of His Majesty, who inspired by the greatness of the issue, voyaged from Foreign lands to offer their lives in the service of their Country :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the members of the Royal Army Medical Corps and of the Indian Medical Service for the skillful discharge of their humane office, and for the unprecedented success, which attended their unremitting labours to preserve the armed Force of the Crown from the ravages of disease :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the women of the medical and other auxiliary services for their devotion in tending sick and wounded as for other duties faithfully and bravely discharged :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine for the firm and fearless seamanship by which our people have been preserved from want and our cause from disaster :

That this House doth acknowledge with deep submission and reverence the heroism of those who have fallen in the service of their Country and tenders its sympathy to their relatives in the hour of their sorrow and their pride.

Ordered.

That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Resolution to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, and to the Army Council, and to the Air Ministry, and to His Majesty's Secretaries of State for India and for the Colonial Department, and to the President of the Board of Trade to communicate the same to the officers and men referred to therein.

C. P. ILBERT.

Clerk of the House of Commons.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 6th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

An Ordinance to prohibit the possession of rouble notes.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to prohibit the possession of rouble notes :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

ORDINANCE No. VII OF 1919.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1919.

Short title.

2. In this Ordinance, "rouble note" means any note being or purporting to be in the nature of a currency note issued

Definition.

by or on behalf of any form of Government in the territories which, on the fourth day of August 1914, constituted the Russian Empire, or purporting to be so issued, and expressed to be payable in roubles.

3. After the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of this Ordinance, no person shall have in his possession any rouble note.

Prohibition of possession of rouble notes.

4. (1) During the said period of six weeks any person who has in his possession a rouble note may dispose of the same by either of the following methods but not otherwise :—

Rouble notes may be deposited in a currency office or treasury or exported.

(a) he may deposit the same in a Government currency office or treasury, or

(b) he may export the same to any place outside India.

(2) Where under the provisions of sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) any person has deposited a rouble note in a Government currency office or treasury, he shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor, nor shall he be entitled to withdraw the same therefrom except subject to the conditions of a license issued by an officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

5. Any person who—

Penalties.

- (a) has in his possession or disposes of a rouble note in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance, or
- (b) fails to comply with the conditions of a license for the withdrawal of a note from a Government currency office or treasury issued under sub-section (2) of section 4,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both; and any rouble note in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section shall be confiscated and shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

H. M. SMITH,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 6th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAB.

Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

No. 412-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to this department notification No. 7522, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entry—

- (A) Russian rouble notes.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 6th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

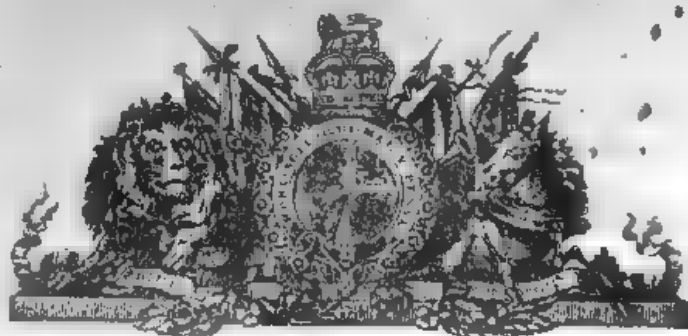
POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

No. 2552.—In pursuance of section 4(2) of the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1919 (VII of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower all District Magistrates, and in the case of Presidency towns, the Commissioners of Police, to issue licenses for the withdrawal from treasuries and currency offices within their respective jurisdictions of rouble notes deposited under the said Ordinance.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th December 1919, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 13th December 1919.

No. 83-C.A.—The following draft rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft, Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the Indian Airships Rules, 1913, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 525, dated the 1st May 1913, are published, as required by section 13 of the same Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 3rd January 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919.

2. (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definition and interpretation.

“aerodrome” means any definite ground or water area intended to be used and capable of being used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;

“airship” means an aircraft lighter than air;

“approved aerodrome” means an aerodrome the proprietor of which has received a certificate of approval in respect thereof from an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council in that behalf, but does not include a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome.

“Chief Customs-authority,” “Chief Customs-officer” and “Customs-collector” mean, respectively, a person appointed to be a Chief Customs-authority, a Chief Customs-officer and a Customs-collector under rule 53;

“customs-aerodrome” means an aerodrome notified as a customs-aerodrome under rule 53.

"examination station" means a space in a customs-aerodrome set apart under the orders of the Chief Customs-authority for the examination of goods;

"export" means the taking by aircraft out of British India;

"flying machine" means an aeroplane, seaplane, flying boat or other aircraft heavier than air;

"foreign aircraft" means an aircraft which has not been registered in the manner provided by these rules, and is not ordinarily kept in British India;

"Government aerodrome" means any aerodrome which is maintained by, or on behalf of, Government;

"import" means the bringing by aircraft into British India;

"passenger aircraft" and "goods aircraft" mean aircraft which carry, or are intended to carry, for hire or reward, passengers and goods (including mails) respectively;

"personnel" in relation to any aircraft means the commander, pilot, navigator, engineer and all other members of the crew;

the "proprietor" of an aerodrome includes any person responsible for the management thereof;

"visible" as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;

the expression "under way" applies to any aircraft when it is not made fast to the ground or to any object on land or water.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.

PART II.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FLYING.

3. No person shall use, or assist in using, an aircraft save in accordance with the provisions of this Part in so far as they are applicable in the case of each such person, and compliance therewith to such extent shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence granted under these rules.

Prohibitions of use save in accordance with conditions.

4. No person shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft which—

Registration and nationality and registration marks.

(a) has not been registered in the manner provided in Part III, and

(b) does not bear the nationality and registration marks assigned to it in the certificate of registration granted under that Part, affixed thereon in such manner as is provided in Part VI;

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to aircraft flown only for the purpose of experiment or test within three miles of an aerodrome or aircraft factory.

5. The pilot of every aircraft and the entire personnel of every passenger and goods aircraft shall be licensed in the manner provided in Part IV.

Licensing of personnel.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply within a distance of one mile from an aerodrome in the case of personnel under instruction, and personnel under instruction beyond that distance may be exempted from the requirements of this rule by or under the orders of an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

6. No person in charge of any aircraft shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless its certificates of registration and the licence of each member of the personnel who is under these rules required to be licensed is carried therein.

Certificates and licences to be carried in aircraft.

7. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosives, arms or ammunition.

Explosives, etc.

8. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any mails or wireless telegraphic apparatus without the consent in writing of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mails and wireless apparatus.

9. No pilot or person in charge of any aircraft shall use any place as a regular place of landing or departure other than an approved aerodrome:

Use of aerodrome.

Provided that any aircraft may use any Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome which may be appointed for this purpose by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India, as the case may be, subject to such conditions and directions as may be laid down in the case of each such aerodrome.

10. (1) No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown, over any city or town except at such altitude as will enable

General safety conditions.

the aircraft to land outside the city or town in the event of the means of propulsion failing through mechanical breakdown or other cause:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply within a distance of one mile from an approved aerodrome or a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome.

- (2) No person in any aircraft shall—

- (a) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any city, town area or village site; or
- (b) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any regatta, race meeting or meeting for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request in writing for such flying has been received by such person from the promoters of any such assembly; or
- (c) carry out any flying which, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings, is dangerous to public safety; or
- (d) drop or cause or permit to be dropped from the aircraft any article except—
 - (i) ballast the dropping of which is not prohibited by the provisions of sub-rule (13) of rule 49,
 - (ii) mails as may be authorised by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, and
 - (iii) any other article the dropping of which may be permitted by general or special order of the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf;

Provided that separate sheets of paper containing printed matter only may be dropped in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police, be first obtained in each case.

11. Every pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Rules of the air.

12. (1) No pilot of any passenger aircraft carrying passengers shall, fly the same unless it has, in accordance with the provisions of Part V,—

Further conditions for passenger and goods aircraft.

- (a) been certified as airworthy,
- (b) undergone a periodical inspection and overhaul, and
- (c) undergone examination on the day of flight,

and unless all the certificates referred to in that Part and relating to such aircraft are carried in the aircraft.

- (2) No pilot or person in charge of any passenger aircraft shall use as a regular place of landing or departure any approved aerodrome which has not been appointed for the use of passenger aircraft by an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

- (3) No person in charge of any passenger or goods aircraft shall allow the same to be flown unless there are carried in the aircraft log books in accordance with the provisions of Part VII.

13. Every person arriving in, or departing from, British India in an aircraft shall comply with the provisions of Part IX in so far as they may be applicable to him.

Aircraft arriving in or departing from British India

14. Any Magistrate, any police-officer above the rank of constable, any Customs-officer, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine, any non-commissioned officer of the Royal Air Force, or any other officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may, for the purposes of inspection, demand the production by any member of the personnel of an aircraft of his licence or the production by the owner or person in charge of any aircraft of any certificate or log book relating thereto granted or maintained under these rules, and every such person shall be bound to comply with such demand.

PART III.

REGISTRATION.

15. A certificate of registration for an aircraft may be granted by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf, on the application by, or on behalf of, the owner of such aircraft:

Provided that no such certificate shall be granted in respect of any aircraft owned by a person who is not a British subject or a firm or company having its principal place of business in His Majesty's dominions, save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

16. Every such application shall be made in Form A set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

(a) by a fee of twenty rupees, which shall be returned if the application is not granted:

(b) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the owner in Form B set out in Schedule VI granted and signed by a District Magistrate or, in a Presidency town or Rangoon, by a Commissioner of Police, within sixty days before the date on which the application is made: and

(c) in the case of passenger aircraft, by a certificate of airworthiness in respect of the aircraft issued under rule 27 or rule 28.

17. If the application is granted, there shall be delivered to the applicant a certificate of registration in Form C set out in Schedule VI.

18. Upon any change of ownership of an aircraft registered under these rules, the certificate of registration of such aircraft shall be deemed to be cancelled.

PART IV.

LICENSING OF PERSONNEL.

19. The licences referred to in rule 5 may be granted by the Governor General in Council or by an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf:

Provided that no such licence shall be granted to any person who is not a British subject save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

20. Application for the grant of such licences shall be made as nearly as may be in Form D set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

(a) by a fee of five rupees, which shall be returned if the application is not granted:

(b) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the person applying to be licensed, granted in the manner provided in clause (b) of rule 16; and

(c) by two unmounted copies of a photograph of the person applying to be licensed.

21. (1) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly aircraft other than
Pilots. passenger, or goods aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service or a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;
- (b) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot, to produce an "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines in Form F set out in Schedule VI, after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience, or failing such proof, undergo practical tests.

(2) A person applying for a pilot licence to fly passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI, granted by a medical officer of the Royal Air Force stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;
- (b) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce a "B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger and goods aircraft as nearly as may be in Form F set out in Schedule VI, after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience on the class of aircraft for which the licence is required.

22. A person applying for a licence to navigate a passenger or goods
Navigators. aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21; and
- (b) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI, after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of navigators.

23. A person applying for a licence to be engaged as engineer on
Engineers. passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21;
- (b) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI, after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of engineers;

and may be required to undergo practical and theoretical tests.

24. A person applying for a licence as a member of the personnel of a
Other personnel. passenger or goods aircraft in any other capacity than that of a pilot, navigator or engineer will be required to produce a certificate in Form H set out in Schedule VI, granted by a person approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19, to the effect that he possesses a good general knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

25. (1) Every licence under this Part shall be issued in Form I set out in Schedule VI, and shall, save as otherwise hereinafter provided, remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.
Issue, renewal and cancellation of licences.

(2) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed by the officer authorized under rule 19 to grant the same, for such further period as he may think fit, and such officer may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests.

(3) A fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of each licence renewed under sub-rule (2).

(4) In the event of any applicant for a licence, or for renewal of a licence, being required to undergo any practical test, a further fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

(5) It shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence issued under this Part that it is subject to cancellation or suspension at the pleasure of the Governor General in Council or of the officer authorized under rule 19.

26. Any pilot, navigator or engineer to whom a licence has been granted under this Part may be required, from time to time, to undergo further medical examination as may be directed by the officer authorized under rule 19.

PART V.

CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS, PERIODICAL OVERHAUL AND EXAMINATION OF PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

27. (1) In the case of passenger aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI in respect of one aircraft of any particular type (hereinafter referred to as a "type aircraft") may be issued by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorized by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable.

28. (1) After the issue of a certificate of airworthiness to a type aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI may be issued in respect of any further aircraft of that type by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorized by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

29. (1) Every passenger aircraft and each engine of every such aircraft must be periodically inspected and overhauled by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines under this rule by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorized by him by order in writing in that behalf.

(2) If an aircraft or engine is, on such inspection and overhaul, found to be fit for flight or in good order, as the case may be, the person making the inspection in each case shall grant a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form K set out in Schedule VI.

(3) No passenger aircraft shall be flown,

(a) which has been flown for two hundred hours without having been certified under this rule during the period covered by such flights as fit for flight, or

(b) of which any engine has been run for one hundred hours, without having been so certified during the period covered by such running as being in order.

30. Any person authorized by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may at any time inspect any passenger aircraft, and the certificate of airworthiness of any aircraft deemed as a result of such inspection to be unsafe may be cancelled or suspended by the authority by which such certificate was issued.

31. (1) No passenger aircraft shall on any day proceed on any journey carrying passengers unless it has previously been examined on that day by a person other than the pilot of such aircraft.

(2) Such examination shall be made of both the aircraft and the engine or engines by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines under this rule, by such officer as may be authorized by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in that behalf.

(3) If on such examination the aircraft and each engine thereof are found to be in every way fit for the flight or flights proposed, the examiner in each case shall sign a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form L set

out in Schedule VI, which certificates shall state the date on which and the hour at which they were signed and shall be countersigned by a person (who may be the pilot of the aircraft) in the employment of the owner.

32. One copy of each of the certificates prescribed in rules 29 and 31 shall be retained by the owner of the aircraft, and the other shall be carried in the aircraft.

Use of certificates.

33. The pilot of every passenger aircraft shall, before commencing any flight, satisfy himself that the aircraft does not carry more than the load specified in the certificate of airworthiness, and that the aircraft is fit in every way for the proposed journey, and shall sign a certificate to that effect in Form M set out in Schedule VI, which certificate shall be carried in the aircraft.

Pilot to record certificate of load.

PART VI.

NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION MARKS.

34. (1) The nationality and registration marks shall be affixed in black on a white ground in the following manner, and underlined with a black line:—

Marks how to be affixed.

(a) In the case of flying machines, the marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the lower main planes, and once on the upper surface of the top main planes, the top of the letters towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage between the main planes and the tail planes. In cases where the machine is not provided with a fuselage, the marks shall be painted on the nacelle.

(b) In the case of airships, the marks shall be painted near the maximum cross section on both sides and on the upper surface equidistant from the marks on the sides.

(2) The nationality mark in the case of flying machines and airships shall also be painted on the port and starboard sides of the lower surface of the lowest tail planes or elevators and also on the upper surface of the top tail planes or elevators, whichever are the larger. It shall also be painted on both sides of the rudder, or on the outer sides of the outer rudders if more than one rudder is fitted.

(3) (a) In the case of flying machines the height of marks on the main planes and tail planes, respectively, shall be equal to four-fifths of the chord, and the marks on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the marks on the fuselage or nacelle shall be equal to four-fifths of the depth of the narrowest part of that portion of the fuselage or nacelle on which the marks are painted.

(b) In the case of airships the nationality mark painted on the tail plane shall be equal in height to four-fifths of the chord of the tail plane and on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the other marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the circumference at the maximum transverse cross-section of the airship.

(c) In no case need the numbers or letters of the nationality and registration marks exceed eight feet in height.

(4) (a) The width of the numbers or letters shall be two-thirds of their height, and the thickness shall be one-sixth of their height. The numbers or letters shall be painted in plain block type and shall be uniform in shape and size. A space equal to half the width of the numbers or letters shall be left between each number or letter.

(b) The thickness of the line underlining the marks shall be equal to the thickness of the numbers or letters, and the space between the bottom of the marks and the line shall be equal to the thickness of the line.

(5) Where the nationality and registration marks appear together, a hyphen of a length equal to that of one of the numbers or letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(6) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed to the best possible advantage in view of the constructional features of the aircraft. The marks shall be kept clean and visible.

PART VII.

LOG BOOKS.

35. (1) The log books required to be maintained in the case of each passenger or goods aircraft are—

Log books.

- (a) a journey log book;
- (b) an aircraft log book;
- (c) an engine log book for each engine; and
- (d) a signal log book.

(2) Each log book shall be a separate book, but all log books shall be kept together in the aircraft in a waterproof bag.

(3) Log books shall be maintained in the manner, and shall contain the particulars, required in the case of each by the provisions of Schedule V, and aircraft log books and engine log books shall be maintained in Forms N and O, respectively, set out in Schedule VI.

PART VIII.

RULES OF THE AIR.

Lights and Signals.

36. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

Obligation to carry the required lights.

37. (1) A flying machine when in the air or manœuvring on land or water under its own power shall carry the following lights, namely:—

Lights to be carried.

- (a) forward, a white light, visible in a dihedral angle of two hundred and twenty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b) on the starboard side, a green light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the right from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles;
- (c) on the port side, a red light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the left from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles; and
- (d) at the rear, and as far aft as possible, a white light shining rearwards, and visible in a dihedral angle of one hundred and forty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight.

(2) The green and red sidelights shall be fitted so that the green light shall not be seen from the port side, nor the red light from the starboard side.

(3) Where, in order to fulfil the conditions of visibility laid down in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-rule (1), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights should be so limited that in no case can more than one be seen at a time.

Explanation.—The angular limits referred to in this rule shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectilinear horizontal course.

38. (1) The foregoing rules as to the lighting of flying machines shall apply to airships, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

Airships.

- (a) All lights shall be doubled, the forward and aft lights vertically, and the side lights horizontally;
- (b) Both lights of each pair forward and aft shall be visible at the same time;
- (c) The distance between lights comprising a pair shall not be less than six feet.

(2) An airship when being towed shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (1), and in addition those specified in rule 40 for airships not under control.

39. A flying machine, when on the surface of the water and when not under control, that is to say, not able to manœuvre as required by the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, shall carry two red lights not less than six feet apart in a vertical line one over the other, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least two miles. In addition, the side lights must be shown if the flying machine is under way.

40. (1) An airship which from any cause is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, shall, in addition to the other prescribed lights, display conspicuously two red lights, one over the other, approximately in a vertical line, not less than six feet apart and constructed to show a light in all directions and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(2) By day an airship, when being towed, or which from any cause is not under control, shall display conspicuously two black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter, placed one over the other and approximately in a vertical line.

(3) By day an airship moored or under way, but having voluntarily stopped its engines, shall display conspicuously a black ball or shape two feet in diameter, and shall be treated by other aircraft as being not under control.

41. (1) An airship, when moored near the ground, shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (1) of rule 38.

(2) In addition, if moored but not near the ground, the airship shall carry below the car at a distance of not less than twenty feet, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible in all directions at a distance of at least two miles.

(3) In addition, the mooring cable shall have attached to it at intervals of one thousand feet, measured from the airship, groups of three lights similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the object to which the airship is moored on the ground shall have a similar group of lights to mark its position.

(4) By day the mooring cable shall carry, in the same positions as the groups of lights specified in the preceding paragraph, and in lieu thereof, tubular streamers, not less than eight inches in diameter and six feet in length, marked with alternate bands of white and red eighteen inches in width.

42. A flying machine stationary on land or water, but not moored or anchored, shall carry lights as prescribed in rule 37.

43. In order to prevent collisions with surface craft, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) A flying machine when at anchor or moored on the water shall carry forward where it can best be seen a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(b) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor or moored on the water, shall in the forward part carry one such light, and at or near the stern, and, at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

Explanation.—The length of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the overall length.

(c) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in span, when at anchor or moored in the water, shall carry in addition at each lower wing tip one such light as is specified in clause (a).

Explanation.—The span of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the maximum lateral dimension.

44. In the event of the failure of any of the lights prescribed in this part, the aircraft shall land at the first reasonably safe opportunity.

Failure of lights.

45. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to the additional station and signal lights for two or more aircraft or for aircraft information, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by owners of aircraft which have been authorised by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

Savings.

46. (1) Aircraft proposing to land at night on aerodromes having a ground control shall before landing fire a green Very's light or flash a green lamp, and in addition shall make by international Morse code the letter group forming its call sign.

Landing at night.

(2) Permission to land will be given by the repetition of the same call sign from the ground followed by a green Very's light or the flashing of a green lamp.

(3) The firing of a red Very's light or the display of a red flare from the ground shall be taken as an instruction that aircraft are not to land.

(4) An aircraft compelled to land at night shall, before landing, fire a red Very's light, or make a series of short flashes with the navigation lights.

47. When a aircraft is in distress and requires assistance, the following signals shall be used or displayed, either together or separately, namely:—

Aircraft in distress.

- (1) the international signal, S.O.S., by means of visual or wireless signals;
- (2) the international code flag signal of distress, indicated by NC;
- (3) the distant signal consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball;
- (4) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus;
- (5) a signal consisting of a succession of white Very's lights, fired at short intervals.

48. In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall make the following sound signals with any sound apparatus, namely:—

Sound signals.

- (a) if not anchored or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds' duration, with an interval of about one second between them;
- (b) if at anchor or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than one minute, consisting of one blast of about five seconds' duration.

Air traffic.

49. (1) Flying machines shall always give way to airships, and flying machines and airships shall always give way to balloons, whether fixed or free.

General rules.

(2) A motor-driven aircraft must always manœuvre according to these rules as soon as it is apparent that, if it pursued its course, it would pass at a distance of less than two hundred yards from any part of another aircraft.

(3) When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to starboard.

(4) When two motor-driven aircraft are on courses which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(5) An aircraft overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by altering its own course to starboard, and shall not pass by diving.

(6) Every aircraft coming up with another aircraft from any direction more than one hundred and ten degrees from ahead, that is to say, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's sidelights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing

between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of this rule, or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft until it is finally past and clear.

Explanation.—As by day the overtaking aircraft cannot always know with certainty whether it is forward of or abaft this direction from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(7) Where under this rule one of two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such other aircraft finds itself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action alone of the aircraft giving way, it shall take such action as will best serve to avert collision.

(8) Every aircraft which is required by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

(9) In following an officially recognised aerial route, every aircraft, when, it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such route.

(10) Aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall not attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft.

(11) Every aircraft in a cloud, fog, mist or other conditions of bad visibility, shall proceed with caution, careful regard being had to the existing circumstances and conditions.

(12) In obeying and construing the provisions of this rule, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render necessary a departure from the said provisions in order to avoid immediate danger.

(13) The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

50. (1) (a) At every approved aerodrome a flag hoisted in a prominent position shall be taken as an indication that, if an aircraft about to land finds it necessary to make a circuit or partial circuit, such circuit shall be left-handed (anti-clockwise) or right-handed (clockwise) according to the colour of the flag. A blue flag shall indicate a right-handed circuit, that is to say, that the flag is kept to the starboard side or side which carries the green light of the aircraft, and a red flag shall indicate a left-handed circuit, that is to say, that the red flag is kept to the port side or side which carries the red light of the aircraft.

(b) Similarly, aircraft leaving an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit as indicated by the flag.

(2) When an aircraft starts from an approved aerodrome, it shall not turn until five hundred yards distant from the nearest point of the aerodrome, and the turning then made shall conform with the circuit indication.

(3) An aircraft flying between five hundred and one thousand yards' distance from the nearest point of an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit indication, unless such aircraft is flying at a greater height than six thousand five hundred feet.

(4) Side slip and trick landings are prohibited at approved aerodromes, and trick flying is prohibited within a distance in any direction of at least two thousand yards from the nearest point of any such aerodrome.

(5) An aircraft, when taking off from or alighting on an approved aerodrome, shall do so up-wind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit.

(6) In the case of two or more aircraft approaching an approved aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aircraft flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aircraft at the lower height, and shall, as regards landing, comply with the provisions of sub-rule (5) of rule 49.

(7) Aircraft showing signals of distress shall be given free way in attempting to make a landing on an approved aerodrome.

(8) Every approved aerodrome shall be considered to consist of three zones when looking up-wind. The right-hand zone shall be the taking-off zone, and the left hand shall be the landing zone. Between these two there shall be a neutral zone. An aircraft when landing should attempt to land as near as possible to the neutral zone, but on the left of any aircraft which have already landed. After slowing up or coming to a stop at the

end of its landing run, an aircraft will immediately move into the neutral zone. Similarly, an aircraft when taking-off shall keep as far as possible towards the right of the taking-off zone, but shall keep clear to the left of any aircraft which are taking-off or are about to take-off.

(9) No aircraft shall commence to take off until a preceding aircraft is clear of the aerodrome.

(10) The above rules shall apply equally to night landings on approved aerodromes, when the signals, if exhibited, shall be as follows, namely:—

(a) A red light shall indicate a left-handed circuit, and a green light shall indicate a right-handed circuit. The right-hand zone will be marked by white lights placed in the position of an "L," and the left-hand zone will be similarly marked. The "L's" shall be back to back, that is to say, the long arms of the "L's" will indicate the borders of the neutral zone. The direction of landing shall invariably be along the long arm of the "L" and towards the short arm. The lights of the "L's" should be so placed that the lights indicating the top extremity of the long arm shall be the nearest point on the aerodrome upon which an aeroplane can safely touch ground. The lights indicating the short arm of the "L" should indicate the limit of safe landing ground for the aircraft, that is, that the aeroplane should not over-run the short arm.

(b) Where it is desired to save lights and personnel, the following system may be used:—

Two lights shall be placed on the windward side of the aerodrome to mark the limits of the neutral zone, the line joining the lights being at right angles to the directions of the wind; two more lights shall be placed as follows, namely, one on the leeward side of the aerodrome on a line drawn parallel to the direction of the wind and passing midway between the two lights on the windward side, for showing the extent of the aerodrome and the direction of the wind; and the other midway between the two lights marking the limits of the neutral zone.

Additional lights may be symmetrically placed along the boundary lines of the neutral zone and on the ends of the taking-off and landing zones, on the line through the three lights on the windward side.

(11) No airship shall, in the vicinity of any aerodrome, be moored otherwise than near the ground without the special authorisation of the proprietor of such aerodrome.

51. Every aircraft manœuvring under its own power on the water shall conform to any regulation for the time being in force for preventing collisions at sea, and for the

Manœuvring on water.

purposes of such regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel, but shall carry lights as laid down in this Part, and not those specified for steam-vessels in those regulations. The sound signals specified in those regulations shall not be used by or apply to such aircraft, save as provided in rules 47 and 48.

52. Mere compliance with the provisions of this Part shall not be deemed to exonerate the owner or personnel of any aircraft from the consequences of neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air or by the special circumstances of any particular case.

Obligation to observe ordinary precautions.

PART IX.

RULES AS TO AIRCRAFT ARRIVING IN OR DEPARTING FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Customs-aerodromes and Customs-officers.

53. The Governor General in Council may for the purposes of this Part—

(a) by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare any aerodrome to be a customs-aerodrome; and

(b) appoint persons to be Chief Customs-authorities, Chief Customs-officers and Customs-collectors, and define the areas within which each such person shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him hereunder.

54. (1) Every person in charge of an aircraft entering British India shall cause it to be landed in British India, and the first such landing shall be made at a customs-aerodrome unless the aircraft is compelled to land before arriving at a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

Arrival and departure.

(2) No person in charge of an aircraft shall fly the same or allow it to be flown to a place outside British India save from a customs-aerodrome, unless compelled to land after departure from a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

55. (1) No person in any aircraft entering or departing from British India shall carry or allow to be carried in the aircraft any goods of which the import or export by sea or by land is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force.

Import and export of goods.

(2) No person in any aircraft entering British India shall break or alter any seal placed upon any part of the aircraft or upon any goods therein by an officer of customs at the aerodrome at which such aircraft departed for British India.

56. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft arriving at a customs-aerodrome from a place outside British India shall, on landing, forthwith cause the aircraft to be taken to the examination station at that aerodrome or, if, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he is unable so to do, shall make the report required by sub-rule (2), and thereafter remove all goods carried in the aircraft to the examination station in the presence of a Customs-collector or some person duly authorised by the Customs-collector in that behalf.

(2) Within twenty-four hours after the landing at any customs-aerodrome of an aircraft from a place outside British India, the person in charge thereof shall—

- (a) make a report to the Customs-collector in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority;
- (b) deliver to the Customs-collector with such report his log book and a manifest, list of passengers and their baggage and declaration of the goods and stores on board the aircraft, signed by the proper officer of customs at the aerodrome from which he departed for British India; and
- (c) land at such aerodrome for examination all passengers and their baggage carried in such aircraft, and, after making such report produce, and, if required to do so, land, all goods in such aircraft for examination.

57. (1) The person in charge of every aircraft in which goods are to be exported shall, before any goods are taken on board, deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a notice of departure for a foreign destination in Form P set out in Schedule VI, containing the particulars specified in that Form.

Procedure on departure from British India.

(2) Every person in charge of an aircraft exporting goods to any place outside British India shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure, together with any log books belonging to the aircraft and a list of passengers and their baggage, an application in duplicate for clearance from that aerodrome in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority, and also, if the aircraft carries any goods, a manifest and declaration in a form approved in like manner, declaring the goods and stores on such aircraft, and shall truly state therein the particulars required by such forms; and such forms, when signed by such Collector, shall be the clearance and authority for the aircraft to proceed to its foreign destination.

58. (1) No person importing goods shall land the goods at any place in British India other than a customs-aerodrome, or shall, save as provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 56 unload the goods from any aircraft except at an examination station, or shall unload the goods except between such hours as the Chief Customs-authority by general or special order directs, or shall remove the goods from an examination station unless the same have first been duly entered in the

Unloading of goods on import.

manner provided in this rule and produced to the Customs-collector and duly passed by him.

(2) No person shall remove from any aircraft any goods imported therein until the report required by clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 56 has been made, and the authority of the Customs-collector has been obtained.

VIII of 1878.

(3) Any person importing goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation a bill of entry of such goods in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a bill of entry under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act.

(4) All goods imported into a customs-aerodrome shall be duly entered and unloaded within seven days from the time of the arrival of such aircraft at that aerodrome or within such further period as the Customs-collector or Chief Customs-officer may allow.

(5) All goods imported which have not been examined and passed by the Customs-collector shall be stored in a transit shed at the customs-aerodrome and no person shall remove such goods from the transit shed before they have been examined and passed by such Collector.

VIII of 1878.

59. (1) The exporter of any goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a shipping bill in the manner provided in section 29 of the

Procedure on export.

Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a shipping bill under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act; and such bill when signed by the Customs-collector shall be the clearance and authority for the exportation of such goods.

(2) No person shall, without the consent of the Customs-collector, unload from any aircraft any goods loaded thereon for export which have been cleared under sub-rule (1), or open, alter, or break any lock, mark or seal placed by any Customs-collector on any goods in any aircraft about to depart from British India.

60. No person shall, for the purpose of evading, or assisting the evasion of, the provisions of this Part, make any signal from an aircraft entering or leaving British India.

Prohibition of signals in certain cases.

61. If any aircraft arriving from a place outside British India shall be forced to land in any place other than a customs-aerodrome, or if any aircraft is so forced after

Forced landing.

departure from a customs-aerodrome for a foreign destination, the person in charge of the aircraft shall, if the place of landing is not an aerodrome, forthwith report to a Customs-collector or Police-officer, and shall on demand produce to such Collector or officer the log books belonging to the aircraft, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom without the consent of such Customs-collector, and no passenger or member of the personnel thereof shall leave the immediate vicinity without the consent of such Collector or Police-officer. When the locality is one in which no Customs-collector or Police-officer is available, the person in charge shall not allow any goods to be unloaded without his consent, and no passenger or member of the personnel shall leave the immediate vicinity without his consent. The person in charge shall make in his log book a full statement of the action taken, and shall forthwith report the occurrence to the Customs-collector at the nearest customs-aerodrome. If the place of landing is an aerodrome, such person shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft and the place whence it came to the proprietor of the aerodrome, and the proprietor of the aerodrome shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft to a Customs-collector, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom, or any passenger thereof to leave the aerodrome, without the consent of such Collector.

62. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft shall permit any Customs-collector at any time to board and examine the aircraft and any goods laden thereon.

Examination.

(2) The importer or exporter of any goods shall produce such goods to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation or exportation, as the case may be, and permit him to examine such goods.

63. All persons or exporting or concerned in importing or exporting goods or passengers into or from British India, and all persons in charge of aircraft arriving in or departing from British India, shall so far as may be observed, comply with and be bound by the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as if any references in such provisions to ships or vessels and the masters or captains thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, included references to aircraft and the persons in charge thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, and as if references in such provisions to a port or quay included references to a customs-aerodrome or an examination station.

Provisions of Act VIII of 1878 to be deemed to apply to import and export.

VIII of 1878.

64. Nothing in this Part, save the provisions of rule 55, shall apply in the case of aircraft—

Exemption of aircraft proceeding to or from Indian States.

- (a) entering British India from a State in India and not bound for a place outside India, or
- (b) departing from British India for a State in India.

PART X.

GENERAL.

Inspection.

65. Any officer of Government authorized by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may—

Inspection.

- (a) at all reasonable times enter any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under those rules;
- (b) at all times during working hours enter that portion of any factory in which aircraft or parts of aircraft are being manufactured or assembled and inspect and examine any such factory, aircraft or parts, and any drawings relating to such parts;
- (c) enter, inspect and search any aircraft which he has reason to believe contains explosives, arms, ammunition, wireless telegraphic apparatus or goods which are being or have been imported or are being exported;
- (d) enter and inspect any place where aircraft are kept.

Foreign Aircraft.

Exemption of foreign aircraft.

66. The provisions of these rules as to—

- (a) registration of aircraft,
- (b) licensing of personnel,
- (c) airworthiness, and
- (d) log books,

shall not apply in the case of any foreign aircraft during one month from the date of its arrival in British India:

Provided that—

(i) no person shall fly or land, or assist in flying or landing, any foreign naval, military or air-force aircraft over or in British India except on or with the invitation or permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, and in the case of any such aircraft landing on such invitation or with such permission the exemption provided by this rule shall apply only to such extent and on such conditions as may be specified in the invitation or permission; and

(ii) where any foreign aircraft, after first landing in British India, is flown over any part thereof except in such manner as may be necessary in order to proceed to a foreign destination, all the provisions of these rules shall apply in the case of such aircraft, unless there are carried in the aircraft and produced for inspection, as and when required by any officer specified in,

or authorised under rule 14, certificates and licences issued, and log books in the form approved by a responsible authority in the country to which the aircraft belongs, complying substantially with the requirements of these rules.

Exemptions.

67. The Governor General in Council may by general or special order in writing exempt any aircraft or class of aircraft or any person or class of persons from the operation of these rules, either wholly or partially, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such order.

General power to exempt.

Penalty.

68. Any person contravening any of the rules contained in Part II or any other of these rules with which by any rule contained in Part II he is required to comply, shall, where no punishment is provided for such contravention in the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty.

XVII of 1911.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rules 21, 22 and 23.)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

- (a) Good personal and family history, with particular reference to nervous stability. Absence of any mental, moral or physical defect which will interfere with flying efficiency.
- (b) The minimum age for pilots and navigators of passenger or goods aircraft shall be nineteen years.
- (c) The applicant must neither suffer from any wound, injury or operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or otherwise, which will interfere with the efficient and safe handling of aircraft.
- (d) The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. His heart, lungs, kidneys and nervous system must be capable of withstanding the effects of altitude and of prolonged flight.
- (e) The applicant must possess a degree of visual acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties. No pilot or navigator shall have more than two dioptres of latent hypermetropia, muscle balance must be good and commensurate with the refraction. He must have a good field of vision in each eye, and must possess normal colour perception.
- (f) The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess a degree of auditory acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties.
- (g) The vestibular mechanism must be intact, and neither unduly hypersensitive nor hyposensitive.
- (h) The applicant must possess free nasal air entry on either side, and not suffer from serious acute or chronic affections of the upper respiratory tract.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 21.)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR THE GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A PILOT'S LICENCE OR A CERTIFICATE OF FLYING COMPETENCY.

I.—For Flying Machine Licence.

Certificates are of two kinds—

"A" of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines (not valid for the flying of passenger or goods aircraft);

"B" of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

Certificates may be granted in each case by two examiners approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19.

PRACTICAL TESTS.

The practical tests for certificates of flying competency shall be carried out within a period of one month.

They may be carried out in any order and each may be attempted twice.

They shall, save as otherwise provided, be witnessed by both examiners who will forward their official reports to the officer authorised under rule 19.

In each practical test the candidate must be alone in the flying machine.

"A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines.

(a) *Test for altitude and gliding flight.*—A flight without landing, during which the pilot shall remain for at least an hour at a minimum altitude of 6,000 feet above the point of departure. The descent shall finish with a glide, the engines being cut off at 4,500 feet above the landing ground. The landing shall be made without the engine being started again, within 150 yards of a point fixed beforehand by the examiners.

(b) *Test of skill.*—A flight without landing round two posts (or buoys) situated 500 yards apart, making a series of five figure-of-eight turns, each turn reaching one of the two posts (or buoys). This flight shall be made at an altitude of not more than 600 feet above the ground (or water) without touching the ground (or water). The landing shall be effected by—

(i) finally shutting off the engine or engines at latest when the aircraft touches the ground (or water), and

(ii) finally stopping the flying machine within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the candidate before starting.

(c) *Cross-country flight.*—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 50 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

"B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

The practical tests shall be as in clauses (a) and (b) above. Candidates already in possession of the "A" certificate are not required to pass these tests again.

Further practical tests shall be as follows:—

Test of endurance.—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 200 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

This flight shall be carried out in the same aircraft within eight hours, and include two obligatory landings during which the machine must come to rest at a point or points which shall not be the point of departure but which shall be fixed by the examiners.

At the time of departure the candidate shall be informed of his course and furnished with a map. The examiners will decide if the course has been correctly followed.

Night flight.—A thirty minutes' flight at an altitude of at least 1,500 feet and also a landing to be made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

Recent flying experience test.—This is to be carried out on the type of machine for which the licence is required. It is to be a flying test of at least two hours with four landings, in each of which no part of the machine is damaged.

This test need not be carried out in the presence of the examiners; but the candidate must submit proof to their satisfaction that he has performed this test.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATION.

The technical examination for both "A" and "B" certificates shall be in the following subjects:—

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Theoretical abstract knowledge of the resistance of the air in connection with planes, rudders, elevators and propellers; functions of the different parts of the machine and of their controls.

Assembling of aeroplanes, propellers, under-carriages, rudders, elevators and their controls.

Practical tests on rigging.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, disassembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

II. *For Airship Licence.*

The examination for certificates of flying competency for pilots of airships shall be conducted in a similar manner to those for the flying machine licence with such modifications as may be permitted by the examiners under the directions of the officer authorised under rule 19.

The Technical Examination shall also include knowledge of the properties of gases and the theory of Ballooning.

SCHEDULE III.

(See rules 22 and 23.)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A NAVIGATOR'S OR ENGINEER'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCY.

Certificates may be granted in each case by an examiner approved in this behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19. The examination shall be in the following subjects:—

For Navigators.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Map and chart reading and location of position.

Compass—magnetic meridian—declination, deviation, variation.

Courses—bearings—and their corrections

Compensation of compasses (theoretical and practical).

Calculations of azimuth.

Flight by dead reckoning—measure of the relative speed—drift, traverse table.

Chronometer—chronometer rate—comparisons.

Sextants—adjustments.

Nautical almanac.

Determination of positions by means of bearings and altitudes of stars.

Great circle navigation.

Aeronautical navigational instruments.

Meteorology and weather charts.

International rules for aerial and maritime navigation and other international aerial legislation.

For Engineers.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines, used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, disassembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS MAY BE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF TYPE AIRCRAFT AND TO SUBSEQUENT AIRCRAFT OF THE SAME TYPE.

Type Aircraft.

(1) The applicant shall forward with his application a copy of any certificate of airworthiness which may have been granted in respect of such type aircraft.

The applicant shall also send general arrangement drawings of the proposed aircraft, together with such particulars of load, fuel, engines, etc., as will enable a preliminary opinion to be formed as to general safety.

(2) The applicant shall forward either with the application or subsequently such drawings and particulars of the proposed aircraft as may be necessary for the checking in detail of the safety of the aircraft. (Blue prints or rough sketches may be sufficient to enable the said checking to proceed, provided they are fully dimensioned.)

(3) The applicant may proceed with the construction of any part or parts of the aircraft as and when these are approved by the officer authorised under sub-rule (1) of rule 27 (in this Schedule referred to as the Officer).

(4) The workmanship and materials of construction of the aircraft shall be approved by the Officer in accordance with detailed directions in clause (17) of this Schedule.

(5) On completion of the aircraft, flying trials shall be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of the Officer or of persons nominated by him (in this Schedule referred to as the representatives of the Officer).

(6) After the satisfactory completion of the check calculations, inspection, and applicant's flying trials, and after any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, the applicant may be instructed to deliver the aircraft for official trials to such aerodrome as the Officer may specify (in this Schedule referred to as the official aerodrome).

(7) At any time prior to the delivery of the aircraft for official trials, modifications to the aircraft may be made by the applicant, provided that full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications are first submitted to the Officer and that such as affect the safety of the aircraft are approved by him.

(8) During official trials, which may be attended by such number of representatives of the applicant as the Officer may approve, the aircraft will be in the charge of the representatives of the Officer, but the Officer and his representatives shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused to such aircraft during official trials.

(9) If any modifications are considered by the Officer to be necessary for safety, as a result of such official trials, such modifications shall be carried out by the applicant, and on completion thereof the aircraft shall be delivered, if required, for further official trials.

(10) On the completion of official trials, the applicant will be notified, and reports on calculations and tests will be supplied to him by the Officer on application. The aircraft will, as the Officer may direct, either be handed over to the applicant at the official aerodrome for removal, or be delivered by an official pilot to an aerodrome selected by the applicant and approved by the Officer.

(11) On the satisfactory completion of the official trials, and after the completion to the satisfaction of the Officer of any modifications considered necessary for safety, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued. Prior to

the issue of such certificate the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of the aircraft.

Subsequent Aircraft.

(12) Following the receipt by the Officer of an application form duly completed, certificates of airworthiness for subsequent aircraft which conform in all essential respects with a type aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness has previously been issued will be granted, subject to the conditions and procedure hereinafter specified.

(13) The applicant may make modifications (including change of engine type) to the aircraft and may depart from the approved complete set of working drawings (process tracings) of the type aircraft which were delivered under clause (11) of this Schedule; but full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications shall first be delivered to the Officer and such as affect the safety of the aircraft shall be subject to his approval.

(14) During the construction of the aircraft the inspection of the workmanship, construction and materials shall be as approved by the Officer in accordance with the detailed directions in clause (18) of this Schedule.

(15) In the case of an aircraft which, in the opinion of the Officer, differs considerably from the type aircraft, or in the case of an aircraft built by a constructor not familiar with the type aircraft, the Officer may on completion of the aircraft require flying trials to be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of representatives of the Officer, and may require the aircraft to be delivered to the official aerodrome for additional trials. The procedure in this case will be in accordance with the procedure governing similar trials in the case of a type aircraft, as laid down in clauses (8), (9) and (10) of this Schedule.

(16) On the satisfactory completion of the aircraft and of any trials that may be required by the Officer, and when any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued.

Prior to the issue of such certificate, the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of any modifications to or departure from the type aircraft.

Method of approval of Workmanship and Materials.

(17) In the case of type aircraft—

- (a) inspection of workmanship and materials will be carried out by representatives of the Officer;
- (b) the Officer will accept wherever in his opinion possible the inspection of details, components and materials for type aircraft made by employees of the constructor under the supervision of a representative of such constructor, but each component will be finally inspected and approved by a representative of the Officer who will co-operate with the constructor's inspecting staff;
- (c) constructors must notify the Officer seven days before commencing work on any part of the aircraft, the inspection of which is necessary prior to further work;
- (d) the constructor must also fulfil the conditions detailed hereunder for subsequent aircraft.

(18) In the case of subsequent aircraft of a type—

- (a) constructors must satisfy the Officer that their inspecting staff is such as to ensure that aircraft passed by them conform in all essential respects to the type design;
- (b) constructors must purchase material to the specifications approved for the type design and must arrange that each and every batch of material is proved to comply with those specifications by such examination, sampling and testing as may be approved by the Officer;
- (c) constructors must make such arrangements at their works as will preclude the use of material other than that approved as in sub-clause (b);

- (d) constructors' inspecting staffs, referred to in sub-clause (a), must stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of each and every detail in such a way that the individual responsible for such approval can subsequently be traced, selective inspection being adopted where considered possible;
- (e) constructors must issue only details or parts in respect of which the provisions of sub-clause (a) have been complied with to the shops for assembly into components;
- (f) constructors must maintain an efficient process inspection during such work of assembly and record such inspection on a process card for each component. Every component must be finally inspected by a qualified member of their inspecting staff, who will stamp the component in such a way that he may afterwards be identified, and will also sign the process card;
- (g) constructors' methods of carrying out the following operations must be approved by the Officer or his representative, namely:— heat treatment of steel, seasoning and conversion of timber, glueing of important parts, and doping;
- (h) constructors must ensure that all instruments and other parts affecting airworthiness purchased from sub-constructors have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions;
- (i) constructors (of aircraft or engine as may be arranged) must ensure that all engines have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions, and further that they have satisfactorily undergone such bench tests as are required by the Officer and for this purpose that suitable test stands and accessories are provided to the satisfaction of the Officer;
- (j) aircraft constructors must carry out an efficient inspection of the installation of all engines, instruments and parts that are fitted by them into the aircraft, such inspection to ensure that they function correctly, the individual responsible being indicated by a signature on the process card referred to in sub-clause (f);
- (k) constructors must limit the power of their inspection staff to grant concessions to matters which do not affect the weight, the strength or the functioning of the part. Should any of these points be affected, the matter must be referred to the designer of the aircraft, and, if affecting the type design, to the Officer, as laid down in the case of modifications to type designs.

Aircraft constructed outside British India.

(19) In the case of any type or subsequent aircraft constructed outside British India the Officer may in his discretion issue a certificate of airworthiness, although the conditions specified in this Schedule have not been fulfilled, if he is satisfied that they have been substantially fulfilled in the construction of the aircraft.

SCHEDULE V.

(See rule 35.)

Instructions for maintenance of Log Books.

(1) The constructor, or the owner if the constructor is not in a position to do so, should fill in and sign the original entries in each log book. Subsequent entries should be made and signed by the pilot or other responsible member of the personnel.

(2) A copy of the certificate of airworthiness should be kept in a pocket at the end of the aircraft log book.

(3) All entries should be in ink, except in the case of journey and signal log books, the entries for which may be made in pencil in a rough notebook, but should be entered in ink in the log book every twenty-four hours.

In the event of any official investigation the rough notebook may be called for.

(4) No erasures should be made in, nor pages torn from, any log book.

(5) A copy of this Schedule should be inserted in each log book.

(6) The various log books shall contain in each case the following particulars namely:—

(1) in the case of a journey log,—

- (a) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity, and
- (b) in addition, for each journey,
 - (i) the name, nationality and residence of each member of the personnel, and
 - (ii) the place, date and hour of departure, the route followed, and all incidents of the journey, including landings and weather conditions;

(2) in the case of an aircraft log,—

- (a) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and the capacity of the tanks;
- (b) the type and series number of engine, and the type of propeller, showing number, pitch, diameter and maker's name;
- (c) the type of wireless apparatus fitted, if any;
- (d) a table showing the necessary rigging data for the information of persons in charge of the aircraft and of its maintenance; and
- (e) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the aircraft, including all acceptance tests, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(3) in the case of an engine log,—

- (a) the type of engine, series number, maker's name, power, normal and maximum revolutions of engine, date of acceptance and date on which first put into service; petrol consumption; oil consumption;
- (b) the registration mark and the type of aircraft in which the engine has been installed; and
- (c) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the engine: including all acceptance tests, hours run, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(4) in the case of a signal log,—

- (a) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner;
- (b) the place, date and time of the transmission or reception of any signal; and
- (c) the name or other indication of the person or station from or to whom or which a signal is received or sent.

SCHEDULE VI.

FORM A.

(See rule 16.)

Form of application for aircraft registration certificate.

SIR,

I
We hereby apply for a certificate of registration and the grant of Nationality and Registration Marks for the following ^{private} ~~passenger and goods~~ _{goods} aircraft.

Maker.

Maker's number.

Owner's full name.
Owner's residence.
Station of the aircraft.
Description.

For Flying Machines.

For Airships.

Whether aeroplane, seaplane or flying boat.	Whether rigid, semi-rigid or non-rigid.
Number of planes, viz.—monoplane, biplane, etc.	Cubic capacity.
Whether tractor or pusher driven.	Overall length in feet.
Overall length in feet.	Maximum diameter in feet.
Span in feet.	Material of which envelope is made and name of maker.
Maximum height.	Gas ordinarily used.
Are wings made to fold?	Useful weight carrying capacity.
Seating or passenger capacity.	Seating or passenger capacity.

For Engines.

Number-----
 Rotary or Stationary-----
 Number of cylinders-----
 Horse power-----
 Maker's name-----
 Name, if any, of engines-----
 Total weight of machine with engines-----
 Useful weight carrying capacity-----

* I enclose attached herewith :—

* If applicant has already received a certificate or
license substitute "my certificate of nationality and suit-
ability was approved by you on the grant of certificate
No. _____, dated _____."

† In the case of passenger aircraft only.

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.
(2) Certificate of Airworthiness.†

I hereby declare that the aircraft is owned by

and that the particulars given above as to such aircraft are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I agree to observe the following conditions if a certificate of registration be granted to me:—

- (1) to notify either personally or by registered letter any change in station of this aircraft if such change is for a period exceeding fifteen days;
- (2) to notify as above the destruction, loss or transfer of the said aircraft and, in the case of transfer, the name and address of the transferee; and
- (3) to return this certificate when the aircraft is destroyed, lost beyond recovery or transferred.

Signature of applicant_____

Full name and address _____

Dated

FORM B.

(See rule 16.)

Form of certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

Mr. _____ of _____ in the District of _____
 in the Province of _____ { is personally known to me.
 has been identified before me to my satisfaction.
 I am convinced that he is by nationality a { British, _____ subject. The
 French, Italian, Persian, etc.,
 inquiry which I have made as to his character and reputation has not dis-
 closed any reason against the grant to him of a licence to own an aircraft.

(Signature) _____

District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

Dated _____

 District _____
 Presidency town _____

FORM C.

(See rule 17.)

Form of certificate of registration of an aircraft.

The aircraft described below has been registered under the Indian Air-
 craft Rules, 1919, and has been granted Nationality and Registration Marks
 as follows :—

Nationality Mark—

Registration mark—

Description—

Nationality.

Number and date of Registration.

Type of Aircraft.

Maker.

Maker's number.

Description.

Owner's full name.

Owner's residence.

Owner's nationality.

Station of the aircraft.

The aircraft shall carry affixed to the car or to the fuselage in a promi-
 nent position a metal plate inscribed as follows :—

Aircraft registered as No. _____ India.

Marks _____

Owner's Name _____

Owner's Residence _____

Station of aircraft.

(Signature of Officer) _____

Dated _____

FORM D.

(See rule 20.)

Form of application for pilot's licence for private aircraft.

SIR,

I hereby apply for the issue to me of a licence as a pilot of private ^{Flying Machine.} ~~Aircraft.~~ I enclose attached herewith—

- (1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.
- (2) Medical Certificate.
- (3) Certificate of flying competency "A"

or

Certificate that I am qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot.

} *Strike out one or other.*

- (4) Two copies of a photograph of myself, unmounted.

I send herewith per rupees five.

I am, etc.,

(Name in full with rank, title, etc.) _____

(Full address) _____

(Occupation) _____

Dated _____

Note.—The form of application for other licences under Part IV will be similar to the above with such modification as may in each case be necessary.

FORM E.

(See rule 21.)

Form of Medical Certificate.

I certify that I have medically examined Mr. _____ of _____ in the district of _____ who ^{is personally known to me.} ~~has been identified before me to my satisfaction.~~ with a view to ascertaining his mental and physical fitness for flying.

I have considered the medical requirements laid down in Schedule I to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, and after due examination I am of opinion that he fulfils those requirements, with the following exceptions:—

* Please give here sufficient detail to enable a medical officer to form an opinion as to the degree of applicant's fitness for flying.

In my opinion he is mentally and physically ^{fit} ~~not~~ for flying.

(Signature of Medical Officer) _____

(Designation) _____

Dated _____

FORM F.

(See rule 21.)

Form of "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private aircraft.

We hereby certify that

_____ of _____ in the district of _____ who ^{is personally known to us} ~~has been identified before us to our satisfaction~~ has in the presence of both of us performed to our satisfaction the following tests on ^{at _____ flying machine} ~~airship~~, viz:—

† Enter here the type of flying machine or airship.

He performed each test in the manner noted and initialed by us under each.

We are both of opinion that he is competent to fly a private ^{flying machine} ~~airship~~.

† Give here designation, viz., R. A. F. Pilot, etc.

(Signature) { _____ } Examiners.

Dated _____

Note.—The form for the "B" passenger and goods certificate will be similar to the above with the alteration of the later tests.

FORM G.

(See rules 22 and 23.)

Form of certificate of Technical Competency as ^{navigator}_{engineer} of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr. _____ of _____ in the district of _____ who ^{is personally known to me}_{has been identified before me to my satisfaction} has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the subjects specified in Schedule III of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, for the case of ^{navigator}_{engineer} and that he has shown a satisfactory knowledge of each subject.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as ^{navigator}_{engineer} of passenger or goods aircraft.

(Signature) _____ Examiner.

Dated _____

FORM H.

(See rule 24.)

Form of certificate of competency as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr. _____ of _____ in the District of _____ who ^{is personally known to me}_{has been identified before me to my satisfaction} has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, and that he has shown a good general knowledge thereof.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

(Signature) _____ Examiner.

Dated _____

FORM I.

(See rule 25.)

Form of Licence for personnel.

No. _____ of 19 _____

(Full Name) _____

of (address) _____

is hereby licensed to act as—

* All but the appropriate entry to be struck out.

- * (a) pilot of a private flying machine.
- * (b) pilot of a passenger or goods

Aeroplane
Seaplane
Flying boat

of the following types—

(1) _____

(2) _____

- * (c) navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft.
- * (d) engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft.
- * (e) member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft.

for a period of one year from the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919.

(Signature of officer) _____

Dated _____



Photograph of holder.

NOTE.—The form of licence for the pilot of an airship will be similar, with such modification as may be necessary.

FORM J.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

Form of certificate of airworthiness

Number _____

I hereby certify that aircraft—

Type _____

Maker's name _____

Maker's number _____

has been examined for airworthiness as a ^{type aircraft} ~~subsequent aircraft of the same type as~~ _____
aircraft for which certificate of airworthiness number _____ has been
granted on _____ and is hereby certified as airworthy, provided the
following conditions are complied with:—

- (a) the total weight including all items of load should not exceed
lbs.
(b) the loading including the placing of passengers should be such
that the centre of gravity remains within the following
limits, viz. _____

(Signature) _____

(Designation) _____

Place _____

Dated _____

FROM K.

(See rule 29.)

Form of certificate of periodical inspection and overhaul of ^{an aircraft.} ~~the engine of an aircraft.~~

I hereby certify that ^{aircraft} ~~the engine of aircraft~~ type _____ marks
_____ ^{has} ~~have~~ this day been inspected and overhauled
by me, and that all necessary adjustments and repairs have been made to my
satisfaction and that the ^{aircraft} ~~engine~~ ^{is} ~~are~~ in good order and fit for flight.

(Signature) _____

(Designation) _____

Place _____

Dated _____

FORM L.

(See rule 31.)

Daily Certificate of Safety of Aircraft.

Aircraft type _____ Registration mark _____
 Inspection at _____ on _____ time _____

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above aircraft and that I consider it safe in every way for flights to-day when loaded as specified in its certificate of airworthiness.

(Signature) _____

(Countersignature) _____

Dated _____

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the engines, engine installations and accessories of the above aircraft, and that in my opinion they are in every way safe for flights to-day.

(Signature) _____

(Countersignature) _____

Dated _____

FORM M.

(See rule 33.)

Pilot's certificate of General Fitness of Aircraft before Flight.

Aircraft type _____ Registration mark _____
 Preparatory to flight from _____ to _____

Loading.

Total weight of the aircraft including all items of load does not exceed _____ lbs.

Loading (including placing of passengers) is such that the centre of gravity of the aircraft is within the limits specified in the certificate of airworthiness. Petrol, oil and water are sufficient for proposed journey, viz. _____

Officers and Crew.

Name.	Duty.	Licence No.
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Number of passengers _____

This aircraft is considered fit in every way for the proposed journey.

(Signature) _____

Dated _____

Hour _____

FORM N.

(See rule 35.)

Form of Aircraft Log.

Date.	Hour.	Commanding Officer.	Route.	TIME IN AIR.		Petrol consumed.	Oil consumed.	Water consumed.	No. of passengers.	Repairs of replacements.	Remarks.	Signature.
				Hours.	Mins.							
			Brought forward								Time in the air since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— hours, mins.	
											Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul.	

Carried forward

FORM O.

(See rule 35.)

Form of Engine Log.

Date.	Hour.	Engineer in charge.	Revs. per min.		Time run.	Defects found.	Particulars of overhaul or replacement.	Remarks.	Signature.
			On ground.	In air (state climbing or level).					
								Time run since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— hours, mins.	
								Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul :—	

FORM P.

(See rule 57.)

Form of notice of departure for a foreign destination.

To the Customs-collector at _____ customs-aerodrome
 I, _____ of _____
 being the person in charge of _____ aircraft marked _____
 hereby give notice that I intend on date _____ at time _____
 hours to take the said aircraft out of British India by air, viz., from _____
 customs-aerodrome to _____.

(Signature) _____

(Person in charge of the aircraft.)

Permission is given for the above aircraft to depart from _____
 customs-aerodrome at or about _____ hours on _____

Signature _____ Customs-collector.

_____ Customs-aerodrome.

Dated _____

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 13th December 1919.

No. 724D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 7th November 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,

1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,

WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 7TH NOVEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

List D and E.

Open General Licences for Exports—Appendix No. 1.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of Consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description, of packages and the shipping marks.
- (i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,

Westminster, S. W.-1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February, 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, the 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, the 16th May, 1919, the 30th May, 1919, the 20th June, 1919, and the 8th July, 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz.:—

LIST A AND B—Goods marked (A) to all Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Accessoires, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.
- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, 20-6-19.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
- (A) *Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.
- (A) *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
- Appetites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- Bacon, *see* Meat.
- Baga, *see* Nitrate.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.
- (A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.
- (A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.
- Bullion, *see* Gold.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
- Calf meal.
- Cocoanut and poonac cake.
- Compound cakes and meal.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal.
- Gluten meal or gluten feed.
- Groundnut or earthenut cake and meal.
- Hemp seed cake and meal.
- Husk meal.
- Linseed cake and meal.
- Locust bean meal.
- Maize germ meal.
- Maize meal and flour.
- Meat meal.
- Palmnut cake and meal.
- Poppy seed cake and meal.
- Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal.
- Sesame seed cake and meal.
- Soya bean cake and meal.
- Sunflower seed cake and meal.
- Wheat cake.
- Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18 (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtainable from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Cocoanut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Codliver oil and preparations containing codliver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
- Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-8-17, 14-3-19.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L", copies of which can be obtained from Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplanes.
- Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot, of rye, and liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-8-18, 15-10-18.
- (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.
- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts 8-2-18, 29-11-18.
- (A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, and prawns, 27-12-18, 30-5-19.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Bean; Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as: e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
- Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Game.
- Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
- Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guano, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
- Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
- Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle, 28-2-19, 8-7-19.
- Horses, *see* Animals.
- Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron, 1-5-17, the following:—
- Castings, *see* Armour plates.
- (A) Pig.
- (A) Scrap.
- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.
- (A) Lard, except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- Lentil flour and meal.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Livestock, *see* Animals.
- Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
- Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
- Meals, *see* Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or pot-
ted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
- Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-9.
- † Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
- Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.
- Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.

Diamond dyes.

Drummer dyes.

Heron's home dyes.

Maypole dyes.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (A) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
 Coconut oil,
 Groundnut oil,
 Palmkernel oil,
 Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
 Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
 Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites, phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
 Pistols, *see* Firearms.
 Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
 Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
 Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate, 20-6-19.
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
 Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
 Rifles, *see* Firearms.
 Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- (A) Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
- Seeds, *see* Lupin, Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
- Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Sheep, *see* Animals.
- Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin 12-4-18, 22-11-18, 30-5-19, 4-11-19.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.
- Sunflower seed, cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh, 8-7-19.
- (A) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17.
 Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods—
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
See also Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
 Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 20th February 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in the Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Spain, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania,

Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria, Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence:—

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, Lists D and E):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence:—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgarian Ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian Ports), Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flames, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste yarns thereof.	Custard powder.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.	Dates.
Bird seed.	Gloy.
Blanc-mange powder.	Horseflesh.
Cake mixture.	Koffio.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Lactol.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Lactogol.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.	Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Chillies.	Marmite.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.	Mince-meat and mince pie.
Coffee, the following varieties:—	Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Pernambuco.	Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
West Africa.	Paisley flour.
Liberian.	Paint, other than gold paint.
Rio.	"Photo" animal food.
Bahia.	Padding powder.
Victorian.	Paddinga.
	Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bond fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory, with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for the Export of Explosives, Double-Barrelled Guns, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made, subject to the usual Customs formalities, without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.	Japan and Korea.
French Possessions and Protectorates.	Asiatic Russia.
United States of America.	France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece,
South America.	Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway,
Africa.	Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

Open General Licence for the Export of Aircraft, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Open General Licence for the Export of parcels containing Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

General Information with regard to Export regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, etc.**INDEX TO COUNTRIES.**

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii). Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii)).

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).**Austria, Hungary.**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as indicated in Note (iii).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czecho-Slovakia).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czecho-Slovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegbrücke, Hamburg, for further transshipment to the actual consignee in Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

All shipments to Czecho-Slovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Estonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Estonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licences that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French Import Licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of all goods other than those mentioned on pages 1028-29. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Lutzowufer 6-8, Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the goods.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland, see Note (ii).

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licenses are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, (except as indicated in Note (iii)).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Latvia (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (see Jugo-Slavia).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).**(a) Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.**

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licences Dept.), and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) Southern District—approached via Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azof.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) Other Districts.

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Économique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D, except as provided in Note (iii). Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

Notes.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch, Gladbach, Blunkenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Lollendorf, Düren, Eisdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennes, Hilden, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Mönstereifel, Nideggen, Obilg, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Ones, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bez. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Ereis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winnigen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad, Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Canb, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Gernersheim, Grossgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Aofheim Taunus, Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Longenschwalbach, Lauterechen, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahmstien, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhausen), Otterberg, Primasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfishbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldenkirk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Greifath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich Acinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, Munchen-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland) Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Military wagons of all descriptions.
- Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Exports to Poland.

As a consequence of the exemption of so many classes of goods from the necessity of obtaining import licences, the issue of licences by the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency in London has been suspended. A list of goods which do not now require Polish import licences and the new procedure to be followed with regard to exports are indicated in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October, 1919.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy Legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Curliote Place, S. W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany, Austria, Hungary.

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained:

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary any sum of money

* Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian ;

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY ENTER GERMANY WITHOUT IMPORT LICENCES.

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.
2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos.
3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee, with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.
4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s. 8d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

- Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
- Butter and cheese.
- Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

- Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoas).
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Ergot.
- Quinine sulphate.
- Caustic potash.
- Potassium carbonate.
- Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
- Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
- Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

NOTIFICATION.

GEOLOGY AND MINES ESTABLISHMENT.

The 13th December 1919.

No. 739-D.—Mr. J. H. Lang is appointed Junior Inspector of Mines in India, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th November 1919.

A. H. KEY.

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 20th December 1919.

No. 866-D.—The following extract from the "Board of Trade Journal," dated the 13th November 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT AND EXPORT SECTION.

ABOLITION OF LISTS "D" AND "E."

The Board of Trade announce that Lists "D" and "E" have been cancelled.

The following goods formerly included in these Lists have been replaced on List "A":—

- Armoured motor cars.
- Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war materials for use on land or sea.
- Apparatus which can be used for the storage or protection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids, or other destructive agents, capable of use in warlike operations, and their component parts.

RELAXATION OF EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade announce that, as from to-day, the following goods have been removed from List "A" of Prohibited Exports:—

Pig Iron.
Lobsters.
Malt Flour.
Castor Seed.

IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES.

The Board of Trade announce that the Export Licence Department has now removed from 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S. W.-1 and has been amalgamated with the Department of Import Restrictions at 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.-1. The combined Department will be under the charge of the Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences in respect of all commodities (with the exceptions stated below) and all enquiries relating thereto, should be addressed to the Director, Imports and Exports Licensing Section, Board of Trade, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W.-1. (T. N. 4173 Victoria).

Applications for licences for the import of Dyestuffs should be addressed as hitherto to the Secretary, Trade and Licensing Sub-Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester, for licences for the Export of coal to the Controller, Coal mines Department, Holborn Viaduct Hotel (E.C.) 1.

IMPORT OF GERMAN DYESTUFFS.

The Board of Trade desire to notify consumers of Dyestuffs that the first instalment of colours which are being obtained from Germany under the Reparation Clauses in the Peace Treaty will shortly be received and will be followed at intervals by further quantities.

It is proposed that distribution should be effected as soon as possible after the arrival of each consignment. For the purpose of making this distribution the information already supplied by the Colour Users' Association and the National Federation of Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers as to the probable requirements of their members for dyestuffs during the next six months, will be utilised as a basis. In order that this information may be extended so as to cover the whole of the requirements of the Colour Using Industry of the United Kingdom, it is desirable that any actual consumer of colour who is not a member of the Colour Users' Association or the National Federation of Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers and consequently has not submitted any return to either of those bodies should immediately forward to the Board of Trade, Industries and Manufactures Department, Great George Street, S. W.-1, information on the following points, namely:—

- (a) The quantity of each particular brand of dyestuff estimated to be required during the next six months and which is not likely to be available in sufficient quantity from either British, Allied or Neutral sources of supply.
- (b) The approximate consumption during the year 1913 of each of those colours.

NOTE.—The dyestuffs required should, as far as possible, be classified under the following headings:—

Direct cotton colours, anion colours, acid wool colours, chrome and mordant colours, basic colours, sulphide colours, vat colours, oil spirit and wax colours, immediate products, and the names given should be the usual trade denominations so as to render them easily identifiable.

As it is probable that the quantities which will become available under these arrangements will not be adequate to meet the whole of the requirements of consumers, the Trade and Licensing Sub-Committee will be prepared to consider applications from actual consumers for additional quantities not coming under the Reparation arrangements, it being understood that any permission granted for the import of such additional quantities will be on condition that any arrangements for the purchase and import will be made by the Central Importing Agency in accordance with the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th June 1919.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Delhi, the 10th December 1919.

No. 3129-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (1) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), as amended by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXI of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) The nickel eight-anna and four-anna pieces specified in section 6 of the Act shall henceforth be coined at the Mint and issued.

(2) The eight-anna coin shall be circular, the diameter being 26 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.

(3) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King George V, and the inscription "George V King-Emperor," and on the reverse the figure "8" in Roman character with the word "annas" below and the word "India" and the year of the coinage above, all encircled by a waved band enclosed within a square surrounded by the designation expressed in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu.

(4) The four-anna coin shall be a coin with a waved edge with eight crests and eight hollows, its greatest diameter being 25 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.

(5) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King George V, and the inscription "George V King-Emperor" with the year of coinage, and the word "India," and on the reverse the figure "4" in Roman character with the word "annas" below, all within a square, surrounded by the designation expressed in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th December 1919.

No. 111.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Emerson, C.I.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

H. M. SMITH,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 9th December 1919.

No. 2860.—The services of Mr. H. L. Stephenson, of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th December 1919, is republished for general information.

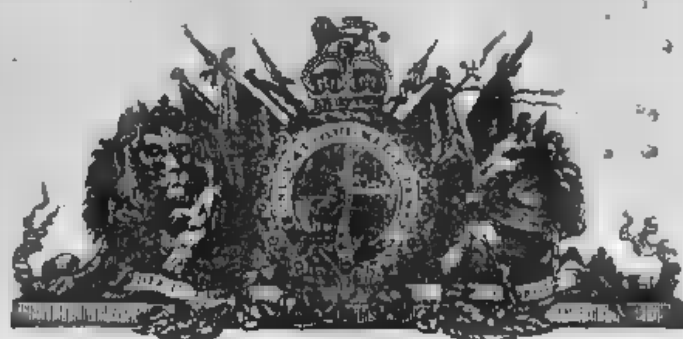
G. N. ROY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 19th December 1919.

No. 1906.—In modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1122, dated the 31st July 1907, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven is appointed to be Solicitor to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th December 1919, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Delhi, the 20th December 1919.

No. 785-D.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 1st December 1919, of the election of Mr. W. M. Fraser to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, vice Mr. R. Graham, resigned.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 859-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, and in supersession of notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1176-D., dated the 28th December 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1920, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.				
FISH.				
			Rs. A.	
1	Fish, SALTED, wet or dry ...	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time prescribe.
2	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	...	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
3	Fish excluding salted fish (see No. 1)...	...	"	7½ " "
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.				
4	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—			
	Almonds without shell	cwt.	100 0	7½ per cent.
	" in the shell ...	"	30 0	7½ " "
	" (kagazi) { Persian ...	"	100 0	7½ " "
	" { European, including half-hard round almonds.	"	60 0	7½ " "
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	26 0	7½ " "
	Coconuts, Straits and Dutch East Indies	thousand	90 0	7½ " "
	" Maldives	"	86 0	7½ " "
	" other	"	60 0	7½ " "
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt.	20 0	7½ " "
	Currents	"	56 0	7½ " "
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	12 0	7½ " "
	" wet " baskets and bundles	"	8 0	7½ " "
	" " in pots, boxes, tins and crates	"	14 0	7½ " "
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	20 0	7½ " "
	Garlic	"	7 0	7½ " "
	Pistachio nuts	"	120 0	7½ " "
	Raisins, Musakka, Persian Gulf	"	21 0	7½ " "
	" other sorts	"	Ad valorem	7½ " "
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	...	"	7½ " "
* GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.				
5	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 6).	...	Ad valorem	2½ per cent.
6	FLOUR	...	"	7½ " "
LIQUORS.				
7	ALE, Beer and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	Rs. A. P. 0 4 6
8	CIDER and other fermented liquors	"	...	0 4 6
9	Liquors, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			
	(a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	"	...	14 10 0
	(b) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0
10	POTILLED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	18 12 0
11	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	...	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.

* Under the Government of India notification No. 8045, dated the 4th October 1919, Grain, Pulse and Flour are exempted from the import duty from the 1st October 1919 to the 31st March 1920.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Taxif Valuation.	Duty.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd.				
LIQUORS—contd.				
12	All other sorts of Spirits Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	Rs. A. ...	Rs. A. P. 11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof
13	WINE— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit. All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles. " "	Rs. A. P. 1 12 0	Rs. A. P. 4 8 0
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.				
14	VINEGAR, in casks	Ad valorem	2½ per cent.	
15	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 14)— Butter lb. Cassava, Tapioca or Sago (whole or flour) ... cwt. China preserves in syrup ... box of six large or twelve small jars. " " dry, candied ... lb. Coconut ... cwt. Ghi ... " Vinegar not in casks ... " All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries. ... Ad valorem	2 2 18 8 9 8 0 8 9 0 105 0 Ad valorem "	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	" " " " " " " "
SPICES.				
16	SPICES, all sorts— Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red whole from Gua. ... cwt. Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red whole from Straits. ... " Betelnuts, hoiled, split or sliced ... " " whole, from Ceylon ... " " raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon ... " " all other sorts ... " Chillies, dry ... cwt. Cloves ... " " exhausted ... " " stems and heads ... " " in seeds, narilavang ... " Ginger, dry ... " Mace ... lbs. Nutmegs, ... " " in shell ... " Pepper, black ... cwt. " white ... " All other sorts of spices ... Ad valorem	12 0 13 8 18 0 13 8 30 0 Ad calorem 25 0 66 0 22 0 7 0 20 0 30 0 0 14 0 8 0 4 48 0 76 0 Ad valorem	7½ per cent. 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
SUGAR.				
17	CONFECTIONERY	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.	

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Name of articles.	For	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—<i>concl.</i>				
SUGAR—<i>concl.</i>				
			Rs. A.	
18	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 17)—			
	Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Java. 23 Dutch standard and above.	cwt.	18 8	10 per cent.
	" " " " from Java 16 to 22 Dutch standard.	"	15 8	20 "
	" " " " from Java 15 Dutch standard, and under.	"	16 0	10 "
	" " " " from Java or Formosa.	"	20 8	10 "
	" " " " refined in China ...	"	20 8	10 "
	" " " " from Egypt ...	"	19 8	10 "
	" " " " from Mauritius ...	"	17 0	10 "
	" " beet ...	"	18 8	10 "
	Molasses from Java ...	"	6 6	10 "
	" " other countries ...	"	6 6	10 "
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds.	...	Ad valorem	10 "
TEA.				
19	TEA—			
	Tea, black ...	lb.	0 12	7½ per cent.
	" green ...	"	0 14	7½ "
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.				
20	COFFEE ...	cwt.	45 0	7½ per cent.
21	HOPS ...	...	...	Free.
22	SALT ...	Indian maund of 82½ lb. avoirdupois weight.	...	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being liable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
23	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	...	...	Free.
24	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified.	...	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
TOBACCO.				
25	TOBACCO, unmanufactured ...	lb.	...	Rs. A. 1 0
26	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES ...	...	Ad valorem	50 per cent.
27	All other sorts of TOBACCO, manufactured ...	lb.	...	Rs. A. 1 8
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.				
COAL, ETC.				
28	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL ...	TON	...	0 8

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.				
			Rs. A.	
29	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts—			
	Gambier, block	cwt.	27 8	7½ per cent.
	" cube	"	40 0	7½ "
	" other sorts	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	Gamboge	lb.	2 0	7½ "
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	80 0	7½ "
	" Arabic	"	80 0	7½ "
	" Benjamin, ras	"	33 0	7½ "
	" " cowrie	"	70 0	7½ "
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	70 0	7½ "
	" Olibanum or frankincense	"	13 0	7½ "
	" Persian (false)	"	18 0	7½ "
	Myrrh	"	70 0	7½ "
	Resin	"	28 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin.	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.				
30	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted	"	"	Free.
METALLIC ORES, AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.				
31	IRON OR STEEL, old	cwt.	3 8	2½ per cent.
32	METALLIC ORES, all sorts	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
OILS.				
				Rs. A. P.
33	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petrolinae, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum.	Imperial gallon.	"	0 1 6
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the hatching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes.	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
34	All other sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils—			
	Coconut oil	cwt.	.35 0	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of oil	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
SEEDS.				
35	OIL-SEEDS, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.	"	"	Free.
36	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 35.	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
H.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.				
37	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
TEXTILE MATERIALS.				
38	COTTON, raw ... ..	...	...	Free.
39	WOOL, raw ... ..	...	...	Free.
40	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :—			
	Silk waste and raw silk including cocoons :—			
	Bikhura	lb.	7 8	7½ per cent.
	Flax ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	Raw silk— Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled.	lb.	6 8	7½ "
	" from Indo-China, and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled.	"	8 0	7½ "
	Muthow	"	4 12	7½ "
	Punjan	"	3 12	7½ "
	Persian	"	5 0	7½ "
	Siam	"	7 0	7½ "
	White Shanghai, Thonkoom or Duppon	"	4 8	7½ "
	" other kinds including re-reeled.	"	7 8	7½ "
	" other kinds of China, including re-reeled.	"	9 0	7½ "
	Waste and Kachra ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	All other sorts, including cocoons ... ..	...	"	7½ "
	Raw Flax, Hemp, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
WOOD AND TIMBER.				
41	FIREWOOD ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
42	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	...	"	7½ "
MISCELLANEOUS.				
43	CANES AND RATTANS ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
44	CONCHES AND SHELLS, including Tortoise-shell—			
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	6 0	7½ "
	" yellow, superior quality	"	7 0	7½ "
	" Maldiva	"	10 0	7½ "
	" Sankhli	"	115 0	7½ "
	Mother-of-pearl, naere	"	27 0	7½ "
	Nakhla	"	175 0	7½ "
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	14 0	7½ "
	" nakh	"	5 0	7½ "
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell not otherwise described.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
45	IVORY, unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0	7½ per cent.
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.	"	300 0	7½ "
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	"	725 0	7½ "
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	"	400 0	7½ "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Name of articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—<i>contd.</i>			Rs. A.	
MISCELLANEOUS—<i>contd.</i>				
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb. ...	owl.	200 0	7½ per cent.
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb. ...	"	170 0	7½ "
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb. ...	"	135 0	7½ "
	All other sorts unmanufactured not otherwise specified.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
46	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.	...	...	Free.
47	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset†	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
48	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.	...	...	Free.
49	ALL OTHER RAW MATERIALS, and produce and articles, mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—				
• APPAREL.				
50	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty (No. 51) and silver thread (No. 90).	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
51	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	...	...	Free.
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.				
52	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, that is to say:—		Rs. A.	
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	each	50 0	or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	30 0	
	(3) Pistols	"	15 0	
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	10 0	
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	"	8 0	
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks ...	"	5 0	
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	2 8	
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and water), breech bolt and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	"	1 8	
	(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	"	10 0	
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	"	2 8	
<i>Proviso 1.</i> —No duty in excess of 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.				

* Under the Government of India notification No. 834-C. D., dated the 23rd December 1915, sulphate of ammonia and mineral phosphates have been exempted from payment of duty.

† Pearls unset and unset precious stones imported uncut have been exempted from payment of duty by Government of India notifications No. 2102-W., dated the 15th March 1916, and No. 7835-213, dated the 2nd September 1916, respectively.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—<i>contd.</i>				
<p><i>Proviso 2.</i>—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased, retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.</p>				
53	GRENADES for carbons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
54	Subject to the exemptions specified in No 55 all ARTICLES, other than those specified in entry No. 52, which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 68), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.	...	"	20 " "
55	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:—	...	...	Free.
	(a) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 52 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and fitted into the same case with such firearm;			
	(b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval and police uniform;			
	(c) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment;			
	(d) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;			
	(e) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's army;			
	(f) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;			
	(g) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service;			
	(h) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.			

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured—<i>contd.</i>			Rs. A.	
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—<i>contd.</i>				
56	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuses.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
CARRIAGES AND CARTS.				
57	CARRIAGES AND CARTS including motor-cars, motor-cycles and motor-wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.				
58	ANTI-PLAQUE SERUM ... ..	...	...	Free.
59	COPPERAS, green ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent.
60	OPIMUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas.	...	Rs. A. 24 0
61	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona ... ..	...	...	Free.
62	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, ■ sorts not otherwise specified—			
	Alkali Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	4 0	7½ per cent.
	Alum (lump)	"	12 0	7½ "
	Arsenic (China mail)	"	36 0	7½ "
	" other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	Soda ash, and crescent alkali	cwt.	6 0	7½ "
	Soda Bicarbonate	"	8 8	7½ "
	Soda Magadi	"	5 8	7½ "
	Sulphate of copper	"	30 0	7½ "
	Sulphur (brimstone), flowers	"	13 0	7½ "
	" " roll	"	13 0	7½ "
	" " rough ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	All other sorts of chemical products and pre- parations not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
	Aloe-wood ... ..	...	"	7½ "
	Asafetida (hing)	cwt.	125 0	7½ "
	" coarse (hingra)	"	42 0	7½ "
	Atary, Persian ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 9	7½ "
	Calumba root	cwt.	25 0	7½ "
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb.	5 8	7½ "
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	87 0	7½ "
	China root (chobchini) rough	"	15 0	7½ "
	" " " scraped	"	28 0	7½ "
	Cubeba	"	175 0	7½ "
	Galangal, China	"	19 0	7½ "
	Salap	"	300 0	7½ "
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or anaras)	"	124 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.				
63	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse* and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—<i>contd.</i>				
64	CLOCKS AND WATCHES, and parts thereof	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
65	CUTLERY	...	"	7½ "
66	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers	...	...	Free.
67	ELECTROPLATED WARE	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
68	HARDWARE, IRONWORKERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
69	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage, and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	...	...	Free.
70	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent.
71	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.	...	...	Free.
72	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
DYES AND COLOURS.				
73	DYING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and PAINTS AND COLOURS and painters' materials, all sorts—		Rs. A.	
	Alizarine dye, dry, not exceeding 40 per cent.	lb.	4 0	7½ per cent.
	" " " over 40 per cent. but not exceeding 50 per cent.	"	4 8	7½ "
	" " " over 50 per cent. but not exceeding 60 per cent.	"	5 0	7½ "
	" " " over 60 per cent. but not exceeding 70 per cent.	"	5 8	7½ "
	" " " over 70 per cent. but not exceeding 80 per cent.	"	6 0	7½ "
	" " " over 80 per cent.	...	7 8	7½ "
	" " moist, 10 per cent.	...	0 10	7½ "
	" " " 15 "	...	0 13	7½ "
	" " " 20 "	...	1 0	7½ "
	" " " exceeding 20 per cent.	...	2 0	7½ "
	Aniline " " "	...	3 0	7½ "
	" " dry	...	5 0	7½ "
	" salts	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	Avar bark	...	7 0	7½ "
	Cochineal	lb.	1 2	7½ "
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	" Persian	cwt.	50 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	37 8	7½ "
	" white, dry	"	40 0	7½ "
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	2 8	7½ "
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	7 8	7½ "
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	325 0	7½ "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured—<i>contd.</i>				
DYES AND COLOURS—<i>contd.</i>				
	Zinc, white, dry	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of paints, colours and painters' materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty.	...	"	7½ " "
FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANU- FACTURES OF WOOD.				
74	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.				
75	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, China and porcelain.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.				
76	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified. LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
MACHINERY.				
77	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery. Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. <i>Note.</i> —This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under Nos. 78, 79 and 80.	...	"	2½ "
78	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 77 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.	...	...	Free
79	The following ARTICLES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, halds, hald cords, hald knitting needles, laces, bags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.	...	...	Free.
80	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured—<i>contd.</i>			Rs. A.	
MACHINERY—<i>contd.</i>				
81	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
METALS, IRON AND STEEL.				
82	IRON—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle and T, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	ton	400 0	2½ per cent.
	" other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	"	250 0	2½ "
	" other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	"	300 0	2½ "
	All other sorts	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ "
	BAR, ROD AND CHANNEL, INCLUDING CHANNEL FOR CARRIAGES—			
	Bar, Best Yorkshire and similar qualities	ton	400 0	2½ "
	" Swedish and similar qualities	"	350 0	2½ "
	" nail-rod, round-rod, and square under ½ inch in diameter.	"	360 0	2½ "
	" Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ "
	" other kinds	ton	250 0	2½ "
	" " nail-rod, round-rod and square under ½ inch in diameter.	"	280 0	2½ "
	" " " if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	"	300 0	2½ "
	Channel, including channel for carriages	"	280 0	2½ "
	All other sorts	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ "
	Pig	...	"	2½ "
	Rice Bowls	...	"	2½ "
83	IRON OR STEEL—			
	ANCHORS AND CABLES	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent.
	Beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.	...	"	2½ "
	Bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	...	"	2½ "
	HOOPS AND STRIPS—			
	Hoops, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities	ton	425 0	2½ "
	" other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	"	375 0	2½ "
	" other kinds	"	350 0	2½ "
	Strips, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	"	425 0	2½ "
	" if galvanized, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished.	"	350 0	2½ "
	" other kinds	"	300 0	2½ "
	NAILS, RIVETS AND WASHERS, ALL SORTS—			
	Iron or steel nails, rose, wire and flat-headed	cwt.	20 0	2½ "
	" " other kinds, including galvanized, tinned or lead coated.	"	30 0	2½ "
	Rivets and Washers, iron or steel	"	15 0	2½ "
	Pipes and Tubes, and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ "

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured—<i>contd.</i>				
METALS, IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd.</i>				
IRON OR STEEL—<i>contd.</i>				
	Rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 94, also lever boxes, clips, and tie bars.	...	Rs. A. <i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent.
	SHEETS AND PLATES , all sorts, excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 85.			
	Sheets and plates, Best Yorkshire and similar qualities.	ton	600 0	2½ "
	" " Swedish and charcoal	"	500 0	2½ "
	" " Swedish and charcoal, if gal- vanised, tinned, or lead coated.	"	550 0	2½ "
	Plates, other kinds, above ½ inch thick	"	325 0	2½ "
	Sheets " " up to ½ " "	"	325 0	2½ "
	Sheet and plate cuttings	"	250 0	2½ "
	Sheet (other than corrugated), and plates, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, alu- minium coated, chequered or planished.	"	400 0	2½ "
	Sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	"	350 0	2½ "
	Wires, including fencing, wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting (which is dutiable under No. 86).	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ "
84	STEEL—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle and T, if galvanised, tinned or lead coated	ton	300 0	2½ "
	" " all other sorts	"	250 0	2½ "
	BAR, ROD, AND CHANNEL , including channel for carriages—			
	Bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	350 0	2½ "
	" " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, other than Swedish or similar qualities, under ½ inch in diameter.	"	260 0	2½ "
	" " galvanised, tinned, lead coated, planished or polished.	"	300 0	2½ "
	" " (other than cast steel) or other sorts	"	250 0	2½ "
	Channel, including channel for carriages	"	280 0	2½ "
	CAST including spring, blistered and tub steel	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ "
85	INGOTS, BLOOMS, BILLETS AND SLABS	...	"	2½ "
	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported con- taining petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 83, namely:—			
	(1) Iron or steel cans, tinned	can	0 8	7½ "
	(2) Iron or steel cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity—			
	(a) with faucet caps	can or drum	1 12	7½ "
	(b) ordinary	"	0 4	7½ "
	(3) Iron or steel drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(a) with faucet caps	drum	2 8	7½ "
	(b) ordinary	"	1 0	7½ "
	Iron or steel cans or drums when imported not containing petroleum.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	Iron or steel, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting.	...	"	7½ "
METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.				
86	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.	...	...	Free.
87	GOLD BULLION AND COIN	...	...	Free.
88	LEAD , sheets, for tea-chests	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent.
89	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified* (See Nos. 86 and 136).	ounce	...	Rs. A. 0 4
90	SILVER PLATE, SILVER THREAD and wire, and SILVER MANUFACTURES, all sorts.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.

*Under the Government of India notification No. 8166, dated the 14th July 1917, all silver bullion and silver coin in respect of which an order in writing has been made under section 1 (3) of the Silver (Imports) Ordinance, 1917 (Ordinance No. IV of 1917), are exempted from the import duty.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Name of Article.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured—<i>contd.</i>				
METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL— <i>contd.</i>				
91	ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—		Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$.	
	Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates.	cwt.	90 0	7½ per cent.
	" patent or yellow metal (old) ...	"	45 0	7½ "
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	" wire ...	"	"	7½ "
	" all other sorts ...	"	"	7½ "
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled ...	"	"	7½ "
	" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing ...	cwt.	95 0	7½ "
	" sheets, planished ...	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	" nails and composition nails ...	"	"	7½ "
	" old ...	cwt.	50 0	7½ "
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs ...	"	70 0	7½ "
	" China, white, copperware ...	lb	4 0	7½ "
	" foil or danksana, white, 10 to 11 in. \times 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	5 8	7½ "
	" foil or danksana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. \times 4 to 5 in.	"	6 8	7½ "
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze ...	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.	"	"	7½ "
	German silver ...	"	"	7½ "
	Gold leaf ...	"	"	7½ "
	Lamotta ...	"	"	7½ "
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests) ...	"	"	7½ "
	Quicksilver ...	lb.	3 8	7½ "
	Shot, bird ...	cwt.	40 0	7½ "
	Tin, block ...	"	160 0	7½ "
	" foil, and other sorts ...	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	Zinc or spelter, tiles, slabs or plates ...	cwt.	40 0	7½ "
	" " all other sorts, including boiler tiles.	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
	All other sorts of metals, and manufactures thereof	"	"	7½ "
PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.				
92	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	"	"	Free.
93	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPER MACHINE, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.				
94	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fishplates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK—<i>contd.</i>				
<p>Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1880, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, specifically include therein.</p> <p>Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are owing to their shape or other special quality not adapted for any other purpose.</p>				
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.				
95	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.	...	...	Free.
96	COTTON piece-goods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
97	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute	...	"	Free.
98	YARNS AND FABRICS, that is to say:—			
	Flax, twist and yarn and manufactures of flax	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
	Haberdashery and Millinery	...	"	7½ "
	Hemp manufactures	...	"	7½ "
	Hosiery	...	"	7½ "
	Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (see No. 97).	...	"	7½ "
	Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk.	...	"	7½ "
	Woolen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt.	...	"	7½ "
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
MISCELLANEOUS.				
99	ART, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place and to memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	...	...	Free.
100	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 99	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
101	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.	...	...	Free.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
104	CANDLES	...	"	7½ "
105	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE	...	"	7½ "
106	FIREWORKS	...	"	7½ "
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	...	"	7½ "
108	IVORY, manufactured	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Pay	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured—<i>contd.</i>				
MISCELLANEOUS—<i>contd.</i>				
109	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 90)	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
110	MATCHES ... ..	...	"	7½ "
111	MATS AND MATTINGS ... ..	...	"	7½ "
112	OILCAKES ... ..	...	"	7½ "
113	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH ... ..	...	"	7½ "
114	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in No. 77 and No. 94.	...	"	7½ "
115	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (see No. 10)—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	140 0	7½ "
	Kapurkeshri (zedoary)	"	30 0	7½ "
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	22 0	7½ "
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	27 0	7½ "
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	5 0	7½ "
116	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ "
117	POLISHER AND COMPOSITIONS ... ..	...	"	7½ "
118	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables and lithographic stones, aluminium lithographic plates, stereoblocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (see No. 93.)	...	"	2½ "
119	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.	...	"	2½ "
120	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf ... ..	...	"	2½ "
121	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
122	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.	...	"	2½ "
123	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (see Nos. 25 to 27.)	...	"	7½ "
124	SOAP ... ..	...	"	7½ "
125	STARCH AND FARINA ... ..	...	"	7½ "
126	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.	...	"	7½ "
127	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	...	"	2½ "
128	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified ... ..	...	"	7½ "
129	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.	...	"	7½ "
130	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Rate.	Tariff Variation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured—<i>concl'd.</i>				
MISCELLANEOUS—<i>concl'd.</i>				
131	The following ARTICLES, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be INTENDED FOR USE IN THE WEAVING OF COTTON or the baling of woven cotton goods :— Aniline blue, Bisulphate of soda, China clay, Chloride of magnesium, Chloride of zinc, Dressalin, Epsom salts, Farina, Farinose, Flannel tapping, Glauber salts, Glutina, Glycerine substitutes, Heald varnish, Hoop iron, Hoop steel, Rivets for bales, Sewing needles, Sizing paste, Sizing wax, Soda ash, Starch, Velvet pulp.	...	...	Free.
132	ALL OTHER ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.				
133	ANIMALS, living all sorts ... ..	...	...	Free.
134	CORAL ... ..	...	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
135	FODDER, bran and pollards .. ...	...	"	7½ "
136	SPECIMENS illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals.	...	"	Free.
137	ALL OTHER ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, including articles imported by post.	...	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offy. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1919.

No. 3053-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Bernard Alfred White as Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th December 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3544.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Enrolment Form No. I, Combatants, published in Army Department notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made in the cases of persons to be enrolled as drivers in mule transport units of the Supply and Transport Corps, namely :—

For the set of conditions numbered (i) under question 14 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"When you have served for ten years from this date, of which the first six years shall be in Army Service and the remaining four years in the Reserve, you will be entitled to receive your discharge within two months from the date of applying for it, unless war is imminent or existing or, if you are in Army Service, the unit to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength; provided that, in the event of your deserting, service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

Transfer to the Reserve shall be in the lowest rank; but if on the expiration of your Army Service you are a substantive non-commissioned officer you will be given the option of extending your period of Army Service for the whole period of this enrolment instead of being transferred to the Reserve."

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.